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

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Part 328

RIN 3064–AG14

FDIC Official Signs, Advertisement of Membership, False Advertising, Misrepresentation of Insured Status, and Misuse of the FDIC's Name or Logo

AGENCY: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is amending its signage requirements for insured depository institutions' (IDIs) digital deposit-taking channels and automated teller machines (ATMs) and like devices. This final rule is intended to address implementation issues and sources of potential confusion raised following the adoption of signage requirements for these banking channels in 2023. The final rule provides additional flexibility to IDIs while also enabling consumers to better understand when they are conducting business with an IDI and when their funds are protected by the FDIC's deposit insurance coverage.

DATES:

Effective date: The amendments made in this rule are effective March 2, 2026.

Compliance date: Compliance is required by April 1, 2027.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection: Monika Jansen, Senior Policy Analyst, (202) 898–6781, *MoJansen@fdic.gov;* Edward Hof, Senior Policy Analyst, (202) 898–7213, *EdwHof@fdic.gov;* Meron Wondwosen, Assistant Director, (202) 898–3544, *MeWondwosen@fdic.gov;* Legal Division: Shane Bogusz, Senior Attorney, (571) 366–0212, *SBogusz@fdic.gov;* Nathan Raygor, Senior Attorney, (202) 898–8688, *NRaygor@fdic.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Policy Objectives and History

This final rule amends the signage requirements at 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 to provide IDIs with greater flexibility in the display of FDIC signage on digital deposit-taking channels and ATMs and like devices. The final rule seeks to minimize implementation issues, reduce burden, and address potential consumer confusion. The final rule does not amend other provisions under 12 CFR part 328.

On December 20, 2023, the FDIC adopted a final rule that, among other things, amended the FDIC's official sign and advertisement of membership regulations under subpart A of 12 CFR part 328 (the 2023 Final Rule). The rule established signage requirements across a wide range of banking channels, including physical premises, digital deposit-taking channels, and ATMs and like devices.[1]

Following the adoption of the 2023 Final Rule, some IDIs requested additional time to meet the new requirements. As a result, the FDIC delayed the compliance deadline for the subpart A amendments.[2] Thereafter, the FDIC observed that the provisions governing signage requirements for digital deposit-taking channels and ATMs and like devices, 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5, continued to generate questions regarding implementation and had the potential to cause consumer confusion.[3] Accordingly, the FDIC further delayed compliance for those provisions. This extension was intended to allow the FDIC to propose changes to these requirements.[4] On November 25, 2025, the FDIC further extended the compliance date for 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 from March 1, 2026, to January 1, 2027, noting the uncertainty IDIs faced while the FDIC considered changes to those provisions.[5]

II. Background

A. Statutory Authority and FDIC Regulations

The FDIC maintains stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system by, among other things, insuring the deposits of all IDIs. Section 18(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act)[6] governs IDI sign and advertising statement requirements and grants the FDIC authority to prescribe regulations with respect to these requirements. The regulations implementing signage and advertisement requirements are contained in 12 CFR 328.0 through 328.8 of subpart A (subpart A). Subpart A applies to IDIs, including insured branches of foreign banks.

B. August 2025 Proposal and Comments

In response to potential consumer confusion and challenges with implementing the 2023 Final Rule's signage requirements for digital deposit-taking channels, ATMs, and like devices, the FDIC published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR or proposal) in the **Federal Register** on August 21, 2025. The NPR proposed to amend the signage requirements at 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 and requested public comment.[7]

The NPR intended to clarify and provide greater flexibility with respect to the requirements regarding the (1) FDIC official digital sign design; (2) display of signage on digital deposit-taking channels; and (3) display of signage on ATMs and like devices. The NPR solicited comments on all aspects of the proposed rule. The comment period ended on October 20, 2025. The FDIC received a total of nine substantive comments from industry groups, a payments provider, a non-profit organization, and an individual.[8] Comments are discussed below.

III. Final Rule and Discussion of Comments

The FDIC reviewed and carefully considered public comments received and is generally finalizing the rule as proposed, with some changes and clarifications, as described below. The amendments made by this final rule will take effect 30 days following publication in the **Federal Register**. For reasons discussed below, the compliance date for the amendments made by this final rule will be April 1, 2027.

[1] 89 FR 3504 (Jan. 18, 2024).

[2] 89 FR 84261 (Oct. 22, 2024).

[3] 90 FR 11659 (Mar. 11, 2025).

[4] *See id.*

[5] *See* 90 FR 54544 (Nov. 28, 2025).

[6] 12 U.S.C. 1828(a).

[7] *See* 90 FR 40767 (Aug. 21, 2025).

[8] Comments may be accessed at: *https://www.fdic.gov/federal-register-publications/comments-rin-3064-ag14.*

A. FDIC Official Digital Sign Design Requirements

Proposed Rule

The requirements governing the design of the FDIC official digital sign appear at 12 CFR 328.5(b). Those requirements include specific text, color, font, and size requirements, such as specific hexadecimal color codes and wordmark sizes and provide limited flexibility for cases in which the required colors would be illegible due to the color of the background on a digital deposit-taking channel.

The NPR proposed amendments to 12 CFR 328.5(b) that would have provided additional flexibility with respect to the color, font, and text size that IDIs may use when displaying the FDIC official digital sign. Although the NPR would have continued to require that the FDIC official digital sign be displayed in either a combination of navy blue and black text or all-white text, the NPR would not have prescribed specific hexadecimal color codes or required a specific font size for the text of the FDIC official digital sign. The proposed amendments would have provided additional flexibility by not requiring specific font sizes and allowing the font used for the FDIC official digital sign to be Source Sans Pro Web or a similar font. Consistent with the FDIC's previous guidance in ''Questions and Answers Related to the FDIC's Part 328 Final Rule'' [9] (Q&As), the proposed rule would have expressly permitted IDIs to ''wrap'' the text of the FDIC official digital sign to address space constraints.

Discussion of Comments

Comments regarding the FDIC official digital sign design requirements were mixed, with commenters supporting or opposing certain proposed amendments, and others recommending additional changes. Several commenters expressed agreement with the digital sign design amendments proposed in the NPR. Others disagreed with the NPR's approach, with one commenter arguing that consumers derive confidence from the consistency of the FDIC's signage, which would be undermined by providing flexibility in its display. Another commenter suggested that defining a range of acceptable hexadecimal color codes and minimum font sizes would provide clarity and certainty to IDIs regarding whether they have satisfied the rule's requirements. Commenters suggested alternative changes, including providing illustrative examples of permitted digital sign designs, providing a standardized—but optional—official digital sign, and allowing IDIs the flexibility to amend the text of the official digital sign.

Final Rule

The final rule adopts the NPR's amendments as proposed with respect to the design of the FDIC official digital sign. The final rule requires that the text of the official digital sign be navy blue or black but does not mandate specific color codes. Like the proposed rule, the final rule also requires IDIs to use Source Sans Pro Web or any other similar font. These changes are intended to give IDIs sufficient flexibility to exercise reasonable judgment in order to accommodate technical limitations (*e.g.,* space constraints, font availability, and color options for ''navy blue''). In addition, the FDIC will continue to provide a standardized—but optional—digital official sign to IDIs via FDICconnect.

B. Display of FDIC Official Digital Sign and Other Signage Requirements for IDIs' Digital Deposit-Taking Channels

1. FDIC Official Digital Sign Requirements for Digital Deposit-Taking Channels

Proposed Rule

Section 328.5(d) requires IDIs to display the FDIC official digital sign on an IDI's digital deposit-taking channel's initial page or homepage of the website or application; landing or login pages; and pages where a customer may transact with deposits. Following the adoption of that provision as part of the 2023 Final Rule, IDIs raised questions and concerns with implementing these requirements, particularly with respect to ''landing pages'' and ''pages where a customer may transact with deposits.'' In response, the NPR included proposed amendments to 12 CFR 328.5(d) that would have focused the display of the FDIC official digital sign on specific pages and screens that are most relevant to consumers. First, because the term ''landing page'' may be viewed as duplicative of ''login page,'' the NPR proposed removing the requirement to display the FDIC official digital sign on an IDI's ''landing page'' while retaining the requirement for IDIs to display the FDIC official digital sign on the ''login page'' of an IDI's digital deposit-taking channel. Next, the NPR proposed removing the requirement to display the FDIC official digital sign on ''pages where the customer may transact with deposits,'' and, instead, proposed requiring IDIs to display the FDIC official digital sign on the digital deposit-taking channels' page or screen where a consumer initiates a deposit account opening.

Discussion of Comments

Several commenters agreed with the NPR's proposal to remove the requirement that the digital sign be displayed on ''pages where the customer may transact with deposits.'' Regarding the proposed requirement to display signage on the page or screen where a consumer initiates a deposit account opening, some commenters suggested that the FDIC clarify that signage would only be required on the first page of a multi-page account opening process. Another commenter expressed disagreement with the proposed changes, suggesting that the FDIC official digital sign should be required any time a deposit is made. This commenter also suggested that the FDIC should prohibit IDIs from featuring insured and uninsured products on the same page, in part to ensure that the accompanying signage is not misleading to consumers.

One commenter supported the proposed removal of the requirement to display the FDIC official digital sign on landing pages and suggested that the FDIC eliminate the requirement to display the official digital sign altogether. The commenter said that the presence of the digital sign on pages where IDIs also provide information about products that are not FDIC-insured could confuse consumers. Another commenter suggested that the FDIC limit the requirement to pages or screens solely dedicated to insured deposit products.

Final Rule

The final rule adopts the NPR's proposed changes to the display of the FDIC official digital sign on digital deposit-taking channels and explicitly provides that the sign is required only on the first page or screen of the deposit account opening process. Specifically, under the final rule, IDIs are required to display the FDIC official digital sign clearly, continuously, and conspicuously on the (1) initial page or homepage of the website or application; (2) login page; and (3) page or screen where the consumer first initiates a deposit account opening.

The final rule ensures that signage appears where it is most valuable to consumers without requiring the repetitive display of the official digital sign on successive pages or screens. Importantly, the rule does not prohibit the inclusion of uninsured products on pages bearing the FDIC official digital

[9] ''Questions and Answers Related to the FDIC's Part 328 Final Rule'' (July 15, 2024), available at: *https://www.fdic.gov/deposit-insurance/questions-and-answers-related-fdics-part-328-final-rule.*

sign. The FDIC's regulations prohibiting deposit insurance misrepresentations, including misrepresentations using FDIC-Associated Images such as the FDIC official digital sign,[10] provide sufficient safeguards against such misrepresentations or confusion that may occur if the FDIC official digital sign is displayed on pages that include uninsured products.

2. Static Non-Deposit Signage Requirements for Digital Deposit-Taking Channels

Proposed Rule

Section 328.5(g)(1) requires IDIs to clearly, continuously, and conspicuously display non-deposit signage ''on each page relating to non-deposit products'' that indicates that non-deposit products are not insured by the FDIC, are not deposits, and may lose value.

To address questions and concerns raised regarding what would be considered a page ''relating'' to non-deposit products and whether this term includes pages and screens with incidental references to non-deposit products (*e.g.,* homepages or navigation menus or tabs), the NPR proposed requiring the display of non-deposit signage only on pages and screens that are primarily dedicated to one or more non-deposit products. The NPR would have clarified that IDIs would not need to display non-deposit signage on pages or screens with incidental references to non-deposit products, such as the homepage or on a navigation menu that references or links to non-deposit product pages.

Discussion of Comments

In general, commenters supported the NPR's proposed requirement that non-deposit signage only be required on pages and screens that are primarily dedicated to one or more non-deposit products. Two commenters, however, requested that the FDIC provide examples of pages or screens that require non-deposit signage as a result of being ''primarily dedicated'' to non-deposit products.

Commenters requested clarification regarding how 12 CFR part 328's non-deposit signage requirements interact with other regulatory disclosure obligations. One commenter suggested that the FDIC add an exception such that non-deposit digital signage would not be required on digital channels that align with the Interagency Statement on Retail Sales of Nondeposit Investment Products (interagency guidance).[11] Another commenter suggested that the FDIC's non-deposit signage requirements for digital deposit-taking channels should be eliminated entirely, as existing guidance and regulations already require similar disclosures alongside statements regarding securities, investment products, and insurance products. Specifically, this commenter pointed to requirements imposed by the interagency guidance, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) Rule 3160, and the insurance product regulations issued pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1831x.[12]

Final Rule

The final rule adopts the NPR's changes to static non-deposit signage requirements on digital deposit-taking channels with additional revisions. The NPR proposed that the requirement to display static non-deposit signage apply to an IDI's digital deposit-taking channel that ''offers the ability to make deposits electronically and provides access to deposits and one or more non-deposit products[.]'' Recognizing that an IDI's digital deposit-taking channels may also advertise or provide information about non-deposit products and include a weblink to a third-party's website or mobile application—where the customer can then open or transact with a non-deposit product—the final rule adopts language to incorporate this concept. Specifically, the requirement to display non-deposit signage applies to digital deposit-taking channels that offer customers the ability to make deposits electronically, provide customers access to deposits, and advertise, provide information about, or access to non-deposit products.

The final rule also adopts a clearer, more specific ''primarily dedicated'' standard for the pages of an IDI's digital deposit-taking channel on which non-deposit signage is required. The final rule states that IDIs must clearly, continuously, and conspicuously display non-deposit signage on any page that is primarily dedicated to advertising or providing information about, or access to, non-deposit products. On such pages, IDIs must clearly, continuously, and conspicuously display non-deposit signage indicating that non-deposit products are not insured by the FDIC; are not deposits; and may lose value.

Scope of Static Non-Deposit Signage Requirements for Digital Deposit-Taking Channels

The amended scope of the non-deposit signage requirement is intended to recognize that, although graphics and links concerning non-deposit products may appear on a variety of IDI web pages, the range of pages that are primarily dedicated to advertising or providing information about, or access to, non-deposit products may be much narrower. An IDI's homepage—typically geared toward general banking services, even if it includes limited graphics and links that allow customers to access pages with non-deposit products—would not meet this standard. Instead, pages on an IDI's digital deposit-taking channel where the primary focus of the content is marketing or providing information about non-deposit products (such as pages that are accessed by clicking ''Investing'' or ''Wealth Management'') will tend to be pages covered by this standard.

Content and Manner of Placement of Non-Deposit Signage

Commenters also raised concerns that IDIs may be subject to overlapping disclosure requirements for non-deposit investment products that are similar to 12 CFR part 328's non-deposit signage requirements. There are two dimensions to these similarities: the content of required disclosures and the manner in which disclosures must be displayed.

As to content, the signage must ''indicat[e] that the non-deposit products: are not insured by the FDIC; are not deposits; and may lose value.''[13] The FDIC has previously noted in Q&As that signage that states ''Not FDIC Insured; No Bank Guarantee; May Lose Value'' would meet this requirement.[14] [15] As to the manner in which non-deposit signage must be displayed, the regulation's clear, continuous, and conspicuous requirement bears similarity to the

[10] *See* 12 CFR 328.102(a)(2), (a)(3)(i) through (ii).

[11] *See* FIL–9–1994 (Feb. 15, 1994), available at *https://www.fdic.gov/news/financial-institution-letters/1994/interagency-statement-retail-sales-nondeposit-investment.*

[12] *See* 12 CFR parts 14 and 343.

[13] *See* 12 CFR 328.4(d) and 328.5(g)(1).

[14] ''Questions and Answers Related to the FDIC's Part 328 Final Rule'' (July 15, 2024), available at: *https://www.fdic.gov/deposit-insurance/questions-and-answers-related-fdics-part-328-final-rule.*

[15] The requirement would also be met by signage that includes the statements identified in 12 CFR 343.40(c)(5) (''(i) 'NOT A DEPOSIT'; (ii) 'NOT FDIC-INSURED'; (iii) 'NOT INSURED BY ANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY'; (iv) 'NOT GUARANTEED BY THE INSTITUTION'; and (v) 'MAY GO DOWN IN VALUE' '') or in FINRA Rule 3160(a)(3)(A) (''(i) not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ('FDIC'); (ii) not deposits or other obligations of the financial institution and are not guaranteed by the financial institution; and (iii) subject to investment risks, including possible loss of the principal invested.''), as those provisions appear as of the date of this publication.

display requirements that accompany other disclosure requirements, which characterize their standards in similar terms.[16] If, in efforts to comply with other disclosure requirements, an IDI already continuously, clearly, and conspicuously displays non-deposit signage consistent with 12 CFR part 328, no additional changes would be required by the final rule. However, a common industry practice is to include disclosures towards the bottom of a web page, where they are generally less likely to be seen by consumers. Signage would not be displayed clearly, continuously, and conspicuously for purposes of 12 CFR part 328 if it appears at the bottom of a web page, in very small text size.

The FDIC recognizes the variability of IDI web pages and understands that the specific location in which to place the non-deposit signage on a web page that would be considered clear and conspicuous depends on the design of the specific web page. As a result, the final rule provides IDIs flexibility in the placement of the non-deposit signage. Signage appearing towards the bottom of a web page would meet the standard in 12 CFR part 328 so long as the text is displayed more prominently than footnotes. For example, if the non-deposit signage is placed in a text box, or displayed in larger or bolded font, relative to the smallest text on the page, it would be sufficiently clear and conspicuous to meet the standard, notwithstanding its placement towards the bottom of a web page.

3. Examples of Clear, Continuous, and Conspicuous Display

Proposed Rule

The NPR did not propose changes to the requirement that the signage must be displayed clearly, continuously, and conspicuously. However, to provide IDIs with additional clarification about meeting this display standard, the proposed rule provided a non-exhaustive list of examples of various placements of the FDIC official digital sign and non-deposit signage that would meet the clear, continuous, and conspicuous standard for IDIs' digital deposit-taking channels.

Discussion of Comments

In general, commenters sought further clarity on the ''clearly, continuously, and conspicuously'' standard. One commenter stated that, with respect to login pages for mobile applications, the signage requirement should be clarified to expressly state whether the digital sign is required to be displayed ''near the top of the page.'' Another commenter requested additional guidance on the application of the clear, continuous, and conspicuous standard to mobile applications and web designs. This commenter also stated that prescriptive requirements about where on a page or screen signage must be displayed may confuse customers by leading to cluttered pages or situations where both the FDIC official digital sign and non-deposit signage are on the same page.

Final Rule

The final rule generally adopts the NPR's examples of clear, continuous, and conspicuous signage with certain changes. The NPR proposed four examples at 12 CFR 328.5(e). The final rule adopts the first three of those examples as proposed. The fourth example illustrated that non-deposit signage would meet the standard if placed ''[on] a page on an insured depository institution's website promoting, for example, annuities available for purchase, with non-deposit signage appearing towards the bottom of a promotional text or graphic in a size generally consistent with other text on the page.'' As noted above, it is a common industry practice to include disclosures towards the bottom of a web page, as opposed to near promotional text or graphics themselves. In order to provide a clearer and more practical example, the final rule revises this example to state that non-deposit signage placed towards the bottom of a page that distinguishes the text from the smallest text on the page by using bold or larger font, or surrounding the disclosure with a text box, would generally be considered to be clear and conspicuous.

The final rule provides examples that are broad enough to recognize both the wide variety of content arrangements and page layouts on IDI platforms and the potential that those arrangements and layouts will change over time. Ultimately, whether signage is clear, continuous, and conspicuous must be based on the appearance of signage in relation to other content on a given page or screen.

The examples provided in the final rule identify potential means of satisfying the clear, continuous, and conspicuous standard for various types of FDIC signage. Importantly, the examples do not set minimum requirements beyond what is stated in the regulatory text by, for example, mandating the placement of signage on a particular part of a web page or mobile application. The intention in providing these requested examples is to suggest means of satisfying 12 CFR part 328's requirements, not to constrain IDIs' ability to arrange required signage in the manner that best suits their digital deposit-taking channels.

In rare circumstances, both the FDIC official digital sign and non-deposit signage may appear on the same page. However, the potential for both signage requirements to apply to the same page is greatly minimized by the amendments in this rule, which reduce the number of pages on which the FDIC official digital sign and non-deposit signage must be displayed.

4. One-Time Notification for Bank Customers Related to Third-Party Non-Deposit Products

Proposed Rule

Section 328.5(g)(2) requires IDIs to display a one-time notification when a bank customer who is logged into an IDI's digital deposit-taking channel attempts to access non-deposit products through a hyperlink (or similar weblinking feature) to a non-bank third-party platform. The one-time notification must clearly and conspicuously indicate that the non-deposit products: are not insured by the FDIC; are not deposits; and may lose value. IDIs may permit their customers to access the third party's platform only after such customers acted to dismiss the notification.

To address operational challenges in implementing the one-time notification requirement, as well as concerns that the notification would be disruptive and degrade the user experience for IDI customers, the NPR proposed giving IDIs additional flexibility with respect to the one-time notification requirement. Specifically, under the proposed rule, IDIs would have two options with respect to the dismissal of the notification, such that the notification could be dismissed by an act of the customer or dismissed automatically after the customer has been provided a reasonable opportunity—constituting at least three seconds—to read the content.

Consistent with prior interpretations,[17] the NPR's preamble noted that affiliated entities are viewed as ''third parties'' for purposes of the one-time notification requirement. As such, the NPR preamble stated that IDIs would be required to display the one-time notification when customers access

[16] For example, the FDIC's regulations on Consumer Protection in Sales of Insurance require disclosures to be ''conspicuous, simple, direct, readily understandable, and designed to call attention to the nature and significance of the information provided.'' *See* 12 CFR 343.40(c)(5).

[17] *See, e.g.,* 88 FR 37920 (June 9, 2023); FIL–9–94 (Feb. 15, 1994).

affiliated third-party non-deposit products when leaving an IDI's digital deposit-taking channel. Finally, the NPR would have made non-substantive organizational changes to the regulatory text of the one-time notification requirement.

Discussion of Comments

Several commenters expressed support for the proposed amendments to the one-time notification requirement. A commenter requested that the FDIC specifically clarify whether the three-second duration applies when the notification is dismissed automatically, as opposed to when the customer actively clicks it away. One commenter stated that it did not object to requiring the one-time notification when the third-party is an affiliate of an IDI. Another commenter sought additional clarification regarding when the one-time notification requirement applies to affiliated third-party platforms.

One commenter stated that the FDIC should eliminate the one-time notification requirement, arguing that the notice is confusing and that other regulations that apply to both IDIs and third parties provide consumers with sufficient notice. Another commenter conversely stated that both the three-second duration and the consumer's ability to click the notification away would not provide consumers with sufficient notice.

Final Rule

The final rule adopts the proposed requirement to display a one-time notification for IDI customers accessing third-party non-deposit products, with organizational and streamlining changes to the regulatory text for clarity.

Commenters asked whether the one-time notification requirement would apply to IDI affiliates. As discussed in the preamble to the proposed rule, and consistent with the FDIC's prior interpretations,[18] the notification must appear when a logged-in IDI customer attempts to navigate from the IDI's digital deposit-taking channel to the affiliate platform (*e.g.,* website or application) that offers non-deposit products. Commenters also asked whether the requirement applies to customers who do not leave an IDI's digital deposit-taking channel. The notification requirement applies only when a customer leaves the IDI's digital deposit-taking channel.

As noted, at least one commenter sought clarification on the required operation of the one-time notification. The final rule adopts the proposed change and, in response to that commenter, restructures and streamlines the proposed regulatory text to make it clear that the requirement to display the sign for a minimum of three seconds only applies if the notification disappears automatically (as opposed to if the customer manually dismisses the notification). Simply stated, an institution could enable a customer to affirmatively dismiss the notification or could permit the notification to remain on the page for a minimum of 3 seconds. In addition, IDIs could combine these two options through a notification that could either be dismissed manually by the customer or disappear automatically after a minimum of 3 seconds. The notification would not need to remain on the page for 3 seconds if the customer affirmatively dismisses the notification before 3 seconds elapses.

Although some commenters believe the one-time notification is duplicative, and one commenter stated that the notification is not sufficient to inform IDI customers, the revised requirement preserves a customer notification function, while providing IDIs with greater flexibility such that the notification does not meaningfully degrade the user experience on IDIs' digital deposit-taking channels.

5. Additional Disclosures Permitted

The NPR included language that would have expressly permitted IDIs to include additional disclosures in the one-time notification for bank customers related to third-party non-deposit products. Some commenters requested that the FDIC expand the scope of this provision to give IDIs explicit flexibility to include additional disclosures generally, and not just with respect to the one-time notification.

Since the 2023 Final Rule was adopted, the FDIC has observed IDIs that provide additional disclosures on their digital deposit-taking channels to clarify the availability of FDIC insurance on certain products.[19] This demonstrates that digital deposit-taking channels can differ widely and IDIs may identify instances where additional disclosures would prevent consumer confusion or otherwise benefit consumers. The final rule expressly provides IDIs with the latitude to display additional disclosures through a new 12 CFR 328.5(f), which provides that the signage requirements for digital deposit-taking channels do not limit IDIs' ability to display signage and disclosures in addition to those required by 12 CFR part 328.

C. Signage Requirements for ATMs and Like Devices

1. FDIC Official Digital Sign Requirements for ATMs and Like Devices

Proposed Rule

Under 12 CFR 328.4(c), for ATMs that receive deposits and offer access to non-deposit products, IDIs are required to display the FDIC official digital sign clearly, continuously, and conspicuously on an ATM or like device's ''homepage or screen and on each transaction page or screen relating to deposits.'' The proposal sought to simplify compliance for IDIs and mitigate potential consumer confusion by requiring the display of the FDIC official digital sign only on the ''initial screen'' of an IDI's ATM or like device. The NPR preamble stated that an ATM's ''initial screen'' is the screen that is displayed before an IDI's customer inserts a debit card or other credentials to access the device (sometimes referred to as a ''welcome screen'').

Discussion of Comments

Two commenters requested clarification on the ''initial screen'' requirement for ATMs and like devices. Both commenters believed that this language was susceptible to multiple interpretations. One commenter argued that the NPR could require the display of signage on a device's idle or standby screen, which IDIs often use to advertise a range of financial and non-financial products and services, rendering it potentially misleading to display the FDIC official digital sign. Both commenters suggested that the requirement be changed to require display of the FDIC sign on the screen after a customer's engagement with the device—whether the insertion of a debit card or credentials or some other action, such as pressing a button or touchscreen—that would cause the idle or standby screen to stop displaying.

Another commenter suggested that the description of an ''initial screen'' in the preamble to the NPR was technically unworkable. Specifically, because the proposal described an initial screen with reference to a customer's behavior, this commenter suggested that IDIs would need to assess the identity of an ATM's user and their relationship to the IDI in order to determine whether signage was required. Because the NPR

[18] ''Questions and Answers Related to the FDIC's Part 328 Final Rule'' (July 15, 2024), available at: *https://www.fdic.gov/deposit-insurance/questions-and-answers-related-fdics-part-328-final-rule.*

[19] Examples of additional disclosures on IDIs' digital deposit-taking channels include, but are not limited to: ''FDIC insurance availability on this page only applies to deposit accounts at [IDI name]'' and ''[IDI name] deposit products are FDIC insured.''

preamble described the initial screen as the screen appearing before a customer presents credentials, this would be difficult or impossible to do.

Final Rule

To simplify compliance for IDIs and mitigate potential consumer confusion, the final rule generally adopts the proposed change that the FDIC official digital sign appear on the initial screen of IDIs' ATMs and like devices, with one clarification noted below. The FDIC official digital sign is no longer required on homepages or screens or on each transaction page or screen relating to deposits.

The proposal, in the preamble, described an ''initial screen'' as ''the screen that is displayed before an IDI's customer inserts a debit card or other credentials to access the device (sometimes referred to as a 'welcome screen').'' In light of the variability in the types of ''initial screens,'' as explained by the commenters, the FDIC is providing additional precision regarding the ''initial screen'' requirement. Many IDIs display rotating advertisements for products, services, and events on the screens of idle ATMs, which operate as a ''screen saver'' prior to engagement by a user. Read literally, the preamble's description of an ''initial screen'' could apply to those screens. If the FDIC official digital signage appeared with such content, it may be misleading. Accordingly, the final rule includes a clarification that advertisements of this nature will not be considered initial screens for purposes of the ATM signage requirements. Whether or not a given device displays advertisements when idle, all ATMs and like devices will have at least one ''initial screen'' on which the FDIC official digital sign is displayed, consistent with the FDIC's goals of ensuring that consumers know when they are doing business with an IDI and that an IDI's customers are informed about the insured status of their deposits.

2. Limited Exception for Certain ATMs and Like Devices To Display Physical FDIC Official Sign

Proposed Rule

Section 328.4 provides a limited exception to the FDIC official digital sign requirement for ATMs and like devices that do not offer non-deposit products and were placed into service prior to January 1, 2025, permitting such devices to display either the FDIC official digital sign or the physical FDIC official sign.[20] To address questions about the scope of the physical FDIC official sign exception for existing ATMs and like devices and concerns about costs associated with updating ATMs and like devices that are already in service, the NPR would have expanded the physical sign exception to a wider range of ATMs and like devices, giving IDIs greater flexibility to display either the physical FDIC official sign or the FDIC official digital sign on those devices. Under the proposal, the physical signage exception would have been available to (1) all ATMs and like devices placed into service prior to January 1, 2027, and (2) all ATMs and like devices, regardless of when placed into service, that do not allow customers to transact with non-deposit products.

Discussion of Comments

Two commenters expressed support for the NPR's expanded exception from the digital sign requirement for ATMs and like devices placed into service before January 1, 2027, or that do not offer non-deposit products.

Final Rule

The final rule adopts the limited exception for certain ATMs to display the physical official sign as proposed, with one change. The relevant ''placed into service'' date the NPR proposed for the physical sign exception was January 1, 2027, which was aligned with the contemplated compliance date. Because the compliance date for this rule is April 1, 2027, that date will also serve as the ''placed into service'' date for the physical sign exception for ATMs and like devices. As noted, commenters did not suggest changes to the proposed exception from the digital sign requirement for ATMs and like devices.

3. Degraded or Defaced Physical FDIC Official Signs

Proposed Rule

Section 328.4(f) provides that a degraded or defaced physical FDIC official sign on ATMs and like devices would not be considered to be displayed in a clear and conspicuous manner. The NPR would have removed this provision. The NPR stated that this provision is not needed because an institution is required to clearly and conspicuously display the sign, and if the sign is not clear to consumers, the institution would not be displaying it clearly.

Discussion of Comments

A commenter noted that setting minimum standards for the condition, clarity, or conspicuousness of physical FDIC signage would create a compliance burden for IDIs, particularly community banks that have ATMs distributed across rural locations.

Final Rule

The final rule adopts the proposed deletion of section 328.4(f). As noted, this provision is unnecessary in light of an IDI's obligation to display signage clearly. Signage that is degraded or defaced to an extent that a consumer is unable to read and understand its content would not be displayed clearly. The FDIC did not receive any comments opposing this aspect of the proposal.

4. Non-Deposit Signage

Proposed Rule

Section 328.4(d) requires IDIs' ATMs that receive deposits and offer access to non-deposit products to clearly, continuously, and conspicuously display non-deposit signage ''on each transaction page or screen relating to non-deposit products.'' Such non-deposit signage must indicate that non-deposit products are not insured by the FDIC; are not deposits; and may lose value. In recognition of feedback that non-deposit signage requirements for ATMs and like devices are overly broad and repetitive, the NPR proposed modifying the non-deposit signage requirements for ATMs and like devices in two respects.

First, under the proposal, a narrower subset of ATMs and like devices would have been subject to the non-deposit signage requirements. While the non-deposit signage requirements presently apply to an ATM or like device that offers access to non-deposit products, the proposal would only have required non-deposit signage on ATMs or like devices that permit IDI customers to transact with one or more non-deposit products.[21] This change would have removed ATMs and like devices from the scope of the non-deposit signage requirements if, for example, they merely permit customers to view account balances for non-deposit products. Moreover, acknowledging the technical limitations IDIs face in verifying information for customers of other financial institutions using the IDI's ATMs and like devices (referred to as ''non-customers''), including whether the non-customer is accessing FDIC-insured deposit accounts or non-deposit products, the proposed rule would not have required IDIs to display non-deposit signage for pages and screens viewed by non-customers.

[20] *See* 12 CFR 328.4(b) and (e).

[21] Under both the regulation and the proposal, to be subject to the non-deposit signage requirements, an ATM or like device must also offer access to deposits at an IDI.

Second, the NPR proposed reducing the pages and screens on which display of non-deposit signage would be required, reflecting a more focused approach. Although the regulation presently requires non-deposit signage to be displayed on each transaction page or screen relating to non-deposit products, the NPR proposed requiring that non-deposit signage appear only on the initial transaction page or initial transaction screen for a non-deposit product.

Discussion of Comments

One commenter requested additional clarity regarding whether IDIs are required to display non-deposit signage on ATMs and like devices to non-customers. As noted above, the preamble to the proposed rule acknowledged IDIs' technical limitations regarding determining whether a non-customer is accessing FDIC-insured deposit accounts or non-deposit products. To address these limitations, the proposed rule preamble stated that IDIs would be required to display non-deposit signage only ''for the IDI's own customers[.]'' This commenter suggested that this clarification be made in the regulatory text.

Another commenter suggested that the FDIC reconsider the screens on which ATMs and like devices must display non-deposit signage. This commenter suggested that, in practice, the first screen an ATM user engages with upon entering their credentials is a page featuring various ''shortcuts'' to quickly carry out transactions. Such screens could meet the ''initial transaction page'' standard, but inclusion of non-deposit signage on such a screen would be potentially misleading as to other shortcuts on the page. To address this, the commenter recommended that the FDIC require non-deposit signage only on ATM screens primarily dedicated to one or more non-deposit products, the same standard as the proposal set for digital deposit-taking channels.

A third commenter expressed support for the proposed changes for non-deposit signage requirements on ATMs and like devices, noting that the amendments would significantly simplify compliance for IDIs.

Final Rule

The final rule generally adopts the proposed changes, and in response to comments, includes language clarifying that the non-deposit signage requirement applies only to customers of the IDI.

Consistent with the proposal, the final rule requires IDIs to display non-deposit signage on its ATMs and like devices only for its own customers. Because technological limitations often do not provide an IDI with detailed information about the accounts with which non-customers interact at that IDI's ATM, requiring IDIs to display non-deposit signage to such users may result in the user viewing a confusing or inaccurate disclosure. To provide clarity regarding the scope of the requirement, the final rule expressly refers to an ''insured depository institution's customer,'' consistent with the intention that it apply solely to IDI's customers rather than all users of an ATM or like device.

The FDIC is adopting the changes as proposed regarding the screens on which the non-deposit sign must be displayed. The ''initial transaction page or screen'' includes the first screen displayed upon initiating a transaction with a non-deposit product. In response to concerns that the requirement might apply to pages and screens with ''shortcuts,'' it should be noted that a screen that presents a range of options and shortcuts, one of which is to transact with a non-deposit product, would be the screen displayed prior to, rather than upon, initiating a transaction with a non-deposit product. Under this final rule, the non-deposit signage is to be displayed instead at the time a user initiates the process of carrying out a transaction with non-deposit products.

A commenter requested that the FDIC utilize the ''pages or screens primarily dedicated to one or more non-deposit products'' standard for ATMs and like devices. While such a standard is suitable for digital deposit-taking channels, the FDIC believes a different approach is warranted for ATMs and like devices. Specifically, ATMs and like devices are more typically geared towards completing transactions, while digital deposit-taking channel pages contain more informational content than would appear on ATM screens.

5. Additional Disclosures Permitted

Commenters requested that the FDIC give IDIs flexibility to include additional disclosures. In response, the final rule adds a new 12 CFR 328.4(e) that states that nothing in 12 CFR 328.4, which covers ATMs and like devices, limits an IDI's ability to include additional disclosures beyond what is required by 12 CFR part 328. Since the 2023 Final Rule was adopted, the FDIC has observed IDIs that provided additional disclosures on ATMs and like devices to clarify, for example, the FDIC-insured status of an IDI or the products that are covered by FDIC insurance. The FDIC appreciates that there may be cases where disclosures otherwise not required by the final rule could prevent consumer confusion or otherwise benefit an IDI's customers regarding the availability of FDIC insurance.

D. Compliance Date

Proposed Rule

The NPR proposed a compliance date of January 1, 2027, for the amended requirements. This delayed compliance date recognized that IDIs would need time to update systems and processes to implement changes in compliance with the proposed amendments, as well as the fact that not all IDIs are currently displaying signage on their digital deposit-taking channels and ATMs and like devices consistent with the regulation.

Discussion of Comments

Some commenters stated that the NPR's proposal to set a compliance date of January 1, 2027, would not provide sufficient time for banks to implement updates in accordance with any final rule. The commenters noted that coordinating with outside vendors to update technological platforms takes time, and that many such vendors institute year-end blackout periods. Based on these considerations, some commenters suggested that a compliance date be set for 18 months following the adoption of any final rule.

In contrast, another commenter argued that setting a January 1, 2027 compliance date would be unduly far into the future, risking harm to consumers. This commenter suggested a compliance date of 6 months after adoption of the final rule. An additional commenter stated that the January 1, 2027 compliance date should be suitable, but that delays may be necessary if third-party vendors have difficulty making necessary changes.

Relatedly, several commenters suggested that compliance be examined differently for IDIs that have already implemented changes to their digital deposit-taking channels and ATMs and like devices to comply with the rule, although the FDIC delayed compliance with those requirements. These commenters asked that the final rule clarify that any entity whose platforms meet the requirements of 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 would be deemed to be in compliance with any amended version of those sections.

Final Rule

The final rule adopts a compliance date for the revised requirements of 12

CFR 328.4 and 328.5 of April 1, 2027. This differs slightly from the proposed date of January 1, 2027. This ensures that IDIs have at least a full year to review the revised requirements and to implement any changes necessary to ensure their platforms are in compliance with the final rule.

As noted, on November 25, 2025, the FDIC extended the compliance date for the versions of 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 that existed prior to this rulemaking. In light of this final rule, the January 1, 2027 compliance date set by the FDIC through the November 25, 2025 extension has been superseded. As stated above, the compliance date for the amended requirements of 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 being made by this final rule is April 1, 2027.

The FDIC is not deeming IDIs currently in compliance with the regulation to be in compliance with this rule. An objective of the final rule is to refine existing signage requirements to provide IDIs with greater flexibility. For the most part, IDIs that have already complied with the regulation would be in compliance with this rule. One possible exception is that this final rule expressly requires the display of the FDIC official digital sign on the deposit account opening page.[22] The FDIC is choosing not to adopt a ''grandfathering'' approach for this one provision, which would be challenging to implement, as it would create two sets of standards indefinitely.

E. Technical Amendment

Proposed Rule

In addition to proposing substantive amendments, the NPR would have made a technical amendment to 12 CFR part 328. Section 328.5(c) currently provides for a ''digital symbol'' that is defined as the portion of the FDIC official digital sign ''consisting of 'FDIC' and the one line of smaller type to the right of 'FDIC'.'' While this provision defining the digital symbol is located in subpart A of 12 CFR part 328, 12 CFR part 328 discusses the use of the digital symbol only in subpart B, which addresses false advertising, misrepresentation of insured status, and misuse of the FDIC's name or logo. Given that the digital symbol concept applies specifically to the context of subpart B, the proposed rule would have implemented a technical amendment to transfer the text providing for, and defining, the digital symbol to 12 CFR 328.101 of subpart B. The proposal stated that this non-substantive change would promote readability by ensuring that the definition is physically located in the relevant subpart of the regulation.

Discussion of Comments

The FDIC did not receive comments that concerned the technical amendment.

Final Rule

For the reasons discussed in the NPR, the final rule adopts the transfer of the definition of ''digital symbol'' from 12 CFR 328.5 to 12 CFR 328.101 as proposed and makes one additional conforming revision to update a cross-reference.

F. Other Comments

Finally, commenters offered a number of suggestions not directly related to the specific topics addressed in the NPR including, for example, translations of required signage into languages other than English, the policies and procedures required by 12 CFR 328.8, and the provisions of subpart B of 12 CFR part 328 that address false advertising, misrepresentation of insured status, and the misuse of the FDIC's name or logo. The FDIC appreciates these comments and may consider such topics in any future initiative(s).

IV. Expected Effects

The changes to 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 are intended to clarify the requirements for the display of the FDIC official digital sign and non-deposit signage, as well as clarify when such signage is required for ATMs and similar devices. These requirements apply to all IDIs. To the extent that some IDIs have not already implemented changes to their digital operations to comply with 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5, the final rule reduces the number of hours spent to update their systems. The final rule also reduces the number of hours spent by IDIs to maintain ongoing compliance with 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5. Given this decrease in burden, the changes in the final rule are not expected to result in any substantive direct costs to impacted IDIs. Instead, they are expected to generate cost savings in the form of reduced administrative effort and resource allocation. In addition, the final rule is expected to benefit IDIs' customers, who would have a more streamlined browsing experience and reduced confusion about which products are FDIC-insured when a page shows both deposit and non-deposit products.

A. Cost Savings: Implementation

The final rule is expected to benefit IDIs by reducing implementation costs, including labor and contracting expenses associated with IT system modifications, costs to upgrade hardware for ATMs and similar devices, and labor costs to make changes to internal compliance policies and procedures. The cost savings that would result from the final rule vary by IDI depending on the size and complexity of an IDI's digital deposit-taking channels, the number of an IDI's ATMs and like devices, and the degree to which an IDI relies on third-party service providers to provide these channels, ATMs or like devices. The FDIC does not have the information necessary to quantify all cost savings associated with the final rule. However, the FDIC believes that these benefits will be material for certain IDIs because stakeholders have, as previously discussed, identified related challenges with adopting certain provisions of 12 CFR part 328.

Although the FDIC cannot quantify all cost savings associated with the final rule, it has quantified certain estimated cost savings for IDIs associated with the changes to recordkeeping, reporting, and disclosure requirements for digital signage and non-deposit signage obligations. The FDIC recognizes that the cost estimates in the 2023 Final Rule may have understated the actual costs, and thus the estimated cost savings in this final rule may likewise understate the actual cost savings, but the FDIC is using the best estimates it has available.

As of September 30, 2025, 4,388 IDIs are subject to 12 CFR part 328.[23] As previously discussed, the final rule poses two principal effects for affected IDIs. First, the final rule reduces the number of digital screens or pages on which the FDIC official digital sign must appear. Second, the final rule narrows certain non-deposit signage requirements. The FDIC does not have data identifying the number of IDIs that maintain digital deposit-taking channels, including websites or mobile applications; therefore, for purposes of this analysis, the FDIC assumes that all IDIs would experience cost savings resulting from the final rule. Based on these changes, the FDIC estimates an average reduction of 19 hours per IDI for implementation-related recordkeeping, reporting, and disclosure activities alone.[24] At an estimated average hourly

[22] The regulation was not clear as to whether the requirement to display the FDIC official digital sign on ''Pages where the customer may transact with deposits'' would have required signage on deposit account opening pages.

[23] FFIEC Reports of Condition and Income (Call Reports), September 30, 2025.

[24] The 19 hours represent a 32-percent time savings from the 60 hours of implementation burden estimated in the 2023 Final Rule.

labor cost of $123,[25] the final rule would result in cost savings of $2,330 per IDI, on average, in the implementation period prior to the compliance deadline for the final rule. Across 4,388 IDIs, the estimated effect is more than $10.2 million in implementation cost savings.[26]

Although the compliance date for the final rule's amendments to 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 is forthcoming, some IDIs may have already taken steps to implement the 2023 Final Rule in anticipation of its original compliance deadline of January 1, 2025, or its previously revised compliance deadline of March 1, 2026. As a result, these IDIs may not realize full cost savings from the final rule changes. In some cases, they may even incur voluntary costs to reverse or modify signage or systems that are no longer required under the final rule. It is also possible that such IDIs will choose to maintain compliance with the broader requirements in the 2023 Final Rule and therefore avoid any reversal costs. For purposes of this analysis, the FDIC assumes that all IDIs would experience cost savings generated by the final rule, and estimates the average cost savings for an IDI that has not yet taken steps to comply with current requirements under 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5.

While the quantified implementation cost savings may be relatively small, the unquantified implementation cost savings are likely to be material for some IDIs.

B. Cost Savings: Ongoing Compliance

In addition to reducing implementation burden in the period leading to the amended compliance date, the final rule generates ongoing compliance cost savings in subsequent years. IDIs typically incur recurring compliance costs to maintain, review, and update their signage and related systems in accordance with regulatory requirements. Further, ongoing compliance with FDIC signage requirements can be a factor in costs for third-party service agreements, hardware replacement, as well as validation and testing of service delivery channels. The FDIC does not have the information necessary to quantify all ongoing cost savings associated with the final rule. However, the final rule reduces the scope of these ongoing activities and thereby generates associated cost savings for all affected IDIs. As noted above, these savings will vary across IDIs, based on the size and complexity of their operations.

For purposes of this analysis, the FDIC has quantified ongoing cost savings for all IDIs associated with the changes to recordkeeping, reporting, and disclosure requirements for digital signage and non-deposit signage obligations only. The FDIC categorizes IDIs by asset size as a proxy for the complexity of digital operations, consistent with the methodology used in the 2023 Final Rule: IDIs with less than $10 billion in assets and those with $10 billion or more. According to the latest Call Report data, there are 4,231 IDIs in the smaller IDI group and 157 in the larger.[27] The FDIC estimates that the final rule would reduce ongoing annual recordkeeping, reporting, and disclosure compliance labor hours for smaller IDIs by an average time savings of 3 hours and 10 minutes. For larger IDIs, the estimated annual time savings is 6 hours and 20 minutes.[28]

Using the same estimated average hourly labor cost of $123 as above, the estimated ongoing annual cost savings are approximately $388 per small IDI and $777 per large IDI, on average, for a total annual cost savings of approximately $1.64 million for smaller IDIs and approximately $122 thousand for larger IDIs. This yields a total estimated ongoing annual cost savings associated with changes to recordkeeping, reporting, and disclosure requirements of approximately $1.76 million across all FDIC-insured depository institutions.

C. Intangible Benefits and Costs

The changes in the final rule may also result in indirect or intangible effects that are more difficult to quantify.

In addition, the final rule is expected to benefit consumers by improving their experience with IDIs' digital channels. For example, the changes allow IDIs to tailor digital signage placement to better meet the needs of the customer, resulting in more targeted and less duplicative disclosures. The elimination of the notification dismissal requirement may therefore reduce interruptions to the browsing experience. The removal of the requirement to display the FDIC official digital sign on ''pages where the customer may transact with deposits'' may eliminate consumer confusion about which products are FDIC-insured when a page shows both deposit and non-deposit products. Overall, these changes would lead to a more streamlined and less cluttered customer experience. The FDIC does not have the data available to quantify these effects but believes the final rule would provide substantial benefits to consumers of IDIs' digital channels.

At the same time, the changes may introduce some intangible costs. For example, reducing signage requirements could result in less visible or less consistent disclosure of deposit insurance coverage. IDIs that have already implemented changes to their digital operations to comply with 12 CFR part 328 may incur some costs to modify their systems in response to the final rule. More flexibility in how different institutions implement the requirements could potentially lead to greater variability in customer experience across the industry. The FDIC believes these effects will be minimal; under the final rule, 12 CFR part 328 would still require IDIs' digital operations to provide clarity to consumers about the extent to which or the manner in which products are insured by the FDIC.

Finally, the timing of compliance may also influence intangible effects. Given the extension of the compliance date, some institutions would benefit from increased flexibility in integrating the new requirements into ongoing system updates or signage cycles. However, a longer transition period may also lead to temporary inconsistencies in signage across institutions, which could affect customer experience to a limited extent.

V. Alternatives Considered

The FDIC has considered several alternatives to the final rule that could meet the objectives of this rulemaking, including proposals suggested by commenters in response to the 2023 Final Rule and the NPR. For the reasons described, the FDIC views the final rule as the most appropriate and effective means of achieving its policy objectives with respect to 12 CFR part 328.

The FDIC considered not promulgating any regulatory action to amend 12 CFR part 328. However, as

[25] To estimate the average hourly labor cost, the FDIC assumes that the labor used to comply with the final rule would be performed in part by Managers/Executives (at $158.33 per hour, 36 percent), Clerical Workers (at $42.33 per hour, 24 percent), Lawyers (at $178.57 per hour, 17 percent), IT professionals (at $115.86 per hour, 18 percent), and Compliance Officers (at $80.32 per hour, 4 percent). The FDIC uses the 75th percentile hourly wages reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates (OEWS) for the relevant occupations in the Depository Credit Intermediation sector as of May 2024. These wages were increased by 53 and 5 percent to account for non-wage compensation and wage inflation between May 2024 and September 2025.

[26] 19 hours × $122.62 per hour × 4,388 institutions = $10,223,075.

[27] FFIEC Call Reports, September 30, 2025.

[28] The estimated time savings of 3 hours and 10 minutes for smaller IDIs and 6 hours and 20 minutes for larger IDIs are approximately 32 percent of the corresponding burdens estimated in the 2023 Final Rule and are proportionally in line with the estimated time savings for the implementation cost.

previously discussed, the FDIC has identified challenges with, and potential improvements for, the FDIC's sign and advertisement regulations under subpart A of 12 CFR part 328. As discussed in section IV, Expected Effects, of this document, the final rule has clear, quantifiable cost savings, among other benefits, over this no-action alternative with minimal costs to IDIs and their customers.

The FDIC also considered eliminating the regulations in 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 to remove digital signage requirements entirely. However, as described in the 2023 Final Rule, the FDIC believes there are benefits to updates to 12 CFR part 328 to address potential uncertainties that could dilute or undermine the confidence that underpins banks and our nation's broader financial system. The final rule would advance the 2023 Final Rule's objective to ensure that consumers, businesses, and other entities better understand when their funds are protected by FDIC deposit insurance, while increasing the flexibility for IDIs in the marketing of their products and services.

VI. Regulatory Analysis

A. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency, in connection with a final rule, to prepare and make available for public comment a final regulatory flexibility analysis that describes the impact of the final rule on small entities.[29] However, a final regulatory flexibility analysis is not required if the agency certifies that the final rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Small Business Administration (SBA) has defined ''small entities'' to include banking organizations with total assets of less than or equal to $850 million.[30] Generally, the FDIC considers a significant economic impact to be a quantified effect in excess of 5 percent of total annual salaries and benefits or 2.5 percent of total noninterest expenses. The FDIC believes that effects in excess of one or more of these thresholds typically represent significant economic impacts for FDIC-supervised institutions. For the reasons described below, the FDIC certifies that the final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

As described in section IV, Expected Effects, of this document, the final rule affects all institutions whose deposits are insured by the FDIC. According to recent Call Reports, there are 4,388 such IDIs.[31] Of these, approximately 3,062 are considered small entities for the purposes of the RFA (small entity IDIs).[32]

As a result of the final rule, IDIs with less than $10 billion in assets[33] would spend an estimated 19 fewer hours, on average, to update their digital operations in the first period in order to comply with the recordkeeping, reporting, and disclosure provision of the 2023 Final Rule. At average labor costs of $123 per hour,[34] the estimated first-year cost savings would be approximately $2,330 per IDI, or approximately $7.1 million for all small entity IDIs—less than a tenth of a percent of annual salaries and benefits for these 3,062 entities in aggregate. At the individual IDI level, the estimated first-year cost savings would not exceed even one percent of the total annual salaries and benefits for any small entity IDI. For subsequent years, the estimated costs savings are even smaller: an IDI with less than $10 billion in assets is expected to spend 3 hours and 10 minutes less (equivalent to $388) per year,[35] on average, to comply with the recordkeeping, reporting, and disclosure provisions within 12 CFR part 328 as a result of the final rule. Thus, the final rule is unlikely to significantly impact any small entity IDI.

The final rule would also provide benefits other than the cost savings described above, including greater flexibility in signage design and placement, improved customer experience, and reduced staff time allocated to maintaining signage compliance across multiple channels and devices. As noted in section IV, Expected Effects, of this document, the FDIC is unable to quantify these effects. However, the FDIC believes these effects, while potentially substantial for certain IDIs, are likely to be minimal in the aggregate.

Given the expected effects of the final rule described above, the FDIC certifies that the final rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

Certain provisions of the final rule contain ''collections of information'' within the meaning of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995.[36] In accordance with the requirements of the PRA, the FDIC may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The FDIC will submit the proposed revisions to these information collections to OMB for review under section 3507(d) of the PRA[37] and 5 CFR 1320.11 of the OMB's implementing regulations.[38] The FDIC is proposing to extend for three years, with revision, these information collections.

Title of Information Collection: FDIC's Official Sign and Advertising Requirements, False Advertising, Misrepresentation of Insured Status, and Misuse of the FDIC's Name or Logo.

OMB Number: 3064–0219.

Frequency of Response: Periodic—see table below.

Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profit.

Respondents: Any FDIC-insured depository institution and persons that provide deposit-related services to insured depository institutions or offer insured depository institution's deposit-related products or services to other parties.

Current Actions: The final rule would revise the currently approved information collection to streamline the requirements to display the FDIC official digital sign and the display of non-deposit signage to certain pages.

[29] 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

[30] The SBA defines a small banking organization as having $850 million or less in assets, where an organization's ''assets are determined by averaging the assets reported on its four quarterly financial statements for the preceding year.'' *See* 13 CFR 121.201 (as amended by 87 FR 69118, effective December 19, 2022). In its determination, the ''SBA counts the receipts, employees, or other measure of size of the concern whose size is at issue and all of its domestic and foreign affiliates.'' *See* 13 CFR 121.103. Following these regulations, the FDIC uses an insured depository institution's affiliated and acquired assets, averaged over the preceding four quarters, to determine whether the insured depository institution is ''small'' for the purposes of RFA.

[31] FFIEC Call Reports, September 30, 2025.

[32] *Id.*

[33] All 3,062 small entity IDIs have less than $10 billion in assets.

[34] To estimate the average hourly labor cost, the FDIC assumes that the labor used to comply with the final rule would be performed in part by Managers/Executives (at $158.33 per hour, 36 percent), Clerical Workers (at $42.33 per hour, 24 percent), Lawyers (at $178.57 per hour, 17 percent), IT professionals (at $115.86 per hour, 18 percent), and Compliance Officers (at $80.32 per hour, 4 percent). The FDIC uses the 75th percentile hourly wages reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates (OEWS) for the relevant occupations in the Depository Credit Intermediation sector as of May 2024. These wages were increased by 53 and 5 percent to account for non-wage compensation and wage inflation between May 2024 and September 2025.

[35] $388 per year = 3:10 hours × $123 per hour.

[36] 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

[37] 44 U.S.C. 3507(d).

[38] 5 CFR 1320.11.

These changes are reflected in information collections 3–5 on the table below.[39] Based on the latest available data, the estimated annual burden associated with all the information collections would decrease.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRA BURDEN

Information collection (obligation to respond)	Type of burden (frequency of response)	Number of respondents	Average number of responses per respondent	Average time per response (HH:MM)	Annual burden (hours)
1. Signs within Institution Premises—Banks <$10B, 12 CFR 328.3 (Mandatory).	Third-Party Disclosure (Annual).	4,231	8	1:00	33,848
2. Signs within Institution Premises—Banks >= $10B, 12 CFR 328.3 (Mandatory).	Third-Party Disclosure (Annual).	157	276	2:00	86,664
3. Signage for ATMs and Digital Deposit-taking Channels—Implementation, 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 (Mandatory).	Third-Party Disclosure (Annual).	4,388	0.333	41:00	59,901
4. Signage for ATMs and Digital Deposit-taking Channels—Banks <$10B—Ongoing, 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 (Mandatory).	Third-Party Disclosure (Annual).	4,231	0.667	6:50	19,284
5. Signage for ATMs and Digital Deposit-taking Channels—Banks >= $10B—Ongoing, 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5 (Mandatory).	Third-Party Disclosure (Annual).	157	0.667	13:40	1,435
6. Policies and Procedures—Implementation, 12 CFR 328.8 (Mandatory).	Recordkeeping (Annual)	4,388	0.333	80:00	116,880
7. Policies and Procedures—Ongoing, 12 CFR 328.8 (Mandatory).	Recordkeeping (Annual)	4,388	0.667	12:00	35,124
8. Insured Depository Institution Relationships—Implementation 12 CFR 328.102(b)(5) (Mandatory).	Third-Party Disclosure (Annual).	1,500	0.333	2:30	1,250
9. Insured Depository Institution Relationships—Ongoing 12 CFR 328.102(b)(5) (Mandatory).	Third-Party Disclosure (Annual).	1,500	0.667	1:00	1,001
10. Request for Consent to Use Non-English Language Advertising Statement—12 CFR 328.6(f) (Required to Obtain or Retain a Benefit).	Reporting (On occasion).	1	1	2:00	2
Total Annual Burden (Hours)					355,38

Source: FDIC.

Note: The annual burden estimate for a given collection is calculated in two steps. First, the total number of annual responses is calculated as the whole number closest to the product of the annual number of respondents and the annual number of responses per respondent. Then, the total number of annual responses is multiplied by the time per response and rounded to the nearest hour to obtain the estimated annual burden for that collection. This rounding ensures the annual burden hours in the table are consistent with the values recorded in the OMB's regulatory tracking system.

C. Plain Language

Section 722 of the Gramm-Leach Bliley Act[32] requires the Federal banking agencies to use plain language in all proposed and final rules published in the **Federal Register** after January 1, 2000. FDIC staff believes the final rule is presented in a simple and straightforward manner. The FDIC invited comments regarding the use of plain language in the proposed rule but did not receive any comments on this topic.

D. Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994

Pursuant to section 302(a) of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (RCDRIA),[33] in determining the effective date and administrative compliance requirements for new regulations that impose additional reporting, disclosure, or other requirements on IDIs, each Federal banking agency must consider, consistent with principles of safety and soundness and the public interest, any administrative burdens that such regulations would place on affected depository institutions, including small depository institutions, and customers of depository institutions, as well as the benefits of such regulations. In addition, section 302(b) of the RCDRIA requires new regulations and amendments to regulations that impose additional reporting, disclosures, or other new requirements on IDIs generally to take effect on the first day of a calendar quarter that begins on or after the date on which the regulations are published in final form. The final rule provides IDIs with greater flexibility and clarity in the display of FDIC signage on digital deposit-taking channels and ATMs and like devices. To ensure IDIs have ample time to implement the streamlined requirements, the compliance date for the rule will be April 1, 2027.

E. Executive Order 12866

Executive Order 12866, as amended, provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) will review all ''significant regulatory actions'' as defined therein. The FDIC has submitted this regulatory act to OIRA for review. OIRA has determined that this final rule is not a ''significant regulatory action'' for purposes of Executive Order 12866. For more information on the analysis conducted in connection with Executive Order 12866, refer to other sections of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

F. Executive Order 14192

Executive Order 14192 directs agencies, unless prohibited by law, to

[39] Details on how each line item of the table was calculated can be found in the PRA section of the 2023 Final Rule.

identify at least 10 existing regulations to be repealed when the agency publicly proposes for notice and comment or otherwise promulgates a new regulation with total costs greater than zero. Executive Order 14192 further requires that new incremental costs associated with new regulations shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least 10 prior regulations. An Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action is an action that has been finalized and has total costs less than zero. This action is considered an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action. The FDIC estimates that this rule generates $2.0 million in annualized cost savings at a 7-percent discount rate, discounted relative to year 2024, over a perpetual time horizon.

G. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, OMB makes a determination as to whether a final rule constitutes a ''major rule,'' defined in the Congressional Review Act as any rule that the Administrator of OIRA finds has resulted in or is likely to result in (A) an annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more; (B) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies or geographic regions; or (C) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets.[40] If a rule is determined to be a ''major rule'' by OMB, the Congressional Review Act generally provides that the rule may not take effect until at least 60 days following its publication.[41] If a rule is not a ''major rule,'' the rule may take effect after the Federal agency submits to Congress a report required under the Congressional Review Act. OMB has determined the final rule is not a major rule under the Congressional Review Act.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 328

Advertising, Bank deposit insurance, Savings associations, Signs and symbols.

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation amends part 328 of title 12 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* as follows:

PART 328—FDIC OFFICIAL SIGNS, ADVERTISEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP, FALSE ADVERTISING, MISREPRESENTATION OF INSURED STATUS, AND MISUSE OF THE FDIC'S LOGO

■ 1. The authority citation for part 328 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1818, 1819 (Tenth), 1820(c), 1828(a).

■ 2. Revise §§ 328.4 and 328.5 to read as follows:

§ 328.4 Signs for automated teller machines (ATMs) and like devices.

(a) *Scope.* This section governs signage for insured depository institutions' ATMs and other remote electronic facilities (referred to as ''like devices'') that receive deposits. For purpose of this section, ATMs and like devices are not digital deposit-taking channels.

(b) *Display of FDIC official digital sign.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, an insured depository institution must clearly, continuously, and conspicuously display the FDIC official digital sign specified in § 328.5(b) on the initial screen of the insured depository institution's ATMs and like devices. For purposes of this paragraph (b), a screen saver or an advertisement for products, services, or events on the screen of an idle ATM is not considered the ''initial screen.''

(c) *Limited exception for certain ATMs to display physical official sign.* The physical official sign as described in § 328.2 may be displayed in lieu of the FDIC official digital sign as described in § 328.5(b), for:

(1) ATMs and like devices placed into service after April 1, 2027, that do not permit an insured depository institution's customer to transact with a non-deposit product; and

(2) ATMs and like devices placed into service on or before April 1, 2027.

(d) *Non-deposit signage.* An insured depository institution's ATM and like device that both receive deposits and permit the insured depository institution's customer to transact with one or more non-deposit products must clearly, continuously, and conspicuously display signage indicating that the non-deposit products: are not insured by the FDIC; are not deposits; and may lose value. This signage must be displayed on the first page or screen displayed upon initiating a transaction with a non-deposit product.

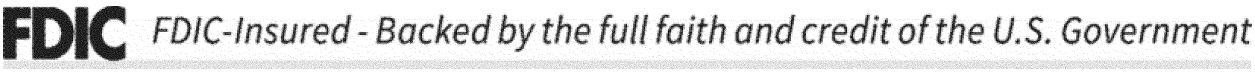
(e) *Additional disclosures permitted.* This section does not limit an insured depository institution's ability to include additional disclosures.

§ 328.5 Signs for digital deposit-taking channels.

(a) *Scope.* This section governs signage for digital deposit-taking channels, including insured depository institutions' websites and web-based or mobile applications, that offer the ability to make deposits electronically and provide access to deposits at insured depository institutions. This section does not apply to ATMs and like devices as described in § 328.4.

(b) *Design.* In general, the ''FDIC'' in the FDIC official digital sign shall be displayed in bold, navy blue or black, and the ''*FDIC-Insured—Backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government*'' shall be displayed in smaller type, in italic, and with navy blue or black lettering. The entire FDIC official digital sign shall be displayed in Source Sans Pro Web or similar font. For an FDIC official digital sign that would be illegible if displayed in the colors listed in this paragraph (b), due to the color of the background, the FDIC official digital sign shall be displayed in white to contrast with the background, and must otherwise comply with the other format requirements listed in this paragraph (b). The official digital sign required by the provisions of this section shall have the following design, for which wrapping may be permitted to address space constraints:

Figure 1 to Paragraph (b)



(c) *Display of FDIC official digital sign.* An insured depository institution's digital deposit-taking channel must clearly, continuously, and conspicuously display the FDIC official digital sign specified in paragraph (b) of

[40] 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

[41] 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(3).

this section on the following pages or screens:

(1) Initial page or homepage of the website or application;

(2) Login page; and

(3) Page or screen where the consumer first initiates a deposit account opening.

(d) *Non-deposit signage*—(1) *Display of non-deposit signage.* (i) An insured depository institution's digital deposit-taking channel that:

(A) Offers the ability to make deposits electronically and provides access to deposits; and

(B) Advertises or provides information about, or access to, one or more non-deposit products must clearly, continuously, and conspicuously display signage indicating that the non-deposit products: are not insured by the FDIC; are not deposits; and may lose value.

(ii) This signage must be displayed on all pages or screens primarily dedicated to advertising or providing information about, or access to, one or more non-deposit products.

(2) *One-time notification for insured depository institution customers related to third-party non-deposit products*—(i) *Notification requirement.* An insured depository institution's digital deposit-taking channel that provides access to a non-deposit product from a non-bank third party's online interface must provide a one-time per session notification to an insured depository institution customer who is logged into the insured depository institution's digital deposit-taking channel before the customer leaves the insured depository institution's digital deposit-taking channel to access the non-bank third party's non-deposit product.

(ii) *Content of notification.* The notification in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section must clearly and conspicuously indicate that the third party's non-deposit products: are not insured by the FDIC; are not deposits; and may lose value.

(iii) *Dismissal of notification.* The notification requirement in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section is satisfied if the notification, either or both:

(A) Is dismissed by an affirmative act of the bank customer, such as a click or swipe, after any period of time; or

(B) Automatically disappears after being displayed for a minimum of three seconds.

(e) *Examples of clear, continuous, and conspicuous placement.* Examples of the FDIC official digital sign and non-deposit signage placement that would satisfy the ''clear, continuous, and conspicuous'' standard include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) The homepage of an insured depository institution's website that continuously displays the FDIC official digital sign near the top of the page and adjacent to the insured depository institution's name;

(2) The login page for an insured depository institution's mobile application that displays the FDIC official digital sign immediately adjacent to the username and password fields;

(3) The deposit account opening page for an insured depository institution's web-based application that displays the FDIC official digital sign near the top or center of the page; and

(4) With respect to non-deposit signage, a page on an insured depository institution's website promoting, for example, annuities available for purchase, with non-deposit signage appearing towards the bottom of the page in a manner that distinguishes the text of the non-deposit signage from the smallest text on the page using, for example, bold or larger text, or surrounding the signage with a text box.

(f) *Additional disclosures permitted.* This section does not limit an insured depository institution's ability to include additional disclosures.

■ 3. Amend § 328.101 by adding the definition for ''Digital symbol'' in alphabetical order and revising the definition for ''FDIC-Associated Images'' to read as follows:

§ 328.101 Definitions.

* * * * *

Digital symbol means the portion of the FDIC official digital sign, as set forth in § 328.5(b), consisting of ''FDIC'' and the one line of smaller type to the right of ''FDIC''.

* * * * *

FDIC-Associated Images means the Seal of the FDIC, alone or within the letter C of the term FDIC; the Official Sign and Symbol of the FDIC, as set forth in § 328.2; the FDIC Official Digital Sign set forth in § 328.5; the Digital Symbol set forth in this § 328.101; the Official Advertising Statement, as set forth in § 328.6; any similar images; and any other signs and symbols that may represent or imply that any deposit, liability, obligation certificate, or share is insured or guaranteed in whole or in part by the FDIC.

* * * * *

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Washington, DC, on January 22, 2026.

Jennifer M. Jones,

Deputy Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01806 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

13 CFR Part 123

RIN 3245–AI71

Improving SBA Disaster Loan Ability To Provide Meaningful and Timely Assistance

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA or Agency) is issuing this interim final rule (IFR) to ensure the timely and effective delivery of assistance under the Disaster Loan Program authorized under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) (''Disaster Loan Program'') following a Presidentially declared disaster. This rule preempts certain state and local requirements impacting the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of damaged or destroyed property and associated activities financed by the Disaster Loan Program when such requirements cause delay in the use of SBA Disaster Loan Program proceeds. The rule is necessary to reconcile non-federal requirements that undermine Congress's objective of rapid housing and business recovery, public health and safety restoration, and economic stabilization after disasters.

DATES:

Effective Date: This interim final rule is effective January 29, 2026. Comments must be received on or before March 2, 2026.

Applicability Date: This rule applies to disaster loans approved on or after January 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by RIN 3245–AI71, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail (for paper submissions):* Eric Wall, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street SW, Washington, DC 20416.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number or Regulatory Information Number (RIN) for this

rulemaking. All comments received will be posted on *http://www.regulations.gov.* If you wish to submit confidential business information (CBI) as defined in the User Notice at *http://www.regulations.gov,* please submit the comments to Laura Maas and highlight the information that you consider to be CBI and explain why you believe this information should be held confidential. SBA will make a final determination as to whether the comments will be published or not.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Wall, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, 409 3rd St. SW, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6739.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Need for Rule

The disaster loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) is an important federal mechanism established to provide rapid financial assistance to homeowners, business owners, and other victims whose property is damaged or destroyed as a result of declared disasters. Congress intended the program to operate swiftly to mitigate the severe economic, housing, and public health consequences resulting in the wake of such disasters.

In administering the program, SBA has identified recurring delays to recovery caused by state and local permitting requirements or similar conditions precedent to construction. These requirements have materially delayed or prevented business owners, homeowners, and other victims of disasters from using federally approved loan proceeds, frustrating the core objectives of the Disaster Loan Program. Specifically, SBA has identified instances where existing victims of Presidentially-declared disasters have suffered undue delays in their ability to use approved loan proceeds because local and state authorities are delaying approvals and permits necessary to repair, rehabilitate, or replace their homes and businesses. Some of these victims have delayed disbursement of their SBA loans, while others who have received loan proceeds cannot use them and will soon begin accruing interest and payment obligations, adding insult to injury. Every day counts in recovering from a disaster, a fact Congress recognized in 2007 when it criticized SBA for failing to deliver relief to disaster victims within 30 days.[1]

This interim final rule establishes clear federal standards governing use of Disaster Loan Program proceeds when interacting with non-federal governmental authorities and preempts state and local permitting and approval requirements to the extent such requirements delay the use of Disaster Loan Program proceeds in contravention of Congressional objectives. The rule does not preempt any substantive state and local building requirements (*e.g.,* building standards, health and safety requirements, inspections, or certificates of occupancy), but rather applies only where state or local permits or other approvals stand as obstacles to accomplishing the federal goal of rapid relief after a Presidentially declared disaster. Substantive state and local standards and requirements are preserved in that builders must certify that they have, and will, otherwise comply with all such substantive local and state standards and requirements.

II. Legal Authority

SBA is issuing this rule pursuant to its authority under section 5(b)(6) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6)), which authorizes the Administrator to make such rules and regulations as deemed necessary to carry out the functions and purposes of the Small Business Act. The Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution provides that valid federal regulations preempt state and local laws when the latter stand as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress. (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2; *see also Arizona* v. *United States,* 567 U.S. 387, 399, 132 S. Ct. 2492, 2501 (2012)). Congress intended the Small Business Act's Disaster Loan Program to provide rapid, effective deployment of assistance in the wake of a disaster to avoid additional harms to victims of disasters.[2] Frustration of this goal frustrates a federal purpose, justifying preemption.

III. Justification for Interim Final Rule and Good Cause Exception

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and 553(d)(3), SBA finds good cause to issue this rule as an interim final rule without prior written notice and comment and with an immediate effective date. Because SBA finds good cause to issue an interim final rule under relevant statutory authority, SBA has complied with the maximum procedural requirements required by Congress. Regardless, the SBA is inviting post-promulgation comment for agency consideration.

Delaying implementation to allow for advance notice and comment and delaying the effective date would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest because:

1. Disaster recovery efforts are ongoing and currently being impeded;
2. Borrowers are currently experiencing undue delays in the repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of their homes and businesses, frustrating the effectiveness of SBA loans in promptly providing needed federal assistance following a Presidentially-declared disaster; by way of example, in the last year, SBA has authorized over $3 billion with respect to the January 2025 wildfires in California ($2 billion of which was approved within the first 75 days of the disaster declaration), yet approximately only $600 million has been disbursed;
3. Continued delay of assistance would exacerbate housing and business instability, economic harm, and public safety and health risks in current and future disaster areas;
4. Continued delay preventing the use of assistance proceeds will further harm victims—many of whom will soon begin accruing interest and payment obligations on disbursed loans—despite not being able to commence repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the destroyed or damaged home or building;
5. The immediate problems faced by borrowers, if not addressed, will be repeated by inevitable and unpredictable future disasters;
6. The ongoing delay of assistance to many borrowers poses a threat of rendering the Disaster Loan Program ineffective in a time of crisis; and
7. Immediate regulatory clarity is necessary to ensure uniform administration of the SBA Disaster Loan Program nationwide.

SBA nonetheless invites post-promulgation public comment and will consider all timely submissions in determining whether revisions to this rule are warranted.

[1] For instance, a 2007 Senate Report criticizes the SBA for ''fail[ing] in its mission to respond quickly and effectively to victims' needs in the weeks and months following the hurricanes [Rita and Katrina]. In some instances, disaster victims waited three months or more for loans to be processed.'' S. Rept. 110–64 (2007) at 1. The report emphasized that disaster victims, particularly businesses, needed ''*immediate access to capital* and technical assistance within the first 30 days following a disaster to ensure their full recovery.'' *Id.* at 1, 7 (emphasis added). This imperative contrasted with the ''burdensome and slow'' average timeline of 74 days to process loans during hurricanes Rita and Katrina that propelled the contemplated legislative changes. *Id.* at 6–7.

[2] See footnote 1.

Compliance With Executive Orders 12866, 12988, 13132, 13563, and 14192, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801–808), and the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Ch. 35)

Executive Order 13132

This rule has federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. SBA has determined that this rule is consistent with the principles of federalism because it preempts state and local law only to the limited extent necessary to resolve conflicts with well-established federal objectives. The rule does not displace state or local health and safety standards and preserves traditional areas of state and local permitting authority except where such requirements obstruct federally authorized disaster assistance from achieving federal objectives through delay in granting and providing approvals which are a condition precedent to construction. The policymaking discretion of state and local authorities is preserved because preemption of state or local requirements would occur only when state and local requirements cause delay and thus interference with statutorily authorized and clearly expressed federal objectives. State and local requirements are also preserved in that builders still must certify compliance with all substantive local and state requirements. Further, SBA has determined that prior consultation with State and local officials is impracticable given the emergency nature of this interim final rule.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess 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). E.O. 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 has determined that this rule is a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. SBA invites comment on its Regulatory Impact Analysis and Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.

Regulatory Impact Analysis

SBA has drafted the following Regulatory Impact Analysis for the public's information. The disaster loan program authorized under Section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) is an important federal mechanism established to provide rapid financial assistance to homeowners, business owners, and other victims whose properties are damaged or destroyed as a result of declared disasters. Congress intended the program to operate swiftly to mitigate the severe economic, housing, and public health consequences resulting in the wake of disasters.

In administering the program, SBA has identified recurring delays to recovery caused by state and local requirements. This interim final rule establishes clear federal standards governing use of Disaster Loan Program proceeds when interacting with non-federal governmental authorities and preempts state and local requirements to the extent such requirements delay the use of SBA Disaster Loan Program proceeds. The rule applies where state or local permits or other approvals stand as an obstacle to accomplishing the federal goal of rapid relief.

A. Benefits of the Rule

A natural disaster reduces economic activity on impact as it destroys and injures persons and property. A period of recovery involves growing incomes and GDP in the area as physical assets are rebuilt. By accelerating the pace of recovery from natural disaster, the rule would increase GDP and incomes during the recovery period. The rule does not change the amount lent.

SBA acknowledges that GDP and incomes are not pure benefits because the persons and assets involved have opportunity costs. However, in the disaster context, the outside options for workers and owners of destroyed businesses and homes are relatively low because the timing and precise location of natural disasters is unpredictable. The RIA therefore assumes that a fraction of net production and incomes is a benefit, using the fraction of 0.34 estimated in the pandemic economics literature.[3] That is, each $100 million added to GDP by accelerating the recovery would represent a net benefit of $34 million.

In fiscal year 2024, SBA loaned $1.5 billion for disasters to about 18,000 borrowers. SBA expects that, while this rule is in effect, one-third of its disaster loans (about 6,000 annually) and two-thirds of its disaster dollars (about $500 million annually) will be during Presidentially-declared disasters.

This RIA takes loan amounts as an estimate of the value of assets destroyed at the businesses and homes participating in the program. Assuming a capital-output ratio of 3, the businesses and households participating in the program had output of $333 million annually associated with the assets destroyed in Presidentially-declared disasters.

Natural disaster recovery times for businesses and households can exceed a year. The average for major hurricanes is 14 months. California's experience with the 2025 Los Angeles wildfires demonstrates variability by region: despite over $3 billion in approved SBA loans, only 15% of destroyed structures received rebuild permits within one year. The potential for permit-speed improvements is further illustrated by the building-permit time differential between Denver of almost ten months and Dallas where the approval time averages about two months.[4]

Based on these observations, this RIA assumes two scenarios: one in which the average recovery time is reduced by 2 months and the other by 4 months. SBA notes that the average includes both states that already support rapid recoveries and states that do not. The businesses and households participating in the program during Presidentially-declared disasters had output averaging $333 million annually, which is $56 million for two months and $111 million for four months. Converting the output to net (of opportunity cost) benefits with the 0.34 factor puts the net benefits at $19 million to $37 million per year that the rule is in effect. Note that these effects are considered cost savings for purposes of Executive Order 14192 accounting. These output-related net benefits would be somewhat less if they are partially offset by delays in rebuilding by property owners that do not participate in in the Disaster Program.

B. Costs of the Rule

Depending on the situation, state and local governments with the preempted permitting or approval requirements

[3] See page 11 of Casey B. Mulligan, Economic Activity and the Value of Medical Innovation during a Pandemic, 12 J. Benefit-Cost Analysis 420 (2021). The net-of-opportunity-cost loss is assumed to be entirely labor, which is 70 percent of the factors of production. The paper estimates that 48 percent of the contribution of labor to production is a net surplus in the aggregate that is closely associated with taxation. 0.34 = 0.7 * 0.48.

[4] See *https://hoverarchitecture.com/building-permit-timelines-explained-how-long-does-it-really-take/.*

may adjust staffing or change permitting priorities so that properties that are part of SBA Disaster Programs are more likely to receive their permits/approvals on the SBA timeline. If state and local governments increased permitting/approval staff time by one day per SBA Disaster Loan per year, that would be 48,000 additional staff hours supplied by state and local permitting agencies involved with recoveries from Presidentially-declared disasters. To acknowledge both the capital and labor requirements of paperwork, SBA applies an average dollar cost of an hour of $84.76, which is national income per hour.[5] Therefore, the projected staffing cost to state and local governments is $4 million annually.

Alternatively, state and local governments might not adjust their staff time at all, or may even reduce it relative to what would be spent without the rule following a disaster.

C. Annualized and Net Present Values

Accounting for the costs of state and local government staff time, the net benefits of the rule are expected to be $15 million to $33 million annually. At a three percent discount rate, the midpoint net present value benefits over a twenty-year horizon would be $368 million. At a seven percent discount rate, the net benefits would be $272 million in net present value.

Executive Order 14192

This interim final rule is considered to be an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action. We estimate that this rule generates $15 million to $33 million in annualized cost savings. Taking the midpoint and discounting at seven percent relative to year 2024, this implies annualized net savings of $19.9 million over a perpetual time horizon.

Executive Order 12988

This action meets the standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. SBA has taken the necessary steps to minimize litigation, eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, reduce burden, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, and has ''specifie[d] in clear language the preemptive effect . . . to be given to the law.''

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601, requires administrative agencies to consider the effect of their actions on small entities, small nonprofit enterprises, and small local governments. Pursuant to the RFA, when an agency issues a rulemaking, the agency must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis which describes the impact of the rule on small entities. However, the RFA requires such analysis only where notice and comment rulemaking is required, which, as discussed above, is not the case here. Accordingly, SBA is not required to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis and is publishing this rule as an interim final rule without advance notice and public comment. Nonetheless, SBA has prepared a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for public review and comment.

This interim final rule may have a significant impact on a substantial number of small businesses participating in SBA's Disaster Program. This rule would benefit small businesses by accelerating their rebuilding after a disaster. Small governmental jurisdictions would benefit from more rapid rebuilding in the jurisdictions but may incur additional staffing costs so that properties in their jurisdictions that are part of SBA Disaster Program are more likely to receive their permits/approvals on the SBA timeline.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Immediately below, SBA sets forth a regulatory flexibility analysis (RFA) of this interim final rule addressing the following questions: (1) What are the reasons for the rule? (2) What are SBA's objectives and legal basis for, the rule? (3) What small entities are regulated? (4) What is the economic impact? (5) Does the rule duplicate, overlap or conflict with other Federal Rules? and (6) What significant alternatives might exist that will allow the Agency to accomplish its regulatory objectives while minimizing the costs on, or maximizing the benefits for, small entities?

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 603(a), SBA has transmitted a copy of this regulatory flexibility analysis to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy and received his comments.

1. What are the reasons for the rule?

The Disaster Loan Program authorized under Section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) is an important federal mechanism established to provide rapid financial assistance to homeowners, business owners and other victims whose properties are damaged or destroyed as a result of declared disasters. Congress intended the program to operate swiftly to mitigate the severe economic, housing, and public health consequences resulting in the wake of disasters.

In administering the program, SBA has identified recurring delays to recovery caused by state and local requirements. This interim final rule establishes clear federal standards governing use of Disaster Loan Program proceeds when interacting with non-federal governmental authorities and preempts state and local requirements to the extent such requirements delay the use of SBA Disaster Loan Program proceeds. The rule applies where state or local permits or other approvals stand as an obstacle to accomplishing the federal goal of rapid relief—returning victims to their pre-disaster lives.

2. What are SBA's objectives and legal basis for, the rule?

SBA issued this rule pursuant to its authority under section 5(b)(6) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6)), which authorizes the Administrator to make such rules and regulations as deemed necessary to carry out the functions and purposes of the Small Business Act. The Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution provides that valid federal regulations preempt state and local laws when the latter stand as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress.

3. What small entities are regulated?

The additions to 13 CFR 123 will regulate (1) small business borrowers participating in the SBA Disaster Program and (2) small governmental jurisdictions that have preempted requirements.

Approximately 18,000 borrowers participate in the SBA Disaster Program each year, approximately 3,000 of which are small businesses. They are regulated in the sense that the interim final rule directs them to provide a builder's self-certification of compliance with the preempted state and local requirements rather than waiting for approval from the state and local authorities. Because the exact timing and location of natural disasters are unpredictable, the range of industries likely to be affected resembles the range of industries nationwide.

SBA estimates that less than 100 small government jurisdictions have small businesses in the SBA Disaster Program in any given year. SBA estimates that there are fewer than 90,000 local governments nationwide, some of which are not small government jurisdictions because they have population exceeding 50,000. Because less than one out of 900 small employers nationwide participates in the SBA disaster loan program during

[5] Hours worked: *https://www.bls.gov/productivity/tables/additional-requests/usa-annual-hours-and-employment-for-total-economy.xlsx;* National income: National income (A032RC1A027NBEA) | FRED | St. Louis Fed.

Presidentially-declared disasters and natural disasters are geographically concentrated, an even smaller fraction of small governmental jurisdictions has a participating business in their jurisdiction.

Only a fraction of these will have preempted requirements. The number of small governmental jurisdictions directly affected may in a year well be fewer than 50.

Builders and other contractors retained by borrowers may be small businesses but are not directly regulated by this rule.

4. What is the economic impact of the rule?

The RIA section of this rule explains exactly how SBA estimates that the interim final rule would increase the output, including housing services, of borrowers' properties by $56 million to $111 million annually. Assuming that 17 percent of the properties are small businesses rather than residential, small business revenue increases by $10 million to $19 million annually. These small businesses experience benefits rather than costs.

Fewer than 100 small government jurisdictions may have preempted requirements. They may not incur costs, or even save on staffing time, if they are satisfied with self-certification. Otherwise, they may (1) add some staff time in order to attain the timelines established in this rule or (2) reprioritize their permit queues so that SBA Disaster Program participants receive priority.

5. What are the relevant Federal rules, which may duplicate, overlap or conflict with the rule?

SBA is not aware of any other Federal rule that would duplicate or conflict with requiring borrowers to provide their builder(s)'s self-certification that they have complied, and will continue to comply, with substantive state and local requirements.

6. What alternatives will allow the Agency to accomplish its regulatory objectives while minimizing the costs on, or maximizing the benefits for, small entities?

The SBA has considered alternative timelines for 13 CFR 123.803. Shorter timelines would not be consistent with the goal of preempting state and local processes to the minimum extent necessary to achieve federal objectives. Longer timelines would not maximize the benefits for the small businesses participating in the Disaster Loan Program or achieve federal objectives of rapid recovery.

Congressional Review Act

OIRA has determined that this rule is a major rule under Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (also known as the Congressional Review Act or CRA), 5 U.S.C. 804(2). If a rule is deemed major, the CRA generally provides that the rule may not take effect until at least 60 days following its publication unless the agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). For the reasons discussed in Section III above, SBA finds that there is good cause to dispense with the CRA effective date requirement. The agency believes that delaying the effective date of this final rule would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The SBA has determined that this interim final rule would impose additional reporting and recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35. As a result of this interim final rule, a borrower who relies on preemption under § 123.803 will be required to provide a builder's self-certification that the builder has complied with all substantive requirements. As a result of these new requirements, SBA is requesting approval of a new information collection identified below:

Summary of Information Collection

OMB Control No.: To be assigned.

Title: Certification as to State and Local Compliance.

Description of Respondents: Disaster loan borrowers and any contractors, subcontractors, or agents of such borrower.

Form Number: To be assigned.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 18,000.

Total Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 9,000.

Request for Comments

SBA invites public comment on all aspects of this interim final rule, including the scope of the preemption, implementation experience in disaster affected jurisdictions, and any unintended consequences. Comments received will inform any future revisions to the regulation.

List of Subjects in 13 CFR Part 123

Disaster assistance, Loan programs—business, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Small businesses, Terrorism.

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the preamble, SBA is amending 13 CFR part 123 as follows:

PART 123—DISASTER LOAN PROGRAM

■ 1. The authority for 13 CFR part 123 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 632, 634(b)(6), 636(b), 636(d), 657n, 9009, and U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 10.

■ 2. Add Subpart I to Part 123 to read as follows:

Subpart I—Interaction With Non-Federal Requirements

123.800 Purpose.
123.801 Definitions.
123.802 Scope and applicability.
123.803 Federal preemption.
123.804 Supersession of State or Local Requirements.
123.805 Certification as to State and Local Compliance.
123.806 Interference with SBA Disaster Loan Usage.
123.807 Severability.
123.808 Applicability date.

§ 123.800 Purpose.

(a) *Purpose.* The purpose of this subpart is to ensure SBA Disaster Loans issued pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 636(b) achieve their Congressionally intended goal of rapid repair, rehabilitation and replacement of disaster-damaged real property financed through such loans; to prevent State or Local Requirements (hereafter defined) from delaying and thus frustrating the SBA Disaster Loan program's objective of timely, rapid assistance to and recovery for disaster victims; and to clarify the applicability of certain non-federal laws, codes, ordinances, regulations, permitting requirements, and other administrative practices to federally authorized disaster assistance.

§ 123.801 Definitions.

(a) *Disaster-Related Activities* are any real property repairs, rehabilitations, replacements, or any associated activities financed in whole or in part by an approved SBA Disaster Loan.

(b) *SBA Disaster Loan* is a loan authorized under 15 U.S.C. 636(b) pursuant to a major disaster declaration under 15 U.S.C. 636(b)(2)(A).

(c) *State or Local Requirement* is any provision of any state or local law, regulation, ordinance, code, or administrative practice that imposes a requirement to have a permit or imposes another approval requirement as a condition precedent to conducting Disaster-Related Activities, but does not include, for the avoidance of doubt, any substantive underlying requirements that would form the basis of the permit or approval.

§ 123.802 Scope and applicability.

This subpart applies to Disaster-Related Activities and all SBA Disaster Loan borrowers, including any contractors, subcontractors, and agents of such borrowers conducting Disaster-Related Activities.

§ 123.803 Federal preemption.

Preemption. Any State or Local Requirement shall be preempted where it is the but-for cause of a delay in conducting Disaster-Related Activities that lasts more than sixty (60) days following the date of the borrower's, or any contractor, subcontractor, or agent of such borrower's, submission of all applicable complete applications or requests for approval to the applicable State or local authorities to proceed with Disaster-Related Activities.

§ 123.804 Supersession of State or Local Requirements.

(a) For Disaster-Related Activities, compliance with State or Local Requirements shall not be required to the extent that such State or Local Requirement creates the condition identified by § 123.803.

(b) Compliance with this subpart and other applicable federal requirements, including the certification under § 123.805, shall be deemed sufficient authorization to proceed with Disaster-Related Activities and the borrower, contractor, subcontractor, or agent of such borrower may proceed with such Disaster-Related Activities without obtaining or complying with the preempted State or Local Requirement.

(c) State and local governments may not enforce stop-work orders, penalties, or enforcement actions against a borrower of an SBA Disaster Loan or any contractor, subcontractor, or agent of such borrower based on failing to meet a preempted State or Local Requirement.

§ 123.805 Certifications as to State and Local Compliance.

An SBA Disaster Loan borrower and any contractors, subcontractors, or agents of such borrower, who seek to engage in Disaster-Related Activities without complying with a State or Local Requirement preempted under § 123.803 may only do so where the SBA Disaster Loan borrower has provided to SBA, prior to commencement of Disaster-Related Activities, through loan closing documentation modifications or other documents provided to the borrower by SBA, a certification by the borrower's builder(s) that the builder has so far, and will in the future, comply with and adhere to any applicable state and local rules and regulations not preempted under § 123.803. Such non-preempted rules and regulations include, but are not limited to, building codes, health and safety requirements, inspection requirements (which may be conducted by local government inspectors or qualified, independent third-party inspectors), and any other processes required to obtain a certificate of occupancy at the completion of Disaster-Related Activities. A borrower relying on preemption under this subpart shall be considered to be in default of the borrower's SBA Disaster Loan if the borrower fails to comply with the provisions of § 123.805 and shall be considered a violation of § 123.9.

§ 123.806 Interference with SBA Disaster Loan Usage.

(a) State or local government officials must not unlawfully interfere with, impede, or disrupt the otherwise lawful use of SBA Disaster Loan proceeds under this Part in the name of enforcing a preempted State or Local Requirement.

(b) State or Local Requirements are preempted only to the extent that they result in a condition identified by § 123.803.

§ 123.807 Severability.

If any provision of this subpart is held invalid, the remainder of the subpart shall not be affected.

§ 123.808 Applicability date.

This rule applies to disaster loans approved on or after January 1, 2025.

Kelly Loeffler,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2026–01797 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–2282; Airspace Docket No. 25–ANM–131]

RIN 2120–AA66

Modification of Class E Airspace; Newport Municipal Airport, Newport, OR

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action modifies the Class E airspace area designated as a surface area (Class E2) and the Class E airspace extending upward from at least 700 feet above the surface (Class E5) at Newport Municipal Airport, Newport, OR, to optimize the containment of instrument flight procedures. This action also makes administrative amendments to the airport's legal descriptions to remove unnecessary references within its text header. These actions support the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at the airport.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, May 14, 2026. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

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

FAA Order JO 7400.11K, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at *www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/.* You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20597; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nathan A. Chaffman, Federal Aviation Administration, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone (206) 231–3460.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it modifies Class E airspace to support IFR

operations at Newport Municipal Airport, Newport, OR.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2025–2282 in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 52011; November 19, 2025), proposing to modify Class E airspace at Newport Municipal Airport, Newport, OR. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. One comment was received from the Citizens Rulemaking Alliance that was not germane. Although the commentor addressed the rulemaking process, they commented on the docket as if it were a final rule, specifically referring to the action as such, instead of a proposed action. As such, the deficiencies claimed by the commenter were inaccurate given the actual stage of rulemaking. The FAA has confirmed that all regulatory requirements for this action have been satisfied.

Additionally, the commenter stated, ''[i]f the agency relied on the Administrative Procedure Act's good cause exception to waive prior notice and comment,'' the agency should ''withdraw that reliance and proceed via standard NPRM'' or ''extend the effective date . . . to allow outreach and operational planning by affected small entities.'' The FAA did not waive prior notice and comment for this rulemaking, as evidenced by the comment submitted during the comment window. However, in this final rule, the FAA is making ministerial edits to the affected Class E5 airspace description and has found good cause for not re-circulating the proposal for a second round of public notice and comment, as explained below. In doing so, the FAA thoroughly assessed the changes from the NPRM and the pertinent legal authorities. Moreover, there is no need to delay the rule's effective date for outreach or planning with stakeholders, as the changes do not alter airspace boundaries or operating requirements and therefore would be of no consequence to regulated parties.

Differences From the NPRM

The legal description for the Class E5 airspace as proposed in the NPRM was modified from the NPRM for clarity by replacing the phrase ''and clockwise from the airport's 187° bearing to the 318° bearing extending from the 4.6-mile radius to the 6.5-mile arc,'' with the phrase ''and within an area beginning at the airport's 187° bearing clockwise to its 318° bearing extending from its 4.6-mile radius to its 6.5-mile radius.'' Additionally, one instance of the phrase ''the airport's'' was removed from the Class E2 airspace legal description as proposed in the NPRM and replaced with ''its'' due to redundancy.

These are ministerial corrections that do not alter airspace boundaries or operating requirements. As such, these administrative edits that do not impact the regulatory scope or requirements are expected to be ''inconsequential to the industry and to the public.'' *See Mack Trucks, Inc.* v. *EPA,* 682 F.3d 87, 94 (D.C. Cir. 2012). Accordingly, the FAA finds good cause, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), that recirculating the NPRM for additional notice and comment is unnecessary.

Additionally, while reflected by the proposed amendments to the Class E5 airspace legal description, the FAA unintentionally omitted discussion within the NPRM preamble explaining that the portion of Class E5 airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface would be removed. The FAA is proceeding with that amendment within this final rule, as explained below. The FAA does not expect concerns from stakeholders given that the change reduces controlled airspace and duplication is provided by other controlled airspace.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E2 and E5 airspace designations are published in paragraphs 6002 and 6005, respectively, of FAA Order JO 7400.11, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11K, dated August 4, 2025, and effective September 15, 2025. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11K, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Rule

This action amends 14 CFR part 71 by modifying Class E2 and Class E5 airspace at Newport Municipal Airport, Newport, OR.

The Class E2 airspace is modified to expand its radius from 4 to 4.6 miles, add a 0.8-mile extension to the south, and shift the location of its northern extension to more appropriately contain IFR operations at the airport. As the FAA stated in the NPRM, these changes are made to better contain IFR procedures, which are required to be within controlled airspace. The expansion to a 4.6-mile radius better contains the maximum circling maneuvering areas to Runways (RWY) 20 and 34 and would also provide more appropriate containment to departing IFR aircraft until reaching the base of the next adjacent controlled airspace when executing the NEWPORT ONE DEPARTURE (OBSTACLE) RWY 20 procedure. The Class E2 airspace is extended .08 miles south to better contain departing IFR aircraft until reaching the base of the next adjacent controlled airspace when executing the NEWPORT ONE DEPARTURE (OBSTACLE) RWY 16 departure procedure and IFR operations below 1,000 feet above the surface when executing the Area Navigation (RNAV) (Global Positioning System [GPS]) RWY 34 approach procedure. The northern extension is shifted approximately 15° to the west to be centered on the airport's 341° bearing, extending to 6.8 miles north. Shifting the northern extension provides more appropriate containment for aircraft executing the NEWPORT ONE DEPARTURE (OBSTACLE) RWY 34 departure procedure until reaching the base of the next adjacent controlled airspace and arriving IFR operations below 1,000 feet above the surface when executing the RNAV (GPS) RWY 16 and Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR)-A approach procedures.

Furthermore, Newport Municipal Airport's Class E5 airspace is modified to more appropriately contain arriving IFR operations below 1,500 feet above the surface and departing IFR operations until reaching 1,200 feet above the surface at the airport. The northeast portion of the Class E5 airspace is no longer necessary and is removed. The Class E5 airspace to the north is shifted approximately 20° west to more appropriately contain the RNAV (GPS) RWY 16 and Instrument Landing System (ILS) or Localizer (LOC) RWY 16 approach operations when below 1,500 feet above the surface. The Class E5 airspace radius is expanded by one mile to the west to better contain departing IFR operations until reaching 1,200 feet above the surface. Finally, the airspace is extended 2.4 miles south to better contain departing IFR operations until reaching 1,200 feet above the surface and arriving IFR operations when executing the RNAV (GPS) RWY 34 approach procedure.

Lastly, the portion of the Class E5 airspace described as extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface is removed. Containment within Class E airspace at 1,200 feet or more above the surface is provided by the Bend Class E6 airspace, and duplication is not necessary. Although this was reflected

by the proposed amendments to the airspace legal description in the NPRM, it was unintentionally not identified within the preamble discussion.

Lastly, Class E2 and Class E5 airspace should be described using only the airport reference point. As such, any reference to the Newport very high frequency omnidirectional range tactical air navigation (VORTAC) is removed from the airport's legal descriptions.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that only affects air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G, ''FAA National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures,'' paragraph B–2.5. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

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

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

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

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11K, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 4, 2025, and effective September 15, 2025, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6002 Class E Airspace Areas Designated as Surface Areas.

* * * * *

ANM OR E2 Newport, OR [Amended]

Newport Municipal Airport, OR
(Lat. 44°34′49″ N, long. 124°03′29″ W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface within a 4.6-mile radius of the airport, within 2.8 miles east and 2.6 miles west of the airport's 341° bearing extending from its 4.6-mile radius to 6.8 miles north, and within 3 miles west of the 159° bearing extending from the airport's 4.6-mile radius to 5.4 miles south.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

ANM OR E5 Newport, OR [Amended]

Newport Municipal Airport, OR
(Lat. 44°34′49″ N, long. 124°03′29″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 4.6-mile radius of the airport, within 4.6 miles east and 2.6 miles west of the 341° bearing extending from the airport's 4.6-mile radius to 10.2 miles north, within 1.6 miles east and 2.9 miles west of the 161° bearing extending from the airport's 4.6-mile radius to 7.9 miles south, and within an area beginning at the airport's 187° bearing clockwise to its 318° bearing extending from its 4.6-mile radius to its 6.5-mile radius.

* * * * *

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on January 26, 2026.

B.G. Chew,

Group Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2026–01770 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–4543; Airspace Docket No. 25–ANM–144]

RIN 2120–AA66

Modification of Class E Airspace; Driggs/Reed Memorial Airport, Driggs, ID

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action modifies the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Driggs/Reed Memorial Airport, Driggs, ID. Additionally, this action updates the administrative portion of the airport's Class E airspace legal description. These actions support the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at the airport.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, May 14, 2026. The Director of the **Federal Register** approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

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

FAA Order JO 7400.11K, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at *www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/*. You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20597; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nathan A. Chaffman, Federal Aviation Administration, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone (206) 231–3460.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it modifies Class E airspace to support IFR operations at Driggs/Reed Memorial Airport, Driggs, ID.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2025–4543 in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 53248; November 25, 2025), proposing to modify the Class E airspace at Driggs/Reed Memorial Airport, Driggs, ID. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Differences From the NPRM

The FAA identified a typographical error within the NPRM after publication. A portion of the Class E airspace legal description proposed for Driggs/Reed Memorial Airport, Driggs, ID, was described as being ''within an area 1.2 miles northwest and 3.4 miles southeast of the airport's 028° bearing extending to its 5.8-mile radius.'' The phrase is corrected to read ''5.7-mile radius'' within the Final Rule.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E5 airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11K, dated August 4, 2025, and effective September 15, 2025. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11K, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Rule

The FAA amends 14 CFR part 71 by modifying the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Driggs/Reed Memorial Airport, ID. The Class E airspace surrounding the airport is reduced due to modifications made to the airport's instrument flight procedures (IFP) that allow for more condensed containment within controlled airspace.

The northern extension is narrowed by 4.3 miles and shortened by 5.5 miles to more appropriately contain the Area Navigation (RNAV) (Global Positioning System [GPS])-A approach procedure. The southwest extension is narrowed by 1.3 miles, shortened by 1.3 miles, and shifted a half mile west to more appropriately contain the RNAV (GPS) Runway 4 approach procedure. The southeastern third of the existing airspace is removed, as it is no longer needed for the containment of IFPs. The western portion of the airspace is removed beyond the airport's 4.8-mile radius, approximately between the airport's 220° and 315° radials, as it is no longer needed for IFP containment.

Finally, the airport's geographic location within its Class E airspace legal description is updated to match the FAA's database.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that only affects air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G, ''FAA National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures,'' paragraph B–2.5. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

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

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

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

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11K, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 4, 2025, and effective September 15, 2025, is amended as follows:

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

* * * * *

ANM ID E5 Driggs, ID [Amended]

Driggs/Reed Memorial Airport, ID
(Lat. 43°44′47″ N, long. 111°05′29″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within an area 1.2 miles northwest and 3.4 miles southeast of the airport's 028° bearing extending to its 5.7-mile radius, within an area 3.4 miles southeast and 2.7 miles northwest of the airport's 208° bearing extending to 11.7 miles southwest, within an area between the airport's 241° bearing clockwise to its 326° bearing extending to the airport's 4.8-mile radius, and within an area 1.7 miles west and 3 miles east of the airport's 345° bearing extending to 8.9 miles north of the airport.

* * * * *

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on January 26, 2026.

B.G. Chew,

Group Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2026–01771 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R10–OAR–2024–0572; FRL–12455–02–R10]

Air Plan Approval; OR; Lane County Permitting Rule Revisions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approves revisions to the Oregon State Implementation Plan (SIP) applicable in Lane County, Oregon, as meeting Clean Air Act requirements. The revisions, submitted on June 26, 2024, align local stationary source permitting rules with existing State rules by eliminating generic plant site emission limits in favor of source-specific limits, updating construction notification requirements, clarifying the use of modeling and monitoring related to permitting, and streamlining the permit application process.

DATES: This final rule is effective March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R10–OAR–2024–0572. All

documents in the docket are listed on the *https://www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristin Hall, Air and Radiation Division, EPA Region 10, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155, Seattle, WA 98101, at (206) 553–6357 or *hall.kristin@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, wherever ''we'' or ''our'' is used, it means ''the EPA.''

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I. Background

On June 26, 2024, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA) submitted revisions to the Oregon SIP, codified at 40 CFR part 52, subpart MM. The Oregon DEQ is the permitting authority throughout the State, except where LRAPA has been authorized to permit sources located in Lane County, Oregon. The submitted changes, State effective May 25, 2024, update the stationary source permitting programs established in LRAPA regulations to align with recent changes to State rules (89 FR 59611, July 23, 2024).

On September 5, 2025, the EPA proposed to approve the submitted revisions (90 FR 42867).[1] The reasons for our proposed approval were stated in the proposed rulemaking and will not be re-stated here. The public comment period for our proposed action ended on October 6, 2025. We received no comments.

II. Final Action

The EPA approves revisions to the Oregon SIP applicable in Lane County and submitted on June 26, 2024.[2] These changes are approved only to the extent the requirements apply to: (1) pollutants for which NAAQS have been established (criteria pollutants) and precursors to those criteria pollutants as determined by the EPA for the applicable geographic area; and (2) any additional pollutants that are required to be regulated under part C of title I of the Clean Air Act, but only for the purposes of meeting or avoiding the requirements of part C of title I of the Clean Air Act. The following paragraphs detail our incorporations by reference.

A. Rule Sections Approved and Incorporated by Reference

The EPA approves and incorporates specific LRAPA rule sections by reference. Upon the effective date of this action, the regulatory portion of the Oregon SIP, at 40 CFR 52.1970(c), will include the following provisions, State effective May 25, 2024:

- LRAPA section 12–001 General (establishing general provisions applicable to all LRAPA air quality regulations);
- LRAPA section 12–005 Definitions (defining terms used in the LRAPA air quality regulations);
- LRAPA section 12–010 Abbreviations and Acronyms (defining abbreviations and acronyms used in the LRAPA air quality regulations);
- LRAPA section 12–020 Exceptions (clarifying what activities are not covered by the LRAPA air quality regulations);
- LRAPA section 12–025 Reference Materials (specifying the title and version of each reference material used in the LRAPA air quality regulations);
- LRAPA section 13–005 General Duties and Powers of Board and Director (spelling out powers of the LRAPA board and LRAPA director);
- LRAPA section 13–010 Duties and Powers of the Board of Directors (listing the powers of the LRAPA board);
- LRAPA section 13–020 Duties and Function of the Director (listing the duties and functions of the LRAPA director);
- LRAPA section 13–025 Conflict of Interest (board conflict of interest requirements);
- LRAPA section 13–030 Advisory Committee (establishing a committee to advise LRAPA on air pollution related matters);
- LRAPA section 13–035 Public Records and Confidential Information (identifying public records requirements);
- LRAPA section 29–0010 Definitions (definitions for purposes of designation of air quality areas);
- LRAPA section 29–0020 Designation of Air Quality Control Regions (listing historic air quality control regions);
- LRAPA section 29–0030 Designation of Nonattainment Areas (identifying nonattainment areas in Lane County);
- LRAPA section 29–0040 Designation of Maintenance Areas (listing maintenance areas in Lane County);
- LRAPA section 29–0050 Designation of Prevention of Significant Deterioration Areas (listing PSD class I areas in Oregon and requirements for reclassifying areas);
- LRAPA section 29–0060 Redesignation of Prevention of Significant Deterioration Areas (procedures for redesignating PSD areas);
- LRAPA section 29–0070 Special Control Areas (designating special controls areas);
- LRAPA section 29–0300 Designation of Sustainment areas (listing areas designated as sustainment in Lane County);
- LRAPA section 29–0310 Designation of Reattainment Areas (listing areas designated as reattainment in Lane County);
- LRAPA section 29–0320 Priority Sources (identifying residential wood devices as priority sources for offsets);
- LRAPA section 31–0020 Applicability (listing types of permit actions requiring public notice);
- LRAPA section 31–0030 Public Notice Categories and Timing (establishing categories for different levels of public participation);
- LRAPA section 31–0040 Public Notice Information (detailing the information that is required in public notices);
- LRAPA section 31–0050 Public Notice Procedures (stating how notice will be provided to the public);
- LRAPA section 31–0080 Issuance or Denial of a Permit (procedures LRAPA will follow to issue or deny permits);
- LRAPA section 32–005 Highest and Best Practical Treatment and Control Required (permit conditions to ensure high degree of pollutant removal);
- LRAPA section 32–007 Operating and Maintenance Requirements (permit conditions to include operational, maintenance and work practices);
- LRAPA section 32–008 Typically Achievable Control Technology (TACT) (control determination procedures);
- LRAPA section 32–009 Additional Control Requirements for Stationary Sources of Air Contaminants (procedures for establishing additional pollution controls);
- LRAPA section 32–010 Visible Air Contaminant Limitations (setting visible

[1] We did not propose action on the submitted changes to title 36 of the LRAPA regulations. We intend to address them in a separate, future action.

[2] We intend to address the submitted changes to title 36 of the LRAPA regulations in a separate, future action.

emission standards and monitoring methods);

• LRAPA section 32–015 Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources Other Than Fuel Burning Equipment, Refuse Burning Equipment and Fugitive Emissions (limitations on particulate emissions and associated test methods);

• LRAPA section 32–020 Particulate Matter Weight Standards—Existing Combustion Sources (limitations on particulate emissions from existing fuel-burning equipment);

• LRAPA section 32–030 Particulate Matter Weight Standards—New Combustion Sources (limitations on particulate emissions from new fuel-burning equipment);

• LRAPA section 32–045 Process Weight Emission Limitations and Determination of Process Weight (limitations on particulate emissions based on operation type);

• LRAPA section 32–060 Air Conveying Systems (setting particulate matter emissions from air conveying systems);

• LRAPA section 32–065 Sulfur Content of Fuels (setting limits on fuel oil sulfur content);

• LRAPA section 32–070 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations (setting limits on sulfur dioxide emissions based on heat input);

• LRAPA section 32–090 Other Emissions (stating that detrimental emissions are not allowed);

• LRAPA section 32–100 Alternative Emission Controls (Bubble) (procedures for establishing alternative emission controls);

• LRAPA section 32–8010 Particulate Matter Emissions Standards for Process Equipment (process weight limits);

• LRAPA section 33–060 Board Products Industries (Hardboard, Particleboard, Plywood Veneer) (prohibited practices for board products industries);

• LRAPA section 33–065 Charcoal Producing Plants (pollution and monitoring requirements for charcoal plants);

• LRAPA section 33–070 Kraft Pulp Mills (emission limits for units at Kraft pulp mills) except, in (1) the definitions of ''non-condensables'' and ''other sources'', (3)(a), (4)(b), (5)(b), (6)(a) and (6)(b);

• LRAPA section 33–500 Particulate Matter Emissions Standards for Process Equipment (process weight limits);

• LRAPA section 34–010 Applicability and Requirements (identifying what types of sources are subject to the stationary source notification requirements);

• LRAPA section 34–015 Request for Information (requiring owners and operators to provide information and analysis as necessary to issue permits and ascertain compliance);

• LRAPA section 34–016 Records; Maintaining and Reporting (how to maintain records and report information to LRAPA);

• LRAPA section 34–020 Information Exempt from Disclosure (spelling out what is considered a trade secret or other category of information that may be exempt from disclosure);

• LRAPA section 34–025 Registration in General (stating that certain sources must register with LRAPA);

• LRAPA section 34–030 Registration Requirements and Re-Registration and Maintaining Registration (outlining the general requirements for registering sources, including the information to provide and forms to use);

• LRAPA section 34–035 Types of Construction/Modification Changes (listing the types of construction and modification changes requiring notification to LRAPA);

• LRAPA section 34–036 Notice to Construct Application (listing the information to be provided in a notice and required forms to use);

• LRAPA section 34–037 Construction Approval (requirements and limitations of approvals to construct and orders prohibiting construction);

• LRAPA section 34–038 Approval to Operate (requirements and limitations of approvals to operate);

• LRAPA section 37–0020 Applicability and Jurisdiction (sources required to obtain an air contaminant discharge permit (ACDP);

• LRAPA section 37–0025 Types of Permits (outlining the types of ACDPs);

• LRAPA section 37–0030 Definitions (terms defined for use in the ACDP rules);

• LRAPA section 37–0040 Application Requirements (detailing how to apply for an ACDP);

• LRAPA section 37–0052 Construction ACDP (describing the requirements for construction ACDPs);

• LRAPA section 37–0054 Short Term Activity ACDPs (describing the requirements for short term activity ACDPs);

• LRAPA section 37–0056 Basic ACDPs (describing the requirements for basic ACDPs);

• LRAPA section 37–0060 General Air Contaminant Discharge Permits (describing the requirements for general ACDPs);

• LRAPA section 37–0062 General ACDP Attachments (allowing sources to be assigned to general ACDP attachments);

• LRAPA section 37–0064 Simple ACDPs (describing the requirements for simple ACDPs);

• LRAPA section 37–0066 Standard ACDPs (describing the requirements for standard ACDPs);

• LRAPA section 37–0068 Simple and Standard ACDP Attachments (allowing the addition of requirements to existing simple and standard ACDPs);

• LRAPA section 37–0070 Permitting a Source with Multiple Activities or Processes at a Single Adjacent or Contiguous Site (allowing standard ACDPs for sources with multiple activities or processes);

• LRAPA section 37–0082 Expiration, Termination, Reinstatement or Revocation of an ACDP (governing the conditions and processes for expired, terminated, reinstated, and revoked ACDPs);

• LRAPA section 37–0084 LRAPA Initiated Modification (allowing for modifications to ACDPs when appropriate);

• LRAPA section 37–0090 Sources Subject to ACDPs and Fees (requiring sources to pay appropriate fees);

• LRAPA section 37–0094 Temporary Closure (adjusting annual fees due to temporary closure);

• LRAPA section 37–8010 Table 1—Activities and Sources (listing source categories that must obtain an ACDP);

• LRAPA section 38–0010 Applicability, General Prohibitions, General Requirements, and Jurisdiction (specifying new source review applicability and general requirements);

• LRAPA section 38–0025 Major Modification (denoting what constitutes a major modification at an existing source);

• LRAPA section 38–0030 New Source Review Procedural Requirements (required information to be submitted for new source review);

• LRAPA section 38–0034 Exemptions (requirements for temporary emission sources);

• LRAPA section 38–0045 Requirements for Sources in Sustainment Areas (PSD and net air quality benefit requirements for sustainment areas);

• LRAPA section 38–0050 Requirements for Sources in Nonattainment Areas (LAER and net air quality benefit requirements for nonattainment areas);

• LRAPA section 38–0055 Requirements for Sources in Reattainment Areas (LAER, net air quality benefit and air quality analysis requirements for reattainment areas);

• LRAPA section 38–0060 Requirements for Sources in Maintenance Areas (PSD and net air quality benefit requirements for maintenance areas);

• LRAPA section 38–0070 Prevention of Significant Deterioration

Requirements for Sources in Attainment or Unclassified Areas (PSD requirements including monitoring, BACT, and air quality analysis);

- LRAPA section 38–0245 Requirements for Sources in Sustainment Areas (air quality analysis, net air quality benefit and BACT requirements for sustainment areas);
- LRAPA section 38–0250 Requirements for Sources in Nonattainment Areas (State NSR requirements for nonattainment areas);
- LRAPA section 38–0255 Requirements for Sources in Reattainment Areas (State NSR requirements for reattainment areas);
- LRAPA section 38–0260 Requirements for Sources in Maintenance Areas (State NSR requirements for maintenance areas);
- LRAPA section 38–0270 Requirements for Sources in Attainment and Unclassifiable Areas (State NSR requirements for attainment and unclassifiable areas);
- LRAPA section 38–0500 Net Air Quality Benefit for Sources Located Within or Impacting Designated Areas (net air quality benefit emission offset requirements);
- LRAPA section 38–0510 Common Offset Requirements (reasonable further progress common offset requirements), except (3);
- LRAPA section 38–0530 Requirements for Demonstrating Net Air Quality Benefit for Non-Ozone Areas (major and State NSR offset requirements for non-ozone areas);
- LRAPA section 38–0540 Sources in a Designated Area Impacting Other Designated Areas (major and State NSR offset requirements in areas impacting other designated areas);
- LRAPA section 40–0010 Purpose (identifying the purpose of air quality analysis rules);
- LRAPA section 40–0020 Definitions (listing the definitions applicable to the air quality analysis rules);
- LRAPA section 40–0030 Procedural Requirements (air quality analysis procedures);
- LRAPA section 40–0040 Air Quality Models (requiring all modeling to be based on appendix W);
- LRAPA section 40–0045 Requirements for Analysis in Maintenance Areas (maintenance area impact analysis requirements);
- LRAPA section 40–0050 Requirements for Analysis in PSD Class II and Class III Areas (PSD impact analysis requirements);
- LRAPA section 40–0060 Requirements for Demonstrating Compliance with Standards and Increments in PSD Class I Areas (PSD impact analysis requirements);
- LRAPA section 40–0070 Requirements for Demonstrating Compliance with Air Quality Related Values Protection (Federal major source AQRV compliance);
- LRAPA section 41–0030 Emission Reduction Credits (how to establish emission reduction credits and bank them);
- LRAPA section 42–0020 Applicability (stationary source plant site emission limit applicability);
- LRAPA section 42–0030 Definitions (definitions that apply to plant site emission limit rules);
- LRAPA section 42–0035 General Requirements for Establishing All PSELs (PSEL requirements for sources);
- LRAPA section 42–0041 Annual PSEL (opportunity to obtain an annual PSEL when appropriate);
- LRAPA section 42–0042 Short Term PSEL (opportunity to obtain a short term PSEL when appropriate);
- LRAPA section 42–0046 Netting Basis (procedures for establishing a netting basis when appropriate);
- LRAPA section 42–0048 Baseline Period and Baseline Emission Rate (establishing baseline for criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases for purposes of permitting);
- LRAPA section 42–0051 Actual Emissions (determining actual emissions from baseline);
- LRAPA section 42–0055 Unassigned Emissions (tracking and managing the difference between netting basis and PTE);
- LRAPA section 42–0080 Plant Site Emission Limit Compliance (requiring specific monitoring and compliance methods);
- LRAPA section 42–0090 Combining and Splitting Sources and Changing Primary SIC Code (regarding the allowable ways to combine and split sources);
- LRAPA section 48–005 Definitions (definitions for purposes of the fugitive emissions rules);
- LRAPA section 48–015 General Applicability (listing examples of sources subject to the fugitive emissions rules);
- LRAPA section 50–001 Definitions (definitions for purposes of the ambient air standards and PSD increments);
- LRAPA section 50–005 Purpose and Scope of Ambient Air Standards (identifying the scope of ambient air standards);
- LRAPA section 50–015 Suspended Particulate Matter (listing the particulate matter ambient air standards);
- LRAPA section 50–025 Sulfur Dioxide (listing the sulfur dioxide ambient air standards);
- LRAPA section 50–030 Carbon Monoxide (listing the carbon monoxide ambient air standards);
- LRAPA section 50–035 Ozone (listing the ozone ambient air standards);
- LRAPA section 50–040 Nitrogen Dioxide (listing the nitrogen dioxide ambient air standards);
- LRAPA section 50–045 Lead (listing the lead ambient air standards);
- LRAPA section 50–050 General (identifying the purpose of PSD increments);
- LRAPA section 50–055 Ambient Air PSD Increments (listing the PSD increments by area class);
- LRAPA section 50–065 Ambient Air Quality Impact Levels for Maintenance areas (impact levels for carbon monoxide and particulate matter maintenance areas);
- LRAPA section 51–005 Introduction (introduction to air pollution emergency requirements);
- LRAPA section 51–007 Definitions (definitions for purposes of air pollution emergency requirements);
- LRAPA section 51–010 Episode Stage Criteria for Air Pollution Emergencies (criteria for air pollution emergency episode stages);
- LRAPA section 51–011 Special Conditions (ozone advisories and particle fallout special conditions);
- LRAPA section 51–015 Source Emission Reduction Plans (setting forth emission reduction measures to be taken during an air pollution alert, warning, or emergency);
- LRAPA section 51–020 Preplanned Abatement Strategies (establishing when source emission reduction plans are required); and
- LRAPA section 51–025 Implementation, and Table I, Table II, Table III (setting forth air pollution episode conditions and control actions).

B. Rule Sections Approved But Not Incorporated by Reference

We approve the following rule sections to the extent the provisions relate to the implementation of requirements in the SIP, but we note we are not incorporating these provisions by reference into 40 CFR part 52, subpart MM. These types of rules are generally not incorporated by reference into the CFR because they may conflict with the EPA's independent administrative and enforcement procedures under the Clean Air Act.

- LRAPA section 31–0070 Hearing Procedures (setting procedures for permit hearings).

C. Rule Sections Removed From Incorporation by Reference

The EPA removes from incorporation by reference the following LRAPA rule sections:

- LRAPA section 37–8020 Table 2 Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (fees for air contaminant discharge permits);
- LRAPA section 34–034 Requirements for Construction (notice of construction and approval of plans requirements); and
- LRAPA section 42–0040 Generic Annual PSEL (providing for generic annual plant sit emission limits).

III. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, the EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, we are finalizing the incorporation by reference of the provisions described in section II of this preamble and set forth in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 in this document. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available through *https://www.regulations.gov* and at the EPA Region 10 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information). Therefore, these materials have been approved by the EPA for inclusion in the SIP, have been incorporated by reference by the EPA into that plan, are fully Federally-enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the Clean Air Act as of the effective date of the final rule of the EPA's approval, and will be incorporated by reference by the Director of the **Federal Register** in the next update to the SIP compilation.

Also in this document, the EPA is removing regulatory text from incorporation by reference, as described in section II of this preamble.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve State choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves State law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) because SIP actions are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866;
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it approves a State program;
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001); and
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act.

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have Tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

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

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by March 30, 2026. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: January 23, 2026.

Emma Pokon,

Regional Administrator, Region 10.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, 40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart MM—Oregon

■ 2. In § 52.1970:
■ i. Amend paragraph (c) table 4:
■ a. Under the heading ''Title 12—Definitions'' by revising the entries for ''12–001'', ''12–005'', ''12–010'', ''12–020'', and ''12–025'';
■ b. Adding an undesignated center heading for ''Title 13—General Duties and Powers of Board and Director'' and the entries for ''13–005'', ''13–010'', ''13–020'', ''13–025'', ''13–030'', and ''13–035'' in numerical order, immediately after the entry for ''12–025'';
■ c. Revising the entries for ''29–0010'', ''29–0020'', ''29–0030'', ''29–0040'', ''29–0050'', ''29–0060'', ''29–0070'', ''29–0300'', ''29–0310'', ''29–0320'', ''31–0020'', ''31–0030'', ''31–0040'', ''31–0050'', ''31–0080'', ''32–005'', ''32–007'', ''32–008'', ''32–009'', ''32–010'', ''32–015'', ''32–020'', ''32–030'', ''32–045'', ''32–060'', ''32–065'', ''32–070'', ''32–090'', ''32–100'', ''32–8010'', ''33–060'', ''33–065'', ''33–070'', ''33–500'', ''34–010'', ''34–015'', ''34–016'', ''34–020'', ''34–025'', ''34–030'';
■ d. Removing the entry for ''34–034'';
■ e. Revising the entries for ''34–035'', ''34–036'', 34–037'', ''34–038'', ''37–0020'', ''37–0025'', ''37–0030'', ''37–0040'', ''37–0052'', ''37–0054'', ''37–0056'', ''37–0060'', ''37–0062'', ''37–0064'', ''37–0066'', ''37–0068'', ''37–0070'', ''37–0082'', ''37–0084'', ''37–0090'', ''37–0094'', ''37–8010'';
■ f. Removing the entry for ''37–8020'';
■ g. Revising the entries for ''38–0010'', ''38–0025'', ''38–0030'', ''38–0034'',

''38–0045'', ''38–0050'', ''38–0055'', ''38–0060'', ''38–0070'', ''38–0245'', ''38–0250'', ''38–0255'', ''38–0260'', ''38–0270'', ''38–0500'', ''38–0510'', ''38–0530'', ''38–0540'', ''40–0010'', ''40–0020'', ''40–0030'', ''40–0040'', ''40–0045'', ''40–0050'', ''40–0060'', ''40–0070'', ''41–0030'', ''42–0020'', ''42–0030'', ''42–0035'';

■ h. Removing the entry for ''42–0040''; and

■ i. Revising the entries for ''42–0041'', ''42–0042'', ''42–0046'', ''42–0048'', ''42–0051'', ''42–0055'', ''42–0080'', ''42–0090'', ''48–005'', ''48–015''; ''50–001'', ''50–005'', ''50–015'', ''50–025'', ''50–030'', ''50–035'', ''50–040'', ''50–045'', ''50–050'', ''50–055'', ''50–065'', ''51–005'', ''51–007'', ''51–010'', ''51–011'', ''51–015'', ''51–020'', ''51–025'', ''Table I'', ''Table II'', and ''Table III''.

■ ii. Amend paragraph (e) table 3 by:

■ a. Removing the heading ''Title 13—General Duties and Powers of Board and Director'' and the entries for ''13–005'', ''13–010'', ''13–020'', ''13–025'', ''13–030'', and ''13–035''; and

■ b. Revising the entry for ''31–0070''.

The additions and revisions read as follows:

§ 52.1970 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

TABLE 4—EPA APPROVED LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY (LRAPA) RULES FOR OREGON [1]

LRAPA citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
*	*	*	*	*
Title 12—Definitions				
12–001	General	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
12–005	Definitions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
12–010	Abbreviations and Acronyms	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
12–020	Exceptions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
12–025	Reference Materials	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Title 13—General Duties and Powers of Board and Director				
13–005	General Duties and Powers of Board and Director.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
13–010	Duties and Powers of the Board of Directors.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
13–020	Duties and Function of the Director	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
13–025	Conflict of Interest	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
13–030	Advisory Committee	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
13–035	Public Records and Confidential Information.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*
Title 29—Designation of Air Quality Areas				
29–0010	Definitions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
29–0020	Designation of Air Quality Control Regions.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
29–0030	Designation of Nonattainment Areas	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	

TABLE 4—EPA APPROVED LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY (LRAPA) RULES FOR OREGON [1]—Continued

LRAPA citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
29–0040	Designation of Maintenance Areas	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
29–0050	Designation of Prevention of Significant Deterioration Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
29–0060	Redesignation of Prevention of Significant Deterioration Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
29–0070	Special Control Areas	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Designation of Areas	
29–0300	Designation of Sustainment Areas	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
29–0310	Designation of Reattainment Areas	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
29–0320	Priority Sources	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			Title 31—Public Participation	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31–0020	Applicability	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
31–0030	Public Notice Categories and Timing	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
31–0040	Public Notice Information	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
31–0050	Public Notice Procedures	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31–0080	Issuance or Denial of Permit	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
			Title 32—Emission Standards	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
32–005	Highest and Best Practicable Treatment and Control Required.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
32–007	Operating and Maintenance Requirements.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
32–008	Typically-Achievable Control Technology Requirements.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
32–009	Additional Control Requirements for Stationary Sources of Air Contaminants.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	

TABLE 4—EPA APPROVED LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY (LRAPA) RULES FOR OREGON [1]—Continued

LRAPA citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
32–010	Visible Air Contaminant Limitations	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
32–015	Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources Other than Fuel Burning Equipment, Refuse Burning Equipment, and Fugitive Emissions.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
32–020	Particulate Matter Weight Standards—Existing Combustion Sources.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
32–030	Particulate Matter Weight Standards—New Combustion Sources.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
32–045	Process Weight Emission Limitations and Determination of Process Weight.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	* *	*	* *	*
32–060	Air Conveying Systems	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Gaseous Emission Limitations				
32–065	Sulfur Content of Fuels	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
32–070	Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
32–090	Other Emissions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
32–100	Alternative Emission Controls (Bubble)	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
32–8010	Particulate Matter Emissions Standards for Process Equipment.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Title 33—Prohibited Practices and Control of Special Classes of Industry				
*	* *	*	* *	*
33–060	Board Products Industries (Hardboard, Particleboard, Plywood Veneer).	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
33–065	Charcoal Producing Plants	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
33–070	Kraft Pulp Mills	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	Except, in (1) the definitions of ''non-condensables'' and ''other sources'', (3)(a), (4)(b), (5)(b), (6)(a) and (6)(b).
33–500	Particulate Matter Emissions Standards for Process Equipment.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Title 34—Stationary Source Notification Requirements				
*	* *	*	* *	*
34–010	Applicability and Requirements	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
34–015	Request for Information	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	

TABLE 4—EPA APPROVED LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY (LRAPA) RULES FOR OREGON [1]—Continued

LRAPA citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
34–016	Records; Maintaining and Reporting	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*
34–020	Information Exempt from Disclosure	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Registration				
34–025	Registration in General	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
34–030	Registration Requirements and Re-Registration and Maintaining Registration.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Notice of Construction and Approval of Plans				
34–035	Types of Construction/Modification Changes.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
34–036	Notice to Construct Application	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
34–037	Construction Approval	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
34–038	Approval to Operate	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*
Title 37—Air Contaminant Discharge Permits				
*	*	*	*	*
37–0020	Applicability and Jurisdiction	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0025	Types of Permits	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0030	Definitions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0040	Application Requirements	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0052	Construction ACDP	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0054	Short Term Activity ACDP	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0056	Basic ACDPs	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0060	General Air Contaminant Discharge Permits.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0062	General ACDP Attachments	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0064	Simple ACDPs	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	

TABLE 4—EPA APPROVED LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY (LRAPA) RULES FOR OREGON [1]—Continued

LRAPA citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
37–0066	Standard ACDPs	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0068	Simple and Standard ACDP Attachments.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0070	Permitting a Source with Multiple Activities or Processes.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0082	Expiration, Termination, Reinstatement or Revocation of an ACDP.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0084	LRAPA Initiated Modification	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0090	Sources Subject to ACDPs and Fees	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–0094	Temporary Closure	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
37–8010	Table 1—Activities and Sources	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Title 38—New Source Review				
38–0010	Applicability, General Prohibitions, General Requirements, and Jurisdiction.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*
38–0025	Major Modification	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
38–0030	New Source Review Procedural Requirements.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
38–0034	Exemptions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*
Major New Source Review				
38–0045	Requirements for Sources in Sustainment Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
38–0050	Requirements for Sources in Nonattainment Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
38–0055	Requirements for Sources in Reattainment Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
38–0060	Requirements for Sources in Maintenance Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
38–0070	Prevention of Significant Deterioration Requirements for Sources in Attainment or Unclassified Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
State New Source Review				
38–0245	Requirements for Sources in Sustainment Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
38–0250	Requirements for Sources in Nonattainment Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	

TABLE 4—EPA APPROVED LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY (LRAPA) RULES FOR OREGON [1]—Continued

LRAPA citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
38–0255	Requirements for Sources in Reattainment Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
38–0260	Requirements for Sources in Maintenance Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
38–0270	Requirements for Sources in Attainment and Unclassifiable Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Net Air Quality Benefit Emission Offsets				
38–0500	Net Air Quality Benefit for Sources Located Within or Impacting Designated Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
38–0510	Common Offset Requirements	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	Except (3).
38–0530	Requirements for Demonstrating Net Air Quality Benefit for Non-Ozone Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
38–0540	Sources in a Designated Area Impacting Other Designated Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Title 40—Air Quality Analysis Requirements				
40–0010	Purpose	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
40–0020	Definitions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
40–0030	Procedural Requirements	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
40–0040	Air Quality Models	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
40–0045	Requirements for Analysis in Maintenance Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
40–0050	Requirements for Analysis in PSD Class II and Class III Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
40–0060	Requirements for Demonstrating Compliance with Standards and Increments in PSD Class I Areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
40–0070	Requirements for Demonstrating Compliance with Air Quality Related Values Protection.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Title 41—Emission Reduction Credits				
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
41–0030	Emission Reduction Credits	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Title 42—Stationary Source Plant Site Emission Limits				
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
42–0020	Applicability	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	

TABLE 4—EPA APPROVED LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY (LRAPA) RULES FOR OREGON [1]—Continued

LRAPA citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
42–0030	Definitions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
	Criteria for Plant Site Emission Limits			
42–0035	General Requirements for Establishing All PSELs.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
42–0041	Annual PSEL	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
42–0042	Short Term PSEL	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
42–0046	Netting Basis	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
42–0048	Baseline Period and Baseline Emission Rate.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
42–0051	Actual Emissions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
42–0055	Unassigned Emissions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
42–0080	Plant Site Emission Limit Compliance	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
42–0090	Combining and Splitting Sources and Changing Primary SIC Code.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Title 48—Rules for Fugitive Emissions			
48–005	Definitions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
48–015	General Applicability	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
	Title 50—Ambient Air Standards and PSD Increments			
50–001	Definitions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
	Ambient Air Quality Standards			
50–005	Purpose and Scope of Ambient Air Standards.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
50–015	Suspended Particulate Matter	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
50–025	Sulfur Dioxide	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
50–030	Carbon Monoxide	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
50–035	Ozone	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	

TABLE 4—EPA APPROVED LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY (LRAPA) RULES FOR OREGON [1]—Continued

LRAPA citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
50–040	Nitrogen Dioxide	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
50–045	Lead	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
	PSD Increments			
50–050	General	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
50–055	Ambient Air PSD Increments	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
*	* *	*	* *	*
50–065	Ambient Air Quality Impact Levels for Maintenance areas.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
	Title 51—Air Pollution Emergencies			
51–005	Introduction	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
51–007	Definitions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
51–010	Episode Stage Criteria for Air Pollution Emergencies.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
51–011	Special Conditions	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
51–015	Source Emission Reduction Plans	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
51–020	Preplanned Abatement Strategies	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
51–025	Implementation	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Table I	Air Pollution Episode, Alert Conditions Emission Reduction Plan.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Table II	Air Pollution Episode, Warning Conditions Emission Reduction Plan.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	
Table III	Air Pollution Episode, Emergency Conditions Emission Reduction Plan.	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	

[1] The EPA approves the requirements in Table 4 of this paragraph (c) only to the extent they apply to (1) pollutants for which NAAQS have been established (criteria pollutants) and precursors to those criteria pollutants as determined by the EPA for the applicable geographic area; and (2) any additional pollutants that are required to be regulated under Part C of Title I of the CAA, but only for the purposes of meeting or avoiding the requirements of Part C of Title I of the CAA.

* * * * * (e) * * *

TABLE 3—LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY REGULATIONS APPROVED BUT NOT INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

LRAPA citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
*	*	*	*	*
Title 31—Public Participation				
31–0070	Hearing Procedures	5/24/2024	1/29/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–01735 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R03–OAR–2025–0130; FRL–11444–02–R3]

Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program Certification for Moderate Nonattainment Under the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This SIP revision addresses Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements for the enactment of a Basic vehicle emissions inspection and maintenance (I/M) program for the five counties comprising the Pennsylvania portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-MD-DE Moderate nonattainment area (Philadelphia nonattainment area) for the 2015 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). The SIP revision demonstrates that Pennsylvania's existing I/M program in the Philadelphia nonattainment area meets applicable requirements for a Basic I/M program. The EPA is approving this SIP revision to the Pennsylvania SIP in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This final rule is effective on March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA–R03–OAR–2025–0130. All documents in the docket are listed on the *www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* confidential business information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through *www.regulations.gov,* or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Rehn, Planning & Implementation Branch (3AD30), Air & Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1600 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The telephone number is (215) 814–2176. Mr. Rehn can also be reached via electronic mail at *rehn.brian@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 7, 2022, the EPA determined that the Philadelphia NAA failed to attain the 2015 ozone NAAQS by its August 3, 2021 attainment date and reclassified the area from Marginal to Moderate nonattainment.[1] CAA requirements for a Moderate ozone nonattainment area include, amongst other measures, a Basic vehicle I/M program.[2] Requirements for a Basic I/M program are further articulated in the EPA's I/M Rule at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 51, subpart S.[3] Federal performance standards[4] for a Basic I/M program are outlined in 40 CFR 51.352. Consistent with the I/M Rule, areas with existing I/M programs need to conduct and submit a performance standard modeling analysis as well as make any necessary program revisions as part of their Moderate area SIP submissions to ensure that I/M programs are operating at or above the Basic I/M performance standard level for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS. For such areas, states may demonstrate through emissions estimation modeling that an existing, SIP-approved I/M program would (without modification) comply with the applicable CAA Basic performance standard, as required for the 2015 ozone NAAQS NAA. In this case, the state could submit a SIP revision with the associated performance modeling and a written attestation certifying that the existing I/M program meets all Basic I/M requirements, in lieu of revising existing program regulations.[5]

On August 28, 2025 (90 FR 41931), the EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In the NPRM, the EPA proposed to approve Pennsylvania's Basic I/M certification SIP, finding that Pennsylvania's existing Enhanced I/M Program SIP for the Pennsylvania portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-MD-DE nonattainment Area meets all CAA requirements for a Basic I/M SIP applicable to an area classified by the EPA as Moderate ozone nonattainment under the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The formal SIP revision was submitted by Pennsylvania on September 28, 2023.

After submitting this Basic I/M certification SIP, the EPA again reclassified the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City nonattainment area—this time from Moderate to Serious nonattainment for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.[6] CAA

[1] 87 FR 60897 (October 7, 2022).

[2] CAA section 182(b)(4).

[3] *See* 40 CFR 51.350(a) for nonattainment area population I/M criteria applicability.

[4] An I/M performance standard is a collection of program design elements which defines a benchmark program to which a state's proposed I/M program is compared in terms of its potential to reduce emissions of the ozone precursors, nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

[5] See section II.E of the October 7, 2022 final rule (87 FR 60897, 60906) and the April 13, 2022 proposal (87 FR 21842).

[6] 89 FR 61025, July 30, 2024.

section 182(c)(3) requires states with areas designated as Serious or above to submit a SIP revision providing for the implementation of an Enhanced I/M program in certain urbanized areas of a Serious nonattainment area. As noted in the NPRM, that Serious area I/M requirement will be addressed through a SIP revision due at a later date.

II. Summary of SIP Revision and EPA Analysis

Pennsylvania submitted the September 28, 2023 SIP revision to address the CAA requirements for a Basic I/M program in Pennsylvania's portion of the 2015 ozone Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City area, as required by the CAA upon the area's ''bump up'' in classification to Moderate ozone nonattainment. Due to the area's prior classification under prior ozone NAAQS, as well as Pennsylvania's location in and inclusion of a CAA-designated Ozone Transport Region (OTR),[7] Pennsylvania previously established and implemented a more stringent Enhanced I/M program in 2004 in the five-county Philadelphia ozone nonattainment area (*i.e.,* Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties).[8] The EPA issued a final rule in June 1999 fully approving Pennsylvania's Enhanced I/M program SIP, including incorporation by reference of the program's governing regulations at 67 Pennsylvania (Pa) Code sections 175 and 177.[9] Pennsylvania made minor revisions to the program subsequent to approval of that SIP revision and the EPA approved those revisions to the Pennsylvania I/M program in October 2005.[10]

Pursuant to the September 28, 2023 SIP submittal, the EPA concurs with the Commonwealth's determination that the I/M program for Pennsylvania's portion of the 2015 Ozone Philadelphia NAA meets the applicable performance standard and requirements for a Basic I/M program.

Further details of Pennsylvania's SIP-approved I/M program and the rationale for the EPA's action to approve Pennsylvania's September 2023 I/M certification SIP are provided in the NPRM and its associated technical support document (TSD). That full explanation will not be restated here.

[7] The Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton NAA was previously classified as severe nonattainment under the now revoked 1979 ozone NAAQS. CAA section 184(b)(1)(A) provides that an area within a state in an ozone transport region and with a metropolitan statistical area population of 100,000 or more must implement an enhanced I/M program.

[8] *See* 40 CFR 51.351(f) for the High Enhanced Performance Standard.

[9] 64 FR 32411 (June 17, 1999).

[10] 70 FR 58313 (October 6, 2005).

No public comments were received by EPA on the NPRM.

III. EPA's Response to Comments Received

The EPA's August 28, 2025 NPRM (90 FR 41931) opened a 30-day public comment period, which closed on September 29, 2025. As no comments were received by EPA during the public comment period for the NPRM, the EPA has not prepared a response to comments document for this action.

IV. Final Action

The EPA is approving the Basic I/M Certification SIP submitted by Pennsylvania on September 28, 2023 for Pennsylvania's portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City multi-state nonattainment area for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS as satisfying applicable CAA requirements for a Basic I/M program.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. General Requirements

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) because SIP actions are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866:
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it approves a state program;
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001); and
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act.

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have Tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal Governments or preempt Tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

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

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by March 30, 2026. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action to approve Pennsylvania's Basic I/M certification SIP for the Commonwealth's portion of the multi-state Philadelphia NAA for the 2015 ozone NAAQS may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by Reference, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Amy Van Blarcom-Lackey,

Regional Administrator, Region III.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends 40 CFR part 52 as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart NN—Pennsylvania

■ 2. In § 52.2020, the table in paragraph (e)(1) is amended by adding the entry ''Basic vehicle emission inspection and maintenance (I/M) program requirement certification for the 2015 ozone national ambient air quality standard'' at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.2020 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) * * *

Name of non-regulatory SIP revision	Applicable geographic area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
*	*	*	*	*
Basic vehicle emission inspection and maintenance (I/M) program requirement certification for the 2015 ozone national ambient air quality standard.	Pennsylvania's portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-MD-DE 2015 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area.	09/28/2023	01/29/2026, 90 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	Certification that Pennsylvania's existing, approved Enhanced I/M program codified at 67 Pa Code sections 175 and 177 meets CAA requirements for a Basic I/M program applicable to a Moderate ozone nonattainment area (for the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-MD-DE area for the 2015 ozone NAAQS).

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–01762 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2025–0292; FRL–12825–02–R9]

Determination of Attainment by the Attainment Date and Clean Data Determination; California, San Joaquin Valley 1997 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Fine Particulate Matter Nonattainment Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing our determination that the San Joaquin Valley, California, fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) nonattainment area attained the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) by the December 31, 2024 applicable attainment date. This determination is based on ambient air quality monitoring data from 2022 through 2024. We are also making a clean data determination (CDD) based on the 2022 through 2024 data and our evaluation of preliminary air quality monitoring data from 2025.

DATES: This rule is effective March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2025–0292. All documents in the docket are listed on the *https://www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through *https://www.regulations.gov,* or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ashley Graham, Geographic Strategies and Modeling Section (AIR–2–2), EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; telephone number: (415) 972–3877; email address: *graham.ashleyr@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the EPA.

Table of Contents

I. Summary of the Proposed Action
II. Public Comment
III. Final Action
IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Summary of the Proposed Action

On July 16, 2025, the EPA proposed to determine, based on complete (or otherwise validated), quality-assured, and certified data meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 50, appendix N for 2022 through 2024, that the San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area attained the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by its December 31, 2024 attainment date.[1]

In accordance with 40 CFR 51.1015, we also proposed to issue a CDD for the San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area for the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[2] We proposed to issue a CDD based on our determination that the San Joaquin Valley had attained and was currently attaining the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[3]

The EPA's proposal explained that if we were to finalize the CDD, the requirements for the area to submit attainment planning provisions to meet the requirements for an attainment plan for the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, including an attainment demonstration, reasonable further progress plan, quantitative milestones, quantitative milestone reports, and contingency measures, would be suspended until such time as: (1) the area is redesignated to attainment, after which such requirements are permanently discharged; or (2) the EPA determines that the area has re-violated the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, at which time the state shall submit such attainment plan elements for the nonattainment area by a future date to be determined by the EPA and announced through publication in the **Federal Register** at the time the EPA determines the area is violating the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

[1] 90 FR 31906 (July 16, 2025).

[2] Id.

[3] The EPA evaluated preliminary data available in the EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) for 2025 (January through March). These data indicated that the San Joaquin Valley area continued to show concentrations below the level of the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Id. at 31910.

Finally, the EPA's proposal explained that the CDD does not constitute a redesignation to attainment. The San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area will remain designated nonattainment for the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS until such time as the EPA determines, pursuant to sections 107 and 175A of the Clean Air Act (CAA), that the San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area meets the CAA requirements for redesignation to attainment, including an approved maintenance plan showing that the area will continue to meet the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS for 10 years.[4]

Please see our July 16, 2025 proposed rulemaking for additional background and a detailed explanation of the rationale for our proposed action.[5]

II. Public Comment

The public comment period for the proposed rulemaking opened on July 16, 2025,[6] the date of its publication in the **Federal Register**, and closed on August 15, 2025. During this period, the EPA received two comment submissions, including one comment submission from an anonymous private citizen[7] and one comment letter from San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD).[8] Both comments are included in the docket for this action.

The comment submission from SJVUAPCD was supportive of our proposal to determine that the San Joaquin Valley attained the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the December 31, 2024 attainment date and to issue a CDD for the area. The comment submission from the private citizen commenter was not germane to the action. We did not receive any comments that opposed the EPA's proposal to make an attainment determination by the applicable attainment date and issue a CDD. Thus, the comments received do not require a response.

III. Final Action

For the reasons discussed in detail in our proposed action, the EPA is finalizing our determination that the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area has attained the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the December 31, 2024 attainment date, based on complete, quality-assured, and certified ambient air quality monitoring data for the 2022–2024 monitoring period.[9] The EPA is taking this final action pursuant to CAA sections 179(c)(1).

Preliminary data available in the EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) for 2025 (January through October) indicate that the San Joaquin Valley area continues to show concentrations consistent with attainment of the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS;[10] therefore, as provided in 40 CFR 51.1015, we are also finalizing a CDD. Consequently, the requirements for this area to submit any SIP revisions related to attainment of the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, including an attainment demonstration, reasonable further progress plan, quantitative milestones, quantitative milestone reports, and contingency measures, will be suspended for so long as the area continues to attain those NAAQS. This final determination that the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area has attained the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS does not constitute a redesignation of the area to attainment. The designation status of the San Joaquin Valley area will remain ''Serious'' nonattainment for the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS until such time as the EPA determines, pursuant to sections 107 and 175A of the CAA, that the area meets the CAA requirements for redesignation to attainment, including an approved maintenance plan showing that the area will continue to meet the standards for 10 years.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This action is not an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA because this action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities beyond those imposed by state law.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, no additional costs to state, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, will result from this action.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

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

G. Executive Order 13175: Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications. It will neither impose substantial direct costs on federally recognized tribal governments nor preempt tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

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

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

[4] Id.

[5] 90 FR 31906 (July 16, 2025).

[6] Id.

[7] Comment dated and received August 5, 2025, submitted anonymously to Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2025–0292.

[8] Letter dated August 15, 2025, from Emily Kneeland, Director of Air Quality Planning, SJVUAPCD, to Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2025–0292, Subject: ''RE: Docket No. EPA–R09–OAR–2025–0292, Determination of Attainment by the Attainment Date and Clean Data Determination; California, San Joaquin Valley 1997 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Fine Particulate Matter Nonattainment Area.''

[9] EPA, AQS Design Value Report (AMP480), Report Request ID: 2335768, November 28, 2025.

[10] EPA, AQS Design Value Report (AMP480), Report Request ID: 2344358, January 8, 2026.

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

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

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

L. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by March 30, 2026. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review, nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements (see section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Ammonia, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: January 21, 2026.

Michael Martucci,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart F—California

■ 2. Section 52.247 is amended by adding paragraph (s) to read as follows:

§ 52.247 Control Strategy and regulations: Fine Particle Matter.

* * * * *

(s) *Determination of attainment.* Effective March 2, 2026, the EPA has determined that, based on 2022 to 2024 ambient air quality data, the San Joaquin Valley $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area has attained the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the applicable attainment date of December 31, 2024. Therefore, the EPA has met the requirement pursuant to CAA section 179(c)(1) to determine whether the area attained the standards. Under the provisions of the EPA's $PM_{2.5}$ implementation rule (see 40 CFR 51.1015), this determination suspends the requirements for this area to submit an attainment demonstration, a reasonable further progress plan, quantitative milestones, quantitative milestone reports, contingency measures, and any other planning SIP revisions related to attainment for as long as this area continues to attain the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. If the EPA determines, after notice-and-comment rulemaking, that this area no longer meets the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the corresponding determination of attainment for that area shall be withdrawn.

[FR Doc. 2026–01766 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

[EPA–R04–OAR–2022–0789; FRL–10888–02–R4]

Air Plan Approval and Air Quality Designation; KY; Redesignation of the Kentucky Portion of the Louisville, KY-IN 2015 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area to Attainment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final determination.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is denying the request to redesignate the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, Kentucky-Indiana, 2015 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (hereinafter referred to as the ''Louisville, KY-IN Area'' or ''Area'') to attainment for the 2015 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS or standards). EPA is taking no action at this time on Kentucky's maintenance plan, including the regional motor vehicle emission budgets for nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) for the years of 2019 and 2035, submitted with Kentucky's redesignation request for the Louisville, KY-IN Area. The redesignation request and the maintenance plan state implementation plan (SIP) revision were submitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, through the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet (Cabinet), Division for Air Quality (KDAQ), on September 6, 2022.

DATES: This rule is effective March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R04–OAR–2022–0789. All documents in the docket are listed on the regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available, *i.e.,* Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through *www.regulations.gov* or in hard copy at the Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. EPA requests that, if at all possible, you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Simone Jarvis, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, Region 4, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. The telephone number is (404) 562–8393. Ms. Jarvis can also be reached via electronic mail at *Jarvis.Simone@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 1, 2015, EPA revised both the primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone to a level of 0.070 parts per million (ppm). *See* 80 FR 65292, October 26, 2015. For ozone, an area may be considered to be attaining the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS if it meets those standards, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50.19 and Appendix U of 40 CFR part 50, based on three complete, consecutive calendar years of quality-assured air quality monitoring data. To attain the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations measured at each monitor within an area must not exceed 0.070 ppm. Based on the data handling and reporting convention described in 40 CFR part 50, Appendix U, the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS are attained if the design value (DV) is 0.070 ppm or below. The data must be collected and quality-assured in accordance with 40 CFR part 58 and recorded in EPA's Air Quality System (AQS).

As part of the designations process for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the Louisville, KY-IN Area (Clark and Floyd Counties in Indiana, and Bullitt, Jefferson, and Oldham Counties in Kentucky) was designated as a Marginal ozone nonattainment area, effective August 3, 2018. *See* 83 FR 25776, June 4, 2018. Areas that were designated as Marginal ozone nonattainment areas were required to attain the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS no later than August 3, 2021, based on 2018–2020 monitoring data. The Louisville, KY-IN Area was reclassified by operation of law from Marginal to Moderate nonattainment on October 7, 2022, following EPA's finding of failure to attain by the Marginal area attainment date. *See* 87 FR 60897, and 40 CFR 81.318. 2015 ozone Moderate areas are to attain the 8-hour ozone NAAQS as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than August 3, 2024, six years after the effective date of the initial nonattainment designations. *See* 40 CFR 51.1303.

On February 21, 2022, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) submitted a redesignation request and maintenance plan for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS for Clark and Floyd Counties in the Indiana portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area. On May 18, 2022, EPA proposed to approve the request to redesignate the Indiana portion of the Area. *See* 87 FR 30129. On July 5, 2022, EPA finalized approval of the redesignation request and maintenance plan for the Indiana portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area. *See* 87 FR 39750.

On September 6, 2022, KDAQ submitted a redesignation request and maintenance plan for the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area. On April 18, 2023, EPA proposed to approve KDAQ's redesignation request and maintenance plan SIP revision based, in part, on complete, quality-assured, and certified 2019–2021 DVs for each monitor in the Louisville, KY-IN Area. *See* 88 FR 23598, April 18, 2023. These DVs are equal to or less than the level of the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS and were the most current DVs at the time of proposal.

II. Violation of the NAAQS for Ozone in the Louisville, KY-IN Area

Although data indicated an attaining DV at the time of the proposed approval, the Area preliminarily violated the 2015 8-hour ozone standards in June 2023. Through a NPRM published on January 3, 2025, EPA withdrew its proposed approval of KDAQ's redesignation request and proposed instead to deny the request because the Area did not meet the first statutory criterion for redesignation to attainment. *See* 90 FR 294. At the time of the proposed denial, the certified DV for 2021–2023 for the Area was 0.072 ppm, which exceeded the standard of 0.070 ppm.[1]

After the close of the comment period for the proposed denial, the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District (LMAPCD) submitted an Exceptional Events (EE) demonstration for nine days in 2023 at the Cannons Lane monitor, believed to have been influenced by the 2023 Canadian Wildfires. However, the EE demonstration did not have regulatory significance for this action because concurrence on all nine days would not affect the relevant analysis. Since the proposed denial, EPA received certified 2024 monitoring data indicating a 2022–2024 DV of 0.074 ppm for the Area. The data shows that even with EE concurrence on all nine days, the 2022–2024 DV would still exceed the NAAQS. Thus, notwithstanding the EE demonstration, the Louisville, KY-IN Area does not meet the first statutory criterion for redesignation to attainment of the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

In this final rule, EPA is finalizing the denial of the KDAQ's September 6, 2022, request to redesignate the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN, nonattainment area to attainment for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Comments on the NPRM were due on or before February 3, 2025. EPA received five adverse comments and one supportive comment on the NPRM.

III. Response to Comments

EPA received adverse comments from the Greater Louisville Inc., the Metro Chamber of Commerce; the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Office of the Attorney General; LMAPCD; KDAQ; and the public, (collectively, the ''commenters'') as well as a set of supportive comments from Kentucky Resources Council, Inc. and Sierra Club.[2] All comments received are available in the docket for this action. In this section of this document, EPA has summarized and grouped, for clarity and ease of discussion, the significant adverse comments and responded to them.

Comment 1: Several commenters argue that CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i)'s requirement that a nonattainment area ''has attained'' the NAAQS does not require that the area continue to attain the NAAQS after submission of a redesignation request. One commenter asserts that because KDAQ's redesignation request was based on data from 2019 to 2021, EPA's action ''must be based on monitoring data from that period or snapshot, not subsequent years.'' Another commenter also argues that EPA's decision should ''have been based on 2019–2021 monitoring data which demonstrated attainment.'' EPA received comments asserting that the 2019 to 2021 monitoring data demonstrates that the Area meets the 2015 ozone NAAQS and that relying on DVs beyond these years is both impermissible and prohibits a fair and equitable assessment of Kentucky's redesignation request. Commenters argue that EPA's approach is ''inconsistent with the established process for evaluating redesignation requests, contrary to the statute governing these requests, and undermines the objective of fairly assessing the air quality status during the specified 3-year period.''

In the January 3, 2025 NPRM, EPA cited two cases where courts have agreed with EPA that CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) requires continuing attainment until redesignation—*Southwestern Pennsylvania Growth*

[1] Final air quality DVs for all criteria pollutants, including ozone, are available at *https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-design-values.* These DVs are calculated in accordance with 40 CFR part 50.

[2] As mentioned above, EPA initially proposed approving KDAQ's redesignation request on April 18, 2023. In response to that proposal, EPA received several adverse comments. As explained in the January 3, 2025, NPRM, those comments are moot because EPA withdrew its proposed approval, and EPA has determined that it is therefore unnecessary to respond to them.

Alliance v. *Browner,* 121 F.3d 106 (3d Cir. 1997) (hereinafter *Browner*) and *Commonwealth of Kentucky* v. *EPA,* No. 96–4274, 1998 U.S. App. LEXIS 21686 (6th Cir. 1998) (hereinafter *Kentucky 1998*). Commenters argue that those decisions are invalid because they ''relied on *Chevron*[3] deference,'' and *Chevron* was overruled by *Loper Bright Enterprises* v. *Raimondo,* 603 U.S. 369 (2024) (hereinafter *Loper Bright*). Thus, EPA received comment contending that EPA's interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) warrants judicial reexamination.

Response 1: EPA has historically interpreted CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) to require continued attainment until EPA's final action redesignating a nonattainment area and did not propose a different or additional interpretation in the NPRM. *See* 90 FR at 295, January 3, 2025. Applying that interpretation to the particular facts and circumstances of the Kentucky portion of the Louisville KY-IN area, EPA is denying the reclassification request for lack of continued attainment and to satisfy a consent decree obligation to take final action by January 20, 2026.[4] This final action should not be construed as taking a definitive view on the cases cited and arguments presented by commenters beyond the Agency's decision, for purposes of this action, to apply the historical interpretation described at proposal.

Comment 2: Commenters contend that, even if CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) requires continued attainment, that requirement ends when the 18-month timeframe established by section 107(d)(3)(D) expires. Commenters note that section 107(d)(3)(D) provides that EPA ''shall'' approve or deny a redesignation request within ''18 months of receipt of a complete State redesignation submittal.'' These commenters argue that this provision should be interpreted as preventing EPA from considering any information that became available more than 18 months after receipt of a complete state redesignation submittal. Because KDAQ's redesignation request was submitted on September 6, 2022, these commenters argue that EPA should not be allowed to consider any data that became available after March 6, 2024. One commenter asserts that CAA Section 107(d)(3) ''does not give EPA the authority to reverse a redesignation based on post-deadline data.''

In support of this argument, commenters assert that EPA improperly relies on *Browner* and *Kentucky 1998,* mentioned above. One commenter notes that that the petitioners in *Browner* failed to raise the 18-month deadline argument during the rulemaking process, and thus the argument was forfeited. This commenter asserts that *Kentucky 1998* ''adds little'' because it is unpublished, and EPA did not miss any deadline to act in that case. The commenters argue that if EPA is allowed to consider data that became available after the 18-month timeframe, then ''there is no consequence'' for EPA not acting. One commenter contends that EPA's interpretation of section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) allows it to ''move the goal post'' because areas must continue to attain the NAAQS after the 18-month timeframe. The commenter asserts that states cannot know ''what data the [EPA] will consider in acting on a redesignation request,'' if EPA is allowed to consider data after the 18-month timeframe established by section 107(d)(3)(D).

The commenters argue that a court will enforce the mandatory section 107(d)(3)(D) deadline following legal challenge by preventing EPA from considering certain data. They point to a concurring opinion in *Kentucky* v. *EPA,* 123 F.4th 447 (6th Cir. 2024) (*Kentucky 2024*) to argue that the Administrative Procedure Act (''APA'') authorizes a court to prevent an agency from ''using data generated after its deadline to act.'' *See* 123 F.4th at 474 (Murphy, J., concurring). The commenter notes that APA section 706(2)(A) allows a court to set aside an agency action that is ''not in accordance with the law.'' The commenter argues the use of the word ''shall'' in CAA section 107(d)(3)(D) suggests that EPA lacks discretion to miss the 18-month deadline to approve or deny a redesignation request. The commenter then contends that consideration of post-deadline ''monitoring data is not in accordance with the law'' because EPA did not finalize an action ''on Kentucky's redesignation request within the timeframe established by Section 107(d)(3)(D).'' The commenter further argues that EPA's failure to abide by the statutory deadline had a ''substantial influence'' on the outcome of the request because it allowed EPA to consider post-deadline monitoring data.

Response 2: As discussed in Response 1, EPA has historically interpreted CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) to require continued attainment until EPA's final action redesignating a nonattainment area and did not propose a different or additional interpretation in the NPRM. Applying that interpretation to the particular facts and circumstances here, EPA is denying the reclassification request for lack of continued attainment and to satisfy a consent decree obligation to take final action by January 20, 2026. This final action should not be construed as taking a definitive view on the cases cited and arguments presented by commenters, including with respect to potential legal implications of the 18-month statutory deadline, beyond the Agency's decision, for purposes of this action, to apply the historical interpretation described at proposal.

Comment 3: Commenters state that EPA ''delayed'' processing KDAQ's redesignation request, with one commenter asserting that this ''delay is the sole reason the Kentucky portion of the [Area] is not designated attainment.'' EPA received a comment asserting that EPA's ''delay in making a final decision on Kentucky's redesignation request short-circuits the statutory process.'' Commenters argue that their interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) that would prevent EPA from considering data after the 18-month deadline is best because it would prevent EPA from engaging in ''unreasonable delay.'' If EPA's interpretation is accepted, commenters contend that the CAA section 107(d)(3)(D) deadline would be ''wholly nullifie[d]'' and ''toothless.'' They claim that EPA's interpretation ''indicates there is no consequence'' for delay and allows the Administrator to wait ''until data becomes available that allows him to deny the [redesignation] request.''

Response 3: EPA disagrees that ''delay'' on the Agency's part is the ''sole reason'' why the Kentucky portion of the Area is not being designated as attainment. Rather, EPA is denying the reclassification request for lack of continued attainment and to satisfy a consent decree obligation to take final action by January 20, 2026. As discussed in Responses 1 and 2, EPA is relying on its historical interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) and did not propose a different or additional interpretation in the NPRM. EPA notes that the Agency provided support to KDAQ during the preparation of the redesignation request and associated maintenance plan and encouraged the Commonwealth to submit the request and plan as soon as possible. EPA also assisted LMAPCD by providing resources to aid in preparing its EE demonstration. The Agency stands ready to engage further with KDAQ, LMAPCD, and the Commonwealth to support efforts to bring the Kentucky portion of the Area into attainment status.

[3] *Chevron, U.S.A., Inc.* v. *Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.,* 467 U.S. 837 (1984).

[4] *See Commonwealth of Kentucky* v. *EPA,* No. 3:24–CV–600–CHB (W.D. Ky.).

Comment 4: Many of the commenters argue that the data available to EPA within CAA section 107(d)(3)(D)'s 18-month timeframe was attaining the NAAQS. One commenter notes that 2023 monitoring data was not certified until after expiration of the 18-month deadline and that EPA's redesignation guidance states that air monitoring data should be ''collected and quality-assured in accordance with 40 CFR 58.'' [5] This commenter then cites 40 CFR 58.15, containing annual air monitoring data certification requirements, and argues that 2023 monitoring data was not ''quality assured in accordance with 40 CFR 58'' until May 1, 2024, when KDAQ submitted its annual certification letter. Another commenter similarly argues that during the 18-month statutory review period, ''only the 2019–2021 and 2020–2022 design values met the necessary regulatory criteria in 40 CFR part 50.''

Response 4: EPA has previously considered preliminary monitoring data in assessing whether an area should be redesignated, including when EPA initially proposed approving KDAQ's present redesignation request. *See* 88 FR 23598, 23601, April 18, 2023 (''Preliminary 2022 ozone monitoring data currently indicates attaining 2022 design values for the Louisville, KY-IN Area.''). Here, the information available to EPA on March 6, 2024, at least raised questions whether the Area was attaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS. EPA did not propose a different understanding of applicable law and regulations in the NPRM. Under these facts and circumstances, and as noted in Responses 1, 2, and 3, EPA is applying its historical interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) to the particular facts and circumstances here by denying the reclassification request for lack of continued attainment and to satisfy a consent decree obligation to take final action by January 20, 2026.

Comment 5: EPA received comments noting that LMAPCD was completing an EE demonstration during the comment period for the NPRM to account for monitoring data impacted by the 2023 Canadian Wildfires. A commenter argues that use of 2023 monitoring data is ''improper'' because the data was ''incomplete'' until LMAPCD submitted the EE demonstration. Another commenter contends that the appropriate ''contingency measure'' for the 2023 exceedances is the submittal of an EE demonstration. Commenters assert that at the ''direction of EPA, air agencies were advised to submit'' EE demonstrations to account for the 2023 Canadian Wildfires. EPA received comment asserting that EPA advised states that it would develop a tool to assist with the development of EE demonstrations—the Expedited Modeling of Burn Events Results (EMBER)—that was not released until December 2024. A commenter suggests that LMAPCD's EE demonstration was ''delayed while waiting for EPA to release EMBER.''

EPA received comment stating that EPA must ''acknowledge the Canadian Wildfires'' and that EPA would act ''arbitrarily'' if it denied KDAQ's redesignation request without considering the EE demonstration. A commenter asserts that the EE demonstration ''will demonstrate that the Louisville Area continues to attain the ozone standard''. LMAPCD's comment acknowledges the 2024 ozone exceedances and asserts, without further explanation, that it ''is evaluating the cause of those exceedances.'' Finally, LMAPCD notes that a coal-fired boiler (Mill Creek Unit 1) was scheduled to shut down on December 31, 2024.

Response 5: To be excluded from the complete, certified 2023 monitoring data, LMAPCD had to submit an EE demonstration showing ''to the Administrator's satisfaction that [an exceptional] event caused a specific air pollution concentration at a particular air quality monitoring location.'' 40 CFR 50.14(a)(1) (ii); *see also* 40 CFR part 50 App'x U, section 1(b) (''Whether to exclude or retain the data affected by exceptional events is determined by the requirements under §§ 50.1, 50.14 and 51.930.''). LMAPCD submitted the EE demonstration on June 11, 2025. LMAPCD's EE demonstration does not have regulatory significance for this action [6] because even if EPA were to concur on all nine days in the EE demonstration, the Area's complete certified 2022–2024 DV would be 0.073 ppm, and the preliminary 2023–2025 DV would be 0.072 ppm. Thus, even if EPA were to concur on all nine days in the EE demonstration, the Agency cannot redesignate the Kentucky portion of the Area to attainment based on current data under the historical interpretation referenced above in Responses 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Comment 6: One commenter notes that CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) requires a determination that ''the area'' has attained the NAAQS. The commenter contrasts this language with the language in CAA section 107(d)(3)(D) and (E) referring to an area ''or portion thereof.'' Thus, the commenter contends that EPA ''must determine that an entire area has attained the relevant NAAQS, even if [a] redesignation request is only for a portion of the area.'' Because EPA Region 5 approved the redesignation of the Indiana portion of the Area, the commenter argues that EPA has ''determined that the entire Louisville Area has attained the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.'' Based on this assertion, the commenter argues that KDAQ does not need to meet the ''requirement of Section 107(d)(3)(E)(i)'' to support its redesignation request.

Response 6: For EPA to redesignate a portion of a multistate area from nonattainment to attainment, all the requirements of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E) must be met. As noted above in Responses 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, EPA is relying on its historical interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) for purposes of this final action and did not propose an additional or different interpretation in the NPRM, including with respect to the interpretation of ''area'' and the potential impact of the Indiana portion of the Area. Therefore, EPA is denying the reclassification request for lack of continued attainment and to satisfy a consent decree obligation to take final action by January 20, 2026.

Comment 7: EPA received comments asserting that CAA section 301(a)(2)(A) requires EPA regions to process requests ''with similar diligence and timeliness'' and in a consistent ''timeframe'' while noting that the section requires the Administrator to ''promulgate regulations'' to ''assure fairness and uniformity in the criteria, procedures, and policies applied by the various regions in implementing and enforcing the [CAA].'' Commenters argue that Region 4's failure to act in a timeframe consistent with Region 5's handling of IDEM's request did not assure fairness and uniformity because Region 4 would have approved KDAQ's redesignation request based on 2019–2021 data had it followed Region 5's timeframe. EPA received comment asserting that the ''primary difference between the two redesignation requests'' is that IDEM's request was ''timely reviewed,'' but Region 4 ''delayed making a final decision'' on KDAQ's request.

[5] Citing to *Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment,* Memorandum from John Calcagni, Director, Air Quality Management Division, September 4, 1992 (Calcagni Memorandum).

[6] On August 12, 2025, EPA concurred on six of the nine days in the EE demonstration. Exclusion of those EE days from the monitoring data would reduce the 2021–2023 DV to 0.070 ppm. As such, the EE demonstration has regulatory significance for purposes of determining whether the Area attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS as of the applicable August 3, 2024, Moderate attainment date.

A commenter asserts that CAA section 301(a)(2)(A) prohibits EPA regions from taking ''separate actions on a multi-state nonattainment area'' because doing so results in contradictory regulations, delayed action, and a lack of accountability and ''introduces unnecessary complexity and inefficiency in the regulatory process.'' The commenter further asserts that EPA ''arbitrarily withdr[ew] the first attainment determination'' which generates additional work and wastes taxpayer dollars. Another commenter contends that EPA cannot explain ''how differently the two requests for redesignation requests were processed by Region [4] and Region [5].'' A third commenter asserts that the CAA prohibits EPA from ''ignor[ing] statutory deadlines depending on which of its offices processes a request.'' Finally, commenters contend that ''inconsistent determinations by EPA'' or failing to act in a ''uniform'' timeframe are ''arbitrary and capricious.''

Response 7: CAA section 301(a)(2) requires the EPA Administrator to promulgate regulations establishing general applicable procedures and policies to, among other things, assure fairness and uniformity in the criteria, procedures, and policies applied by the various regions in implementing and enforcing the CAA. *See* 42 U.S.C. 7601(a)(2)(A). EPA complied with this section by promulgating regional consistency regulations under 40 CFR part 56, including a regulation stating that it is EPA policy to ''[a]ssure fair and uniform application by all Regional Offices of the criteria, procedures, and policies employed in implementing and enforcing the [CAA].'' 40 CFR 56.3(a). As it relates to KDAQ's redesignation request, Region 4 is applying the same redesignation ''criteria, procedures, and policies'' that Region 5, and all other regions, follow. The different outcomes between KDAQ's request and IDEM's request is the result of EPA's application of its historical interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) to the particular facts and circumstances here.

Comment 8: One commenter asserts that it is ''facially inconsistent'' for the Kentucky portion of the Area to be designated nonattainment when the Indiana portion is designated attainment. This commenter also argues that it is ''unlawful'' for EPA to determine that the Kentucky portion of the Area is nonattainment ''based on the same monitoring data'' that Indiana submitted in support of its redesignation request. The commenter further contends that multistate nonattainment areas have historically ''been treated as a single air quality management zone, with consistent actions applied across both states.'' According to this commenter, the Louisville Area is the only multistate area that currently that has different attainment designations. The commenter argues that having a multistate area with differing attainment designations will undermine regional planning efforts and contends that ''past and current practices'' dictate that the Louisville Area be designated ''as a single unit.'' One commenter argues that *Browner* and *Kentucky 1998* are inapplicable because they did not involve ''a situation where the EPA's denial of a redesignation request results in a single air quality control region being split into two different attainment designations.''

EPA received comment asserting that differing attainment designations will result in the Kentucky portion of the Area facing stricter emissions regulations than the Indiana portion. Commenters contend this creates an economic disadvantage for businesses and the public in Kentucky. Commenters further argue that differing attainment designations will result in an unfair distribution of the regulatory burden when Kentucky and Indiana should be working together and sharing responsibility for ensuring clean air. They claim that a uniform designation for the Area is the only way to create a predictable regulatory structure and prevent economic imbalances.

Response 8: Each state must submit its own redesignation request for the portion of a multistate area within its borders, and EPA must assess those requests under the factors set out in CAA section 107(d)(3)(E). EPA is not denying KDAQ's redesignation request ''based on the same monitoring data'' that IDEM submitted in support of its request. EPA approved IDEM's redesignation request on July 5, 2022, because the Area's DV demonstrated attainment of the NAAQS. With respect to KDAQ's request, the facts and circumstances presented a different record. As discussed above, EPA is basing this decision on its historical interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) and did not propose a different or additional interpretation in the NPRM. EPA is denying the reclassification request for lack of continued attainment and to satisfy a consent decree obligation to take final action by January 20, 2026.

Comment 9: Several commenters argue that the contingency measures in the proposed maintenance plan KDAQ submitted along with its redesignation request would adequately correct the NAAQS violation that has occurred. A commenter asserts that EPA relies on a ''semantic argument'' in proposing to deny KDAQ's redesignation request, and that EPA's actions render the contingency measures in a maintenance plan ''superfluous.'' EPA received a comment asserting that EPA's ''inability to act on Kentucky's redesignation request'' will ''result in a penalty for the Kentucky portion of the Louisville Area.'' Another commenter claims that if the Area is ''designated a nonattainment area as proposed by EPA,'' Kentucky will face ''sanctions'' and be required to impose regulations that are more stringent than those in the proposed maintenance plan. This commenter states that EPA could still consider the monitored ozone exceedances and that ''it may be appropriate for EPA to require Kentucky to determine if additional measures are necessary to maintain attainment.'' Commenters assert that the contingency measures in the maintenance plan would be less burdensome than the statutory requirements for a nonattainment area. A commenter argues that the ''harms'' of nonattainment area requirements ''can be avoided if EPA simply adopts the best reading of the [CAA].''

EPA received comment contending that EPA ''acknowledged the redesignation request was approvable in a prior proposed action'' and that EPA ''could easily approve the redesignation request and allow the contingency measures to be implemented.'' A commenter asserts that EPA would undermine the CAA by not ''allowing the safeguards in the SIP to play out'' and that states have no incentive to ''prepare contingency measures'' if EPA does not allow them to use those measures ''to account for fluctuating design values.'' This commenter claims that the Louisville situation is ''likely to become the norm'' because ''the NAAQS continue to become more stringent.'' The commenter further argues that EPA should show ''faith in the [CAA] and faith in state and local air agencies to implement contengency [*sic*] measures effectively.''

Response 9: The Kentucky portion of the Area has been designated nonattainment since August 3, 2018. *See* 83 FR 25776, June 4, 2018. EPA is denying a redesignation to attainment because it concludes on these facts and circumstances that, under the Agency's historical interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i), KDAQ's request does not meet the statutory requirements. *See* 42 U.S.C. 7407(d)(3)(E). CAA section 175A provides that nonattainment requirements ''shall continue in force and effect'' for ''any area designated as

a nonattainment area'' until that ''area is redesignated as attainment.'' 42 U.S.C. 7505a(c).

An area cannot be redesignated unless a state prepares and submits ''a maintenance plan for the area'' as a SIP revision, the maintenance plan includes contingency measures, and EPA approves that plan. 42 U.S.C. 7407(d)(3)(E)(iv), 7505a(a), (d). However, that does not mean an area can be redesignated without meeting the other requirements of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E). The fact that KDAQ's proposed maintenance plan has contingency measures is not relevant to the question whether the Area has attained the NAAQS.

Comment 10: EPA received comments noting that the design of the CAA requires ''cooperative federalism'' with EPA working together with state and local agencies as co-regulators protecting human health and the environment. Commenters point out that EPA approved IDEM's request and argue that EPA would waste limited government resources by denying the KDAQ redesignation request. EPA received a comment asserting that EPA's ''inaction'' goes against the CAA's goal of cooperative federalism. Commenters assert that approving the redesignation request ''upholds EPA's end of the [cooperative federalism] bargain.''

Response 10: EPA works closely with state and local agencies under the CAA's cooperative federalism framework. EPA worked with LMAPCD, KDAQ, IDEM and other regional partners on the redesignation requests for the Area. Part of the CAA's cooperative federalism structure allows each state to submit its own redesignation request for areas (or portions of areas) with the state. *See* 42 U.S.C. 7407(d)(3)(D). For the reasons stated above, EPA is applying its historical interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) to the particular facts and circumstances presented here to deny the reclassification request for lack of continued attainment and to satisfy a consent decree obligation to take final action by January 20, 2026. This decision does not take away from the Commonwealth's considerable discretion in other respects under the statute to implement the NAAQS, and EPA is committed to further engagement with all relevant parties to further the CAA's cooperative federalism framework.

III. Final Action

EPA is denying KDAQ's September 6, 2022 redesignation request because the Area has not met the first redesignation criterion. *See* 42 U.S.C. 7407(d)(3)(E)(i). EPA is not taking action on KDAQ's accompanying maintenance plan SIP revision to fulfill the other redesignation criteria, given its denial of the request based on air quality data.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866 and was therefore not subject to a requirement for Executive Order 12866 review.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This action is not subject to Executive Order 14192 because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA because it does not contain any information collection activities.

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.*). This action will not impose any requirements on small entities because it merely denies a redesignation request as not meeting federal requirements.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The action imposes no enforceable duty on any state, local or tribal governments or the private sector.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

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

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

This action does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

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

EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. Therefore, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it merely denies a redesignation request as not meeting federal requirements. Furthermore, EPA's Policy on Children's Health does not apply to this action.

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

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve technical standards.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, 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).

L. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by March 30, 2026. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements (*see* section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 81

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: January 20, 2026.

Kevin McOmber,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 2026–01772 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 91, No. 19
Thursday, January 29, 2026

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1223

[Docket No. CPSC–2013–0025]

Notice of Availability and Request for Comment: Revision to the Voluntary Standard for Infant and Cradle Swings

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of availability and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's (Commission or CPSC) mandatory rule, Safety Standard for Infant and Cradle Swings, incorporates by reference ASTM F2088–24, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant and Cradle Swings. ASTM notified the Commission that it has revised this incorporated voluntary standard. CPSC seeks comment on whether the revision improves the safety of infant and cradle swings.

DATES: Comments must be received by February 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You can submit comments, identified by Docket No. CPSC–2013–0025, 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. CPSC typically does not accept comments submitted by email, except as described below.

Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier/Confidential Written Submissions: CPSC encourages you to submit electronic comments by using the Federal eRulemaking Portal. You may, however, submit comments by mail, hand delivery, or courier to: Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; telephone: (301) 504–7479. 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.*

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number. CPSC may post all comments without change, including any personal identifiers, contact information, or other personal information provided, to: *https://www.regulations.gov.* Do not submit to 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. If you wish to submit such information, please submit it according to the instructions for mail/hand delivery/courier/confidential written submissions.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to: *https://www.regulations.gov,* and insert the docket number, CPSC–2013–0025, into the ''Search'' box, and follow the prompts.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carlos Torres, Project Manager, Division of Mechanical and Combustion Engineering, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 5 Research Place, Rockville, MD 20850; telephone: (301) 987–2504; email: *ctorres@cpsc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 104(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) requires the Commission to adopt mandatory standards for durable infant or toddler products. 15 U.S.C. 2056a(b)(1). Mandatory standards must be ''substantially the same as'' voluntary standards, or they may be ''more stringent'' than the applicable voluntary standards, if the Commission determines that more stringent requirements would further reduce the risk of injury associated with the products. *Id.* Mandatory standards may be based, in whole or in part, on a voluntary standard.

Section 104(b)(4)(B) of the CPSIA specifies the process for when a voluntary standards organization revises a standard that the Commission previously had incorporated by reference under section 104(b)(1). First, the voluntary standards organization must notify the Commission of the revision. Once the Commission receives this notification, the Commission may reject or accept the revised standard. To reject a revised standard, the Commission must notify the voluntary standards organization within 90 days of receiving the notice of revision that the Commission has determined that the revised standard does not improve the safety of the consumer product and that CPSC is retaining the existing standard. If the Commission does not take this action, the revised voluntary standard will be considered a consumer product safety standard issued under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058), effective 180 days after the Commission received notification of the revision (or a later date specified by the Commission in the **Federal Register**). 15 U.S.C. 2056a(b)(4)(B).

Under this authority, in 2012 the Commission issued a mandatory safety rule for infant swings. The rulemaking created 16 CFR part 1223, which incorporated by reference ASTM F2088–12a, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Swings, with modifications. 77 FR 66703 (Nov. 7, 2012). At the time the Commission published the final rule, ASTM F2088–12a was the current version of the voluntary standard. ASTM subsequently revised the voluntary standard seven times. In accordance with the procedures set out in section 104(b)(4)(B) of the CPSIA, some of these revised standards became the new mandatory standard for infant and cradle swings.[1] 78 FR 37706 (June 24, 2013), 86 FR 4961 (Jan. 19, 2021), 86 FR 59609 (Oct. 28, 2021), 87 FR 57390 (Sep. 20, 2022), 89 FR 46797 (May 30, 2024).

The mandatory standard currently incorporates by reference ASTM F2088–24, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant and Cradle Swings.[2] ASTM F2088–24 applies to

[1] ASTM approved two revisions in 2015 and 2019 (ASTM F2088–15 and ASTM F2088–19). However, ASTM did not notify CPSC of these revisions under CPSIA section 104(b)(4)(B). Consequently, these revised voluntary standards did not become the mandatory standards by operation of law, and the Commission did not update the mandatory standard to incorporate by reference these revised ASTM standards.

[2] In 2024, when the Commission updated 16 CFR part 1223 to incorporate by reference ASTM F2088–24, the Commission included ''cradle swings'' in

Continued

infant swings, which it describes as ''a swing that enables an infant in a seated position to swing or glide and is intended for use with infants from birth until infant attempts to climb out of the swing (approximately 9 months),'' and cradle swings, which it describes as ''a swing which is intended for use by an infant lying flat to swing or glide and is intended for use with infants from birth until infant begins to push up on hands and knees (approximately 5 months).'' The mandatory standard includes performance requirements and test methods, as well as requirements for warning labels and instructions, to address hazards to infants associated with infant and cradle swings.

On January 26, 2026, ASTM notified the Commission that it had approved and published a revised version of the voluntary standard, ASTM F2088–25. CPSC is assessing the revised voluntary standard to determine, consistent with section 104(b)(4)(B) of the CPSIA, its effect on the safety of infant and cradle swings subject to 16 CFR part 1223. The Commission invites public comment to inform CPSC staff's assessment and subsequent Commission consideration of the revisions in ASTM F2088–25.

The currently incorporated voluntary standard (ASTM F2088–24) and the revised voluntary standard (ASTM F2088–25) are available for review in several ways. A read-only copy of the existing, incorporated standard (ASTM F2088–24) is available for viewing, at no cost, on the ASTM website at: *https://www.astm.org/READINGLIBRARY/.* A read-only copy of the revised standard (ASTM F2088–25), including a red-lined version that identifies the changes from the 2024 version to the 2025 version, is available, at no cost, on ASTM's website at: *https://www.astm.org/CPSC.htm.* Interested parties can also download copies of the standards by purchasing them from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959; phone: 610–832–9585; *https://www.astm.org.* Alternatively, interested parties can schedule an appointment to inspect copies of the standards at CPSC's Office of the Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814, telephone: 301–504–7479.

Comments must be received by February 12, 2026. Because of the short statutory time frame Congress established for the Commission to consider revised voluntary standards under section 104(b)(4) of the CPSIA, CPSC will not consider comments received after this date.

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–01807 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

the title of the mandatory standard to align with the 2020 change to the title of the voluntary standard. 89 FR 46797.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1233

[Docket No. CPSC–2015–0016]

Notice of Availability and Request for Comment: Revision to the Voluntary Standard for Portable Hook-On Chairs

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of availability and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's (Commission or CPSC) mandatory rule, Safety Standard for Portable Hook-On Chairs, incorporates by reference ASTM F1235–18, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Portable Hook-On Chairs. ASTM notified the Commission that it has revised this incorporated voluntary standard. CPSC seeks comment on whether the revision improves the safety of portable hook-on chairs.

DATES: Comments must be received by February 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You can submit comments, identified by Docket No. CPSC–2015–0016, 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. CPSC typically does not accept comments submitted by email, except as described below.

Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier/Confidential Written Submissions: CPSC encourages you to submit electronic comments by using the Federal eRulemaking Portal. You may, however, submit comments by mail, hand delivery, or courier to: Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; telephone: (301) 504–7479. 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.*

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number. CPSC may post all comments without change, including any personal identifiers, contact information, or other personal information provided, to: *https://www.regulations.gov.* Do not submit to 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. If you wish to submit such information, please submit it according to the instructions for mail/hand delivery/courier/confidential written submissions.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to: *https://www.regulations.gov,* and insert the docket number, CPSC–2015–0016, into the ''Search'' box, and follow the prompts.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lawrence Mella, Project Manager, Division of Mechanical and Combustion Engineering, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 5 Research Place, Rockville, MD 20850; telephone: (301) 987–2537; email: *lmella@cpsc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 104(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) requires the Commission to adopt mandatory standards for durable infant or toddler products. 15 U.S.C. 2056a(b)(1). Mandatory standards must be ''substantially the same as'' voluntary standards, or they may be ''more stringent'' than the applicable voluntary standards, if the Commission determines that more stringent requirements would further reduce the risk of injury associated with the products. *Id.* Mandatory standards may be based, in whole or in part, on a voluntary standard.

Section 104(b)(4)(B) of the CPSIA specifies the process for when a voluntary standards organization revises a standard that the Commission incorporated by reference under section 104(b)(1). First, the voluntary standards organization must notify the Commission of the revision. Once the Commission receives this notification, the Commission may reject or accept the revised standard. To reject a revised standard, the Commission must notify the voluntary standards organization within 90 days of receiving the notice of revision that the Commission has

determined that the revised standard does not improve the safety of the consumer product and that CPSC is retaining the existing standard. If the Commission does not take this action, the revised voluntary standard will be considered a consumer product safety standard issued under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA) (15 U.S.C. 2058), effective 180 days after the Commission received notification of the revision (or a later date specified by the Commission in the **Federal Register**). 15 U.S.C. 2056a(b)(4)(B).

Under this authority, in 2016 the Commission issued a mandatory safety rule that incorporated by reference ASTM F1235–15, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Portable Hook-On Chairs, codified at 16 CFR part 1233 (81 FR 17065, March 28, 2016). This mandatory standard included performance requirements and test methods, as well as requirements for warning labels and instructions, to address hazards to children.

In 2018, ASTM notified CPSC that it had issued a revised voluntary standard for portable hook-on chairs. In accordance with the procedures set out in section 104(b)(4)(B) of the CPSIA, this revised standard became the new mandatory standard for portable hook-on chairs (83 FR 48219, September 24, 2018). The mandatory standard currently incorporates by reference this standard (ASTM F1235–18).

On January 20, 2026, ASTM notified the Commission that it had approved and published another revised version of the voluntary standard, ASTM F1235–25. CPSC is assessing the revised voluntary standard to determine, consistent with section 104(b)(4)(B) of the CPSIA, its effect on the safety of portable hook-on chairs subject to 16 CFR part 1233. The Commission invites public comment to inform CPSC staff's assessment and subsequent Commission consideration of the revisions in ASTM F1235–25.

The currently incorporated voluntary standard (ASTM F1235–18) and the revised voluntary standard (ASTM F1235–25) are available for review in several ways. A read-only copy of the existing, incorporated standard (ASTM F1235–18) is available for viewing, at no cost, on the ASTM website at: *https://www.astm.org/READINGLIBRARY/.* A read-only copy of the revised standard (ASTM F1235–25), including red-lined versions that identify the changes from the 2018 to the 2025 version, is available, at no cost, on ASTM's website at *https://www.astm.org/CPSC.htm.* Interested parties can also download copies of the standards by purchasing them from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959; phone: 610–832–9585; *https://www.astm.org.* Alternatively, interested parties can schedule an appointment to inspect copies of the standards at CPSC's Office of the Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814, telephone: 301–504–7479.

Comments must be received by February 12, 2026. Because of the short statutory time frame Congress established for the Commission to consider revised voluntary standards under section 104(b)(4) of the CPSIA, CPSC will not consider comments received after this date.

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–01776 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2025–1443; FRL–13173–01–R4]

Determination of Attainment by the Attainment Date for the Louisville Moderate Area for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing action related to the attainment date for the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, Kentucky-Indiana area (hereinafter referred to as the ''Louisville, KY-IN Area'' or ''Area''). The Kentucky portion of this Area is classified as ''Moderate'' nonattainment for the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), and the Indiana portion of this Area has been redesignated to attainment for this NAAQS. EPA is proposing to determine, with the consideration of exceptional events, that the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area attained the standard by the applicable August 3, 2024, attainment date. This action, if finalized, will fulfill EPA's statutory obligation to determine whether the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area attained the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS by the Moderate attainment date. As part of this rulemaking, EPA also proposes to take final agency action on the portion of an exceptional events request submitted by the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District (LMAPCD) on June 11, 2025, addressing six days in June 2023. EPA concurred on these six days on August 12, 2025. The proposed determination by the attainment date is based on EPA's partial concurrence on the exceptional events demonstration. This action is being taken under the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R04–OAR–2025–1443 at *regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov.* EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Weston Freund, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. The telephone number is (404) 562–8773. Mr. Freund can also be reached via electronic mail at *freund.weston@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Overview and Basis of Proposal

A. Overview of the Proposed Action

Sections 179(c)(1) and 181(b)(2)(A) of the CAA require EPA to determine whether an ozone nonattainment area attained the ozone standard by the applicable attainment date. EPA is required to issue this determination within six months of the attainment date. EPA's determination of attainment by the attainment date for the 2015 ozone NAAQS is based on a

nonattainment area's design value (DV)[1] as of the attainment date. The 2015 ozone NAAQS is met at an EPA regulatory monitoring site when the DV does not exceed 0.070 parts per million (ppm).

For areas classified as Moderate nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS, the attainment date was August 3, 2024. Because the DV is based on the three most recent, complete calendar years of data, attainment must occur no later than December 31 of the year prior to the attainment date (*i.e.,* December 31, 2023, in the case of Moderate nonattainment areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS). As such, EPA's proposed determination for the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area is based upon the complete, quality-assured, and certified ozone monitoring data from calendar years 2021, 2022, and 2023.

On June 11, 2025, LMAPCD submitted a request to exclude data associated with exceptional event claims for ozone data influenced by Canadian wildfires for nine days in June through August 2023. EPA reviewed the request and determined it adequately demonstrated that long-range transport of smoke from the Canadian wildfires caused exceedances of the NAAQS measured at the Cannons Lane ambient monitor in Louisville for six days and determined that all of the criteria of the Exceptional Events Rule found in 40 CFR 50.14 and 51.930 for those six days were met. Therefore, on August 12, 2025, EPA sent a letter to LMAPCD concurring with their exceptional event claim for these six regulatorily significant days, all in June 2023, that resulted in the DV for the Louisville KY-IN Area being reduced from 0.072 ppm to 0.070 ppm.[2] [3] EPA proposes to find that the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area attained by the attainment date based on the Area's 2021–2023 DV, which does not exceed 0.070 ppm. EPA also proposes to take final agency action on the portion of LMAPCD's exceptional events request addressing the six days in June 2023.

B. Background for Proposed Action

On October 26, 2015, EPA issued its final action to revise the NAAQS for ozone to establish new 8-hour standards. *See* 80 FR 65452 (October 26, 2015). In that action, EPA promulgated identical, tighter primary and secondary ozone standards designed to protect public health and welfare that specified an 8-hour ozone level of 0.070 ppm. Specifically, the standards require that the 3-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration not exceed 0.070 ppm.

Under EPA regulations at 40 CFR part 50, appendix U, the 2015 ozone NAAQS is attained at a site when the 3-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average ambient air quality ozone concentration (*i.e.,* DV) does not exceed 0.070 ppm. When the DV does not exceed 0.070 ppm at each ambient air quality monitoring site within the area, the area is deemed to be attaining the ozone NAAQS. The rounding convention in Appendix P dictates that concentrations shall be reported in ''ppm'' to the third decimal place, with additional digits to the right being truncated. Thus, a computed 3-year average ozone concentration of 0.071 ppm is greater than 0.070 ppm and would exceed the standard, but a DV of 0.0709 is truncated to 0.070 and attains the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

EPA's proposed determination of attainment by the attainment date is based on data that have been collected and quality-assured in accordance with 40 CFR part 58 and recorded in EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) database.[4] Ambient air quality monitoring data for the 3-year period preceding the attainment date (2021–2023 for the 2015 ozone NAAQS Moderate nonattainment areas) must meet the data completeness requirements in Appendix U.[5] The completeness requirements are met for the 3-year period at a monitoring site if daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations of ozone are available for at least 90 percent of the days within the ozone monitoring season, on average, for the 3-year period, and no single year has less than 75 percent data completeness. Additionally, any exceptional events requests that are concurred upon by EPA are reflected in the DVs found in AQS.

Effective on August 3, 2018, EPA designated 52 areas throughout the country, including the Louisville, KY-IN Area, as nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. *See* 83 FR 25776 (June 4, 2018). The bi-state Louisville, KY-IN area was classified as a Marginal nonattainment area. *Id.* In a separate action, EPA assigned classification thresholds and attainment dates based on the severity of an area's ozone problem determined by the area's DV. *See* 83 FR 10376 (March 9, 2018). EPA established the attainment date for Marginal and Moderate nonattainment areas as three years and six years, respectively, from the effective date of the final designations. *Id.* Thus, the attainment date for Marginal nonattainment areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS was August 3, 2021, and the attainment date for Moderate nonattainment areas was August 3, 2024.

The Louisville, KY-IN Area did not attain by the Marginal attainment date of August 3, 2021, and therefore, the Area was reclassified from Marginal to Moderate for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. *See* 87 FR 21842 (April 13, 2022). Indiana, through the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, submitted a request for redesignation to attainment for the Indiana portion of the Louisville, KY-IN area on February 21, 2022, and was redesignated to attainment on July 5, 2022. *See* 87 FR 39750 (July 5, 2022). The Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN area is still designated as nonattainment.[6] In this notice, EPA is proposing to determine that the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS by the Moderate attainment date of August 3, 2024. As noted above, the Indiana portion of this Area has already been redesignated to attainment for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS.

[1] A DV is a statistic used to compare data collected at an ambient air quality monitoring site to the applicable NAAQS to determine compliance with the standard. The data handling conventions for calculating DVs for the 2015 ozone NAAQS are specified in appendix U to 40 CFR part 50. The DV for the 2015 ozone NAAQS is the 3-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration. The DV is calculated for each air quality monitor in an area, and the DV for an area is the highest DV among the individual monitoring sites located in the area.

[2] See Section I.C. of this notice of proposed rulemaking for additional discussion regarding exceptional events.

[3] This DV is the overall DV for the Louisville, KY-IN Area. Specific DVs for individual air monitors are included in Table 1 of this notice of proposed rulemaking.

[4] EPA maintains AQS, a database that contains ambient air quality monitoring data collected by EPA, state, local, and tribal air pollution control agencies. AQS also contains meteorological data, descriptive information about each monitoring station (including its geographic location and its operator) and quality assurance/quality control information. AQS data is used to (1) assess air quality, (2) assist in attainment/non-attainment designations, (3) evaluate SIPs for non-attainment areas, (4) perform modeling for permit review analysis, and (5) prepare reports for Congress as mandated by the CAA. Access is through the website at *https://www.epa.gov/aqs.*

[5] *See* 40 CFR part 50, appendix U, section 4(b).

[6] After the Indiana portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area was redesignated to attainment, Kentucky submitted a request to redesignate its portion of the Area to attainment. While Kentucky's redesignation request was pending, the Area violated the NAAQS. Thus, the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area has not been redesignated to attainment, and EPA is taking a separate action on Kentucky's redesignation request. This proposed determination of attainment by the attainment date does not constitute a proposal to redesignate the Kentucky portion of the Area to attainment under CAA section 107(d)(3).

C. Exceptional Events Demonstration

Congress has recognized that it may not be appropriate for EPA to use certain monitoring data collected by the ambient air quality monitoring network and maintained in EPA's AQS database in certain regulatory determinations. Thus, in 2005, Congress provided the statutory authority for the exclusion of data influenced by ''exceptional events'' meeting specific criteria by adding section 319(b) of the CAA and granted EPA the authority to propose regulations to review and manage air quality monitoring data influenced by exceptional events.[7]

On March 22, 2007, EPA promulgated the 2007 Exceptional Events Rule to implement this 2005 CAA amendment. *See* 72 FR 13560. The 2007 Exceptional Events Rule created a regulatory process codified at 40 CFR 50.1, 50.14, and 51.930. These regulatory sections, which superseded EPA's previous guidance on handling data influenced by exceptional events, contain definitions, procedural requirements, requirements for air agency demonstrations, criteria for EPA's approval of the exclusion of the event-affected air quality data from the data set used for regulatory decisions, and requirements for air agencies to take appropriate and reasonable actions to protect public health from exceedances and violations of the NAAQS. On October 3, 2016, EPA promulgated a comprehensive revision to the 2007 Exceptional Events Rule. *See* 81 FR 68216. The 2016 Exceptional Events Rule revision included the requirement that, if a State demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction that emissions from a wildfire smoke event cause a specific air pollution concentration in excess of the NAAQS at a particular air quality monitoring location and otherwise satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 50.14, EPA must exclude that data from use in determinations of exceedances and violations.[8]

The CAA provides for the exclusion of air quality monitoring data from DV calculations when there are NAAQS exceedances caused by events, such as wildfires, that meet the criteria for an exceptional event identified in EPA's Exceptional Events Rule at 40 CFR 50.1, 50.14, and 51.930. For the purposes of this proposed action, on June 11, 2025, LMAPCD submitted an exceptional events demonstration to show that the maximum daily 8-hour average ozone concentration recorded at the Cannons Lane monitor (AQS Site ID #21–111–0067) was influenced by Canadian wildfires in June through August 2023. EPA concurred on six regulatory significant days in the demonstration on August 12, 2025.

EPA found that six days in LMAPCD's demonstration met the Exceptional Events Rule criteria and had regulatory significance for purposes of calculating the Area's 2021–2023 recent design value to make a determination of attainment by the attainment date for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. As such, EPA proposes to take final regulatory action on the concurred dates, as exceptional events to be removed from the dataset used for regulatory purposes. The rationale of EPA's exceptional events proposal is detailed in the docket. For this proposed action, EPA will rely on the calculated design values that exclude the exceptional event influenced data for the purpose of demonstrating attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS by the attainment date. Further details on LMAPCD's analyses and EPA's concurrence, including the exceptional events initial notification, exceptional events demonstration, and EPA's response to the initial notification, can be found in the docket for this proposed action.

While EPA has concurred with six exceptional events days in LMAPCD's request to exclude event-influenced air quality monitoring data from regulatory decisions, those regulatory actions require EPA to provide an opportunity for public comment on these six exceptional event days and all supporting data prior to EPA taking final agency action. This proposed action provides the public with an opportunity to comment on the six exceptional event days, all supporting documents, and EPA's partial concurrence with LMAPCD's request.

II. EPA's Proposal and Its Rationale

EPA is proposing this action to fulfill its statutory obligation under CAA sections 179(c)(1) and 181(b)(2) to determine whether the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS by the attainment date of August 3, 2024. EPA evaluated air quality monitoring data submitted by the appropriate state and local air agencies to determine the attainment status as of the applicable Moderate nonattainment area attainment date.

EPA is proposing to determine, in accordance with CAA sections 179(c)(1) and 181(b)(2)(A) and the provisions of the 2015 Ozone NAAQS SIP Requirements Rule, that the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS by the Moderate nonattainment area attainment date of August 3, 2024, based on the Area's 2021–2023 DV of 0.070 ppm.

TABLE 1—2021–2023 OZONE DESIGN VALUES FOR AIR MONITORING SITES IN THE LOUISVILLE, KY-IN AREA

AQS site ID	County, state	Local site name	2021–2023 design value (ppm)
18–019–0008	Clark, IN	Charlestown State Park	0.066
18–043–0008	Floyd, IN	New Albany	0.066
21–029–0006	Bullitt, KY	Shepherdsville	0.067
21–111–0051	Jefferson, KY	Watson Lane	0.068
21–111–0067	Jefferson, KY	Cannons Lane	[9] 0.070
21–111–0080	Jefferson, KY	Carrithers Middle School	0.070
21–111–1041	Jefferson, KY	Algonquin Parkway	[10] ND

[7] Under CAA section 319(b), an exceptional event means an event that: (i) affects air quality; (ii) is not reasonably controllable or preventable; (iii) is an event caused by human activity that is unlikely to recur at a particular location or a natural event; and (iv) is determined by EPA under the process established in regulations promulgated by EPA in accordance with section 319(b)(2) to be an exceptional event. For the purposes of section 319(b), an exceptional event does not include: (i) stagnation of air masses or meteorological inversions; (ii) a meteorological event involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation; or (iii) air pollution relating to source noncompliance.

[8] *See* 40 CFR 50.14(b)(4).

[9] As discussed above, EPA partially concurred on LMAPCD's request to exclude exceptional event influenced data for this monitor, which resulted in the 2021–2023 DV being reduced from 0.072 ppm to 0.070 ppm. A copy of EPA's concurrence letter and the associated Technical Support Document are available in the docket for this proposed action.

[10] The Algonquin Parkway monitoring site (AQS ID: 21–111–1041) does not have a valid 2021–2023 ozone design value because ozone monitoring at the site started in March 2023.

TABLE 1—2021–2023 OZONE DESIGN VALUES FOR AIR MONITORING SITES IN THE LOUISVILLE, KY-IN AREA—Continued

AQS site ID	County, state	Local site name	2021–2023 design value (ppm)
21–185–0004	Oldham, KY	Buckner	0.065

III. Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to determine that the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS by the Moderate attainment date. This proposed determination is based on complete, quality-assured, quality-controlled, and certified ambient air monitoring data for the 2021–2023 monitoring period, including EPA's concurrence on six exceptional events days in LMAPCD's June 11, 2025, exceptional events request. If finalized, this action will address EPA's obligation under CAA sections 179(c) and 181(b)(2) to determine whether the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS by the August 3, 2024, attainment date.

If EPA finalizes this proposed determination, the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area will remain designated as nonattainment and will retain its current classification. A determination of attainment by the attainment date does not have the effect of redesignating a nonattainment area to attainment under CAA section 107(d)(3). Redesignation of a nonattainment area to attainment requires, among other things, that all applicable requirements of CAA section 110 and Part D have been met, EPA has approved a maintenance plan to ensure continued attainment of the standard for 10 years following redesignation as provided under CAA section 175A, and EPA has approved a redesignation request.[11]

EPA also proposes to take final agency action on the portion of LMAPCD's exceptional events request submitted by LMAPCD on June 11, 2025, addressing the six days in June 2023 concurred on by EPA on August 12, 2025.

EPA is soliciting public comments on the issues discussed in this document. These comments will be considered before taking final action.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This proposed action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This proposed action is not expected to be an Executive Order 14192 action because this proposed action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This proposed action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA because it does not contain any information collection activities.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this proposed action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This proposed action will not impose any requirements on small entities. The proposed determinations of attainment do not in and of themselves create any new requirements beyond what is mandated by the CAA. Instead, this rulemaking only makes factual determinations and does not directly regulate any entities.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This proposed action does not contain an unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–38, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The action imposes no enforceable duty on any state, local or tribal governments or the private sector.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

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

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

This proposed action does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because this proposed action is not approved to apply in any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction, and will not impose direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this proposed action.

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

EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. Therefore, this proposed action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not establish an environmental standard intended to mitigate health or safety risks. Furthermore, EPA's Policy on Children's Health does not apply to this proposed action.

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

This proposed action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This proposed action does not involve technical standards.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

[11] As noted above in footnote 6, Kentucky submitted a request under CAA section 107(d)(3) to redesignate its portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area to attainment and that request is being addressed in a separate action.

Dated: January 20, 2026.

Kevin McOmber,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 2026–01733 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Parts 412, 413, and 482

[CMS–1516–ANPRM]

RIN 0938–AV72

Medicare Program; Ensuring Safety Through Domestic Security With Made in America Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Essential Medicine Procurement by Medicare Participating Hospitals

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This advance notice of proposed rulemaking solicits public comment on potential options we may consider for Medicare participating hospitals to help foster a more resilient supply chain for American-made personal protective equipment and essential medicines to secure our nation's health and safety and to reflect the additional resource costs incurred when procuring these domestically manufactured items. We seek input on a possible new ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly designation that could be earned by hospitals that demonstrate their commitment to domestic procurement. In addition, we seek input on potential ways such a designation could facilitate the creation of new, streamlined payment policies to support hospitals in their efforts. We are also seeking input on a potential new structural quality measure as part of the Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting (IQR) Program that could promote hospital commitments to invest in domestic procurement to secure our nation's health and safety.

DATES: To be assured consideration, comments must be received at one of the addresses provided below, no later than March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: In commenting, please refer to file code CMS–1516–ANPRM.

Comments, including mass comment submissions, must be submitted in one of the following three ways (please choose only one of the ways listed):

1. *Electronically.* You may submit electronic comments on this regulation to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the ''Submit a comment'' instructions.

2. *By regular mail.* You may mail written comments to the following address ONLY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, Attention: CMS–1516–ANPRM, P.O. Box 8010, Baltimore, MD 21244–1850.

Please allow sufficient time for mailed comments to be received before the close of the comment period.

3. *By express or overnight mail.* You may send written comments to the following address ONLY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, Attention: CMS–1516–ANPRM, Mail Stop C4–26–05, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244–1850.

For information on viewing public comments, see the beginning of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ted Oja, (410) 786–4487 or *DAC@cms.hhs.gov.*

Made in America Office, *MadeInAmerica@omb.eop.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Inspection of Public Comments: All comments received before the close of the comment period are available for viewing by the public, including any personally identifiable or confidential business information that is included in a comment. We post all comments received before the close of the comment period on the following website as soon as possible after they have been received: *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the search instructions on that website to view public comments. CMS will not post on *Regulations.gov* public comments that make threats to individuals or institutions or suggest that the commenter will take actions to harm an individual. CMS continues to encourage individuals not to submit duplicative comments. We will post acceptable comments from multiple unique commenters even if the content is identical or nearly identical to other comments.

I. Background

Sufficient domestic availability of personal protective equipment (PPE) and essential medicines in the health care sector is a critical component of emergency public health preparedness. In spring of 2020, supply chains for PPE faced severe disruptions due to lockdowns that limited production and unprecedented demand spikes across multiple industries. Supply of National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)-approved® surgical N95® respirators — a specific type of filtering facepiece respirator (FFR) that is a subset of N95 respirators used in some clinical settings under conditions requiring respiratory protection from airborne pathogens and splash protection from exposure to fluids — was one type of PPE that experienced significant supply chain disruptions. So-called ''just-in-time'' supply chains that minimize stockpiling, in addition to reliance on overseas production, left U.S. hospitals unable to obtain enough PPE to protect health care workers. Similarly, shortages for critical medical products have persisted, with a recent report authored by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs noting that the average drug shortage lasts about 1.5 years.[1] For pharmaceuticals, nearly two-thirds of hospitals reported more than 20 drug shortages at any one time—from antibiotics used to treat severe bacterial infections to crash cart drugs necessary to stabilize and resuscitate critically ill adults.[2] Shortages of both essential medicines and reliable PPE jeopardize patient safety and health care quality.

In recent years, we have solicited comment and, based on feedback from interested parties, implemented payment adjustments to Medicare participating hospitals to reflect the additional costs of procuring domestically made surgical N95 FFRs and creating buffer stocks of certain essential medicines. In the Calendar Year (CY) 2023 Outpatient Prospective Payment System (OPPS)/Ambulatory Surgical Center (ASC) final rule with comment period (87 FR 72037 through 72047), we implemented payment adjustments under the OPPS and Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS) to support a resilient and reliable domestic supply of NIOSH-approved surgical N95 respirators.. This payment adjustment is based on the IPPS and OPPS shares of the difference in cost between domestic and non-domestic NIOSH-approved surgical N95 FFRs and is available where those costs are separately tracked, reported and

[1] Senate Committee on Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs, Short Supply: The Health and National Security Risks of Drug Shortages, March 2023: *https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023-06-06-HSGAC-Majority-Draft-Drug-Shortages-Report.-FINAL-CORRECTED.pdf.*

[2] Vizient, Drug Shortages and Labor Costs: Measuring the Hidden Costs of Drug Shortages on U.S. Hospitals, June 2019: *https://wieck-vizient-production.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/page-Brum/attachment/c9dba646f40b9b5def8032480ea51e1e85194129.*

appropriately claimed by the hospital on its cost report submitted to Medicare. As discussed in the CY 2023 OPPS/ASC final rule with comment period, the payment adjustment is intended to account for the marginal costs that hospitals face in procuring domestically -made NIOSH-approved and FDA-certified surgical N95 FFRs. These marginal costs are due to higher per-unit acquisition prices that stem from higher costs of inputs and labor in the U.S., as compared to international suppliers, which make many N95 and other FFRs, as well as a demonstrated record of more consistent high -quality for domestically -made products. Usage of the payment adjustments has been limited, and HHS has conducted stakeholder outreach to better understand barriers to awareness and uptake and seek feedback on potential modifications that could increase effectiveness. For FY 2024, less than 100 hospitals reported the information necessary to determine the payment adjustment on their cost reports. This low adoption rate may be partially attributable to administrative reporting burden concerns raised by stakeholders.

As noted in the CY 2023 OPPS/ASC final rule with comment period, we received many comments urging us to expand this policy to cover other forms of PPE and critical medical supplies. A few commenters stated that other forms of PPE are susceptible to shortages similar to surgical N95 FFRs, and therefore investing in domestic production for these products was also important for future emergency preparedness. We stated that we would consider these comments, and other modifications to the payment adjustment, for future rulemaking as we gained more experience with our policy.

In addition to PPE, essential medicines are another critical component of preparedness. In the Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 IPPS/Long-Term Care Hospital (LTCH) PPS final rule (89 FR 69387 through 69400), we finalized a separate payment under the IPPS to small (100 beds or fewer), independent hospitals for the estimated additional resource costs of voluntarily establishing and maintaining access to a 6 -month buffer stock of one or more essential medicines.[3] Under this policy, essential medicines are defined as the medicines prioritized in the report *Essential Medicines Supply Chain and Manufacturing Resilience Assessment* developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (formally known as the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Strategic Preparedness and Response) and published in May 2022, and any subsequent revisions to that list of medicines.[4] As required by Executive Order (E.O.) 14336,[5] the list is currently under review and is scheduled to be updated in 2026.

In the CY 2025 OPPS/ASC proposed rule (89 FR 59396 through 59399), we solicited feedback and comments on potential modifications to the surgical N95 FFR policy to increase hospital uptake, reduce reporting burden, and achieve the policy goal to maintain a baseline domestic production capacity of PPE to ensure that quality PPE is readily available to health care personnel when needed.

As discussed in the CY 2025 OPPS/ASC final rule with comment period (89 FR 94290 through 94295), commenters were supportive of a variety of modifications to the established policy, including modifications to the payment adjustment methodology calculation that would provide a national standard unit cost differential between domestic and non-domestic NIOSH-approved surgical N95 FFRs, stating that such a modification would minimize reporting burden for hospitals and ensure payments to hospitals are equitable. We note that some commenters differed in their view as to how the cost differential should be calculated. Commenters also stated that expanding the payment adjustment to more products would increase uptake of the payment adjustment by hospitals, strengthen the existing U.S. manufacturing base, incentivize other manufacturers to prioritize domestic production, and protect access to high-quality products. Commenters requested that CMS work with the Congress to give CMS authority to offset all the marginal costs incurred by the hospital in procuring domestically manufactured surgical N95 FFRs rather than just the Medicare share of these costs. Some commenters also indicated that hospitals have had difficulty ascertaining which products meet the definition of domestic under the surgical N95 FFR policy and were supportive of making publicly available a list of products eligible under the surgical N95 FFR policy.

As also discussed in the CY 2025 OPPS/ASC final rule with comment period, several commenters urged CMS to expand the payment adjustment to include other PPE types and medical devices. Examples from commenters included gowns, hair nets, beard covers, bouffant caps, shoe covers, face shields, The American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) level II and III surgical masks, powered air purifying respirators, elastomeric respirators, syringes, needles, catheters, and wound care dressings. Commenters indicated that many of these products are currently being purchased from non-domestic manufacturers and have been prone to shortages and quality issues (89 FR 94295). For example, a commenter cited safety concerns regarding the quality of imported syringes and needles which they stated have had issues ranging from leaks to breakages that compromise patient safety.

When finalizing the essential medicines and surgical N95 FFR policies, we stated that we may consider comments regarding domestic manufacturing requirements of essential medicines and other forms of PPE in future rulemaking, and as domestic manufacturing capacity increases (89 FR 69395 and 87 FR 72039, respectively). We continue to believe that hospitals' procurement preferences directly influence upstream intermediary and manufacturer behavior and can be leveraged to help foster a more resilient supply chain for domestically manufactured goods, which is foundational to safeguarding timely access and continuity of care for patients. Therefore, we are seeking public input on the following policy paths.

1. *Domestic Procurement Designation and Payment Adjustment:* The creation of a designation that could be earned by hospitals with a demonstrated commitment to procuring domestic PPE and domestic essential medicines. We are also seeking input on a separate Medicare payment to hospitals that earn the designation to recognize the additional resource costs they incur when procuring these domestically manufactured items.

2. *Hospital IQR Program:* A structural measure requiring hospitals to attest to meeting the domestic procurement designation minimum percentages for PPE and essential medicines as part of the Hospital IQR Program.

3. *Additional Options:* We also seek additional ideas on other policy paths within CMS's statutory authority to help foster a more resilient supply chain for domestically manufactured PPE and essential medicines.

[3] Hereafter referred to as the ''essential medicines policy.''

[4] The list is available at *https://www.armiusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/ARMI_Essential-Medicines_Supply-Chain-Report_508.pdf* and there have been no subsequent revisions to the list.

[5] *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/08/19/2025-15823/ensuring-american-pharmaceutical-supply-chain-resilience-by-filling-the-strategic-active.*

II. Provisions of the Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

Hospitals, as major purchasers and users in the U.S. of PPE and essential medicines, can help to improve safety through domestic security in the health care sector by procuring PPE and essential medicines that are made in America. In section III. of this ANPRM, we seek input on a possible new ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly designation that could be earned by hospitals that demonstrate their commitment to procuring domestic PPE and essential medicines. In section IV. of this ANPRM, we seek input on potential ways such a designation could facilitate the creation of new, streamlined payment policies to support hospitals in their efforts. These streamlined payment policies could bolster the domestic supply chain through the recognition of the additional resource costs hospitals incur when procuring domestically manufactured items. In section V. of this ANPRM, we seek input on a potential structural measure requiring hospitals to attest to meeting the domestic procurement minimum percentages for PPE and essential medicines as part of the Hospital IQR Program. In section VI. of this ANPRM, we discuss alternatives we considered but are not pursuing at this time. In section VII. of this ANPRM, we seek input on additional options to improve safety through domestic security in the health care sector.

III. Potential Establishment of a Publicly Reported Hospital Designation Reflecting Medicare Participating Hospitals' Commitment To Procuring Domestic PPE and Essential Medicines

In alignment with the President's E.O. 13944 entitled ''Combating Public Health Emergencies and Strengthening National Security By Ensuring Essential Medicines, Medical Countermeasures, and Critical Inputs Are Made In The United States,'' (85 FR 49929) as bolstered by E.O.s 14293,[6] 14257,[7] and 14336,[8] we are considering establishing a ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly hospital designation to be reported on a public website. We believe adding this designation to a public website would potentially allow Medicare and other payers a streamlined way to recognize the additional costs that these hospitals incur to procure domestic PPE and essential medicines as opposed to non-domestic.

One potential way hospitals could earn this ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly designation is if they procure sufficient amounts of PPE and essential medicines that are made in America. This designation could be obtained by meeting a minimum American-made percentage of all PPE and all essential medicines, or it could be obtained by meeting a minimum American-made percentage of each subcategory (that is, masks or anti-microbial medicines) for which HHS determines that sufficient domestic producers exist.

For the purposes of this ANPRM discussion, we define ''PPE'' in a manner consistent with section 70953 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Pub. L. 117–58) as surgical masks, respirators and required filters, face shields and protective eyewear, gloves, disposable and reusable surgical and isolation gowns, head and foot coverings, and other gear or clothing used to protect an individual from the transmission of disease. We define ''essential medicines'' as the 86 medicines prioritized in the report *Essential Medicines Supply Chain and Manufacturing Resilience Assessment* developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (formally known as the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response) and published in May 2022, and any subsequent revisions to that list of medicines.[9]

For all types of PPE, including those covered by the Berry Amendment[10] (such as NIOSH-approved surgical N95 FFRs), we are requesting comment on whether the Make PPE in America domestic content requirements outlined in section 70953 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Pub. L. 117–58) would be an appropriate framework for determining if these types of PPE are wholly made in the U.S. Those statutory requirements, which apply to procurement of PPE by the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Veterans Affairs, and Homeland Security, require the procurement of PPE, including the materials and components thereof, that is grown, reprocessed, reused, or produced in the U.S. These statutory requirements have become familiar to manufacturers of PPE.

We are considering the use of a list of ''critical components and critical items'' (as defined in FAR 25.003) rather than a general rule for which items of PPE and essential medicines would be included in this policy, likely employing the list in FAR section 25.105 (48 CFR 25.105), developed in accordance with E.O. 14005[11] and implemented via rulemaking (87 FR 12781 to 12782). While this list remains forthcoming at the time of the publishing of this ANPRM, it will be developed through rulemaking based on the government's quadrennial critical supply chain review, the National COVID Strategy, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review.

Alternatively, we could issue guidance every 4 years which lists all PPE items and essential medicines that are included for purposes of this potential designation, with specifications for how each item would count as domestic. Items might include, for example, 100 percent of the active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) and 50 percent of the key starting materials (KSMs) for a given essential medicine, or 100 percent of the materials necessary for the manufacture of N95 FFRs.

For essential medicines as defined previously in this ANPRM, we believe an appropriate standard to qualify as fully domestic for purposes of this potential designation would be that over 50 percent of the API and the entire final dosage form (not including components such as syringes or IV bags) must be manufactured in America, but we invite feedback on this definition.

Regarding the domestic manufacturing capabilities for the raw materials and components of PPE and essential medicines, we understand that certain key inputs may not currently be available domestically in sufficient quantity or quality to meet market needs. For example, in the case of nitrile gloves, there is currently one domestically manufactured source of nitrile butadiene rubber (NBR), an essential component of nitrile gloves.

[6] *https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/05/regulatory-relief-to-promote-domestic-production-of-critical-medicines/.*

[7] *https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/regulating-imports-with-a-reciprocal-tariff-to-rectify-trade-practices-that-contribute-to-large-and-persistent-annual-united-states-goods-trade-deficits/.*

[8] *https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/08/ensuring-american-pharmaceutical-supply-chain-resilience-by-filling-the-strategic-active-pharmaceutical-ingredients-reserve/.*

[9] See the discussion in section III. of this ANPRM.

[10] The Berry Amendment is a statutory requirement that restricts the Department of Defense (DoD) from using funds appropriated or otherwise available to DoD for procurement of food, clothing, fabrics, fibers, yarns, other made-up textiles, and hand or measuring tools that are not grown, reprocessed, reused, or produced in the United States. The Berry Amendment was originally passed by the 77th Congress and later made permanent via Section 8005 of Public Law 103–139.

[11] *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/01/28/2021-02038/ensuring-the-future-is-made-in-all-of-america-by-all-of-americas-workers.*

We expect the domestic manufacturing capacity of PPE and essential medicines to increase over time with a demand for domestically-made products. To this end, the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR) has invested over $136 million to increase domestic production of nitrile gloves [12] and the Make PPE In America Act requires Federal procurement of domestic PPE with multi-year contracts.

The potential new ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly hospital designation might initially be based on attestations by hospitals on their cost report. Hospitals that attest to meeting the standard could be designated ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly hospitals. The criteria for qualifying for the designation might change over time as we gain experience with the program and additional domestic manufacturing capacity develops.

As outlined in this section, quality PPE and essential medicines are crucial to the safety of health care workers and patients. Overreliance on imports of PPE and essential medicines jeopardizes public health and the health and safety of health care workers and patients, especially in the case of supply chain crises or geopolitical conflicts. We solicit comment on the following questions:

- Would a ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly hospital designation be an appropriate way to facilitate the creation of streamlined payment policies to bolster the domestic supply chain through the recognition of the additional resource costs hospitals incur when procuring domestically manufactured items? Where would it be most helpful for this designation to appear? What would be the most appropriate entity to grant this designation? What other ways might be effective?
- For administering the designation, what are potentially useful alternatives to self-attestation? How could hospitals be asked to provide proof that they purchased from domestic suppliers? Could hospital accreditors, group purchasing organizations (GPOs) or some other entity be better positioned to administer oversight of the designation?
- What is the most appropriate definition of domestic for PPE and essential medicines, respectively?
- If we were to use a designation standard that hospitals procure a sufficient amount of their PPE and essential medicines domestically, what would be a sufficient amount? Should this amount be expressed as a percentage of the PPE and essential medicines procured by the hospital? If so, what percentage would be appropriate? Should this amount vary by the type of PPE and subcategory of essential medicines? How should we measure this activity (by volume, dollar amount, etc.)? What would be the least burdensome effective method to audit the procurements, as feasible?
- What methods could we use to audit statements from hospitals or manufacturers that PPE and essential medicines are made in the USA using ingredients and components produced in the USA?
- What standards designation might be appropriate?
- Since most essential medicine APIs are produced abroad and may take time to reshore, how can we encourage domestic final dosage form production without diminishing long-term demand signals for domestic API manufacturing?
- Would having a specific list of items be preferable to a general rule for determining whether products are domestic?
- How can manufacturers designate if their product is wholly domestically made?
- As discussed in section III. of this ANPRM and in the CY 2025 OPPS/ASC final rule, in the past commenters indicated that hospitals have had difficulty ascertaining which products meet the definition of domestic under the surgical N95 FFR policy. How do purchasers currently identify domestic PPE and domestic essential medicines? How could this be improved? What is the role of third-party distributors vs. direct procurement from individual manufacturers?
- For hospitals purchasing PPE and essential medicines through GPOs or other third parties, what barriers would such hospitals face in meeting the requirements of a ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly designation? How could these barriers be addressed?
- Should such a policy be phased in over time to increase hospital adoption and prevent shortages, and if so, how? Should the designation have ''tiers'' or a potential phase-in that can be adjusted as more PPE and essential medicine are domestically manufactured? For example, should such a policy be phased in such that at least 25 percent, 50 percent, and eventually 75 percent of a hospital's total procurement across contracts for PPE and essential medicine is domestically manufactured?
- When and how should we provide flexibilities under such a policy in the event of supply chain disruptions like natural disasters and demand surges?

[12] *https://aspr.hhs.gov/MCM/IBx/portfolio/Pages/Gloves-Nitrile-Health-Supply.aspx.*

IV. Potential Separate Medicare Payment To ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' Friendly Hospitals

We expect that the resource costs of domestically manufactured PPE and essential medicines will generally be higher than the resource costs of PPE and essential medicines made outside of the United States. Wholly domestically made, high-quality PPE and essential medicines are generally more expensive than foreign-made ones, especially those of lower quality. These higher prices primarily stem from higher costs of manufacturing labor in the U.S. compared to costs in other countries, where most PPE and molecular precursors of pharmaceuticals are made. These higher prices mean higher marginal costs for hospitals for procuring domestically made PPE and essential medicines. For example, an ASPR review of publicly available individual and wholesale prices for both domestic and non-domestic nitrile gloves on manufacturer websites shows that the price of domestically manufactured nitrile gloves is approximately 1.5 to 3 times that of non-domestically manufactured nitrile gloves. A similar ASPR review of the publicly available prices of API from domestic and non-domestic sources reveals that domestic API are, on average, approximately 12 times as expensive as non-domestic alternatives. Therefore, we are considering establishing a separate payment to ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly hospitals for Medicare's IPPS share of the costs of these additional resources.

For a given type of PPE, one possible approach could be that we could derive the separate payment for a hospital using cost report data on the number of days the hospital treated Medicare fee-for-service (FFS) patients, reasonable assumptions on PPE use per hospital day, and the additional domestic PPE unit costs. As an illustrative example for N95 FFRs, assume General Hospital is a ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly hospital. If (a) General Hospital billed 10,000 Medicare patient days in a year, (b) the assumed average number of N95 FFRs used per day per patient nationally is 5, and (c) a domestically produced N95 FFR is assumed to cost $0.20 more than a non-domestic one, then General Hospital would receive a Medicare payment of $10,000 (= 10,000 days × 5 FFR per day × $0.20 per FFR additional cost).

For essential medicines, one possible approach could be that we could derive the payments for a hospital using cost report data on Medicare's IPPS share of

the hospital's total drug costs and reasonable assumptions on what percentage of those costs are for essential medicines and the higher costs of domestically produced essential medicines. As an illustrative example, if (a) Medicare's IPPS share of General Hospital's total drug costs as reported on its cost report are $2 million [13], (b) essential medicines are assumed to represent 1 percent of those costs, and (c) domestic essential medicines are assumed to be 12 times more costly, then General Hospital would receive a Medicare payment of $240,000 (= $2 million × 1 percent for essential medicines × 12 for the domestic cost differential).

For the IPPS, the separate payment to ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly hospitals could potentially be made in a non-budget neutral manner under section 1886(d)(5)(I) of the Social Security Act (the Act). Payment could be provided as a lump sum at cost report settlement or biweekly as interim lump-sum payments to the hospital, which would be reconciled at cost report settlement. Specifically, in accordance with the principles of reasonable cost as set forth in section 1861(v)(1)(A) of the Act and in 42 CFR 413.1 and 413.9, Medicare could make a lump-sum payment for Medicare's IPPS share of these additional inpatient costs at cost report settlement. Alternatively, a hospital could make a request for biweekly interim lump sum payments for an applicable cost reporting period, as provided under 42 CFR 413.64 (Payments to providers: Specific rules) and 42 CFR 412.116(c) (Special interim payments for certain costs). These payment amounts would be determined by the Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) consistent with existing policies and procedures.

In general, interim payments are determined by estimating the reimbursable amount for the year using Medicare principles of cost reimbursement and dividing it into 26 equal biweekly payments. The estimated amount would be based on the most current cost data available, which will be reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted at least twice during the reporting period. (See CMS Pub 15–1 section 2405.2 for additional information). The MACs would determine the interim lump-sum payments based on the data the hospital may provide that reflects the information that would be needed to determine the additional cost for PPE and essential medicines to maintain the ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly hospital criteria and the amount of any separate payment. In future years, the MACs could determine the interim biweekly lump-sum payments utilizing information from the prior year's cost report, which may be adjusted based on the most current data available. This is consistent with the current policies for medical education costs, and bad debts for uncollectible deductibles and coinsurance paid on an interim biweekly basis as noted in CMS Pub 15–1 section 12405.2. It is also consistent with the payment adjustment for domestically sourced NIOSH-approved surgical N95 FFRs (87 FR 72037) and the separate IPPS payment for the additional resource costs of establishing and maintaining access to buffer stocks of essential medicines (89 FR 69387) discussed in section I. of this ANPRM.

As discussed in this section, we are considering establishing a separate payment to hospitals that earn the ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly hospital designation to recognize the additional resource costs of procuring domestically manufactured PPE and essential medicines. We solicit comment on the following questions:

- What additional costs or burdens would be incurred by a health care facility or system to achieve such a designation? How would medical facilities or systems cover this cost? What resources could we provide to help Medicare participating hospitals address intangible barriers to earning the ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' designation?
- What suggestions do stakeholders have for CMS regarding facilities' contracts with domestic manufacturers and/or suppliers of PPE and essential medicine through the ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' designation? Should there be contracting principles and elements that should be encouraged as part of this designation?
- Under the potential approach for domestic PPE, what types of PPE should be included? [14]
- For each type of PPE, would Medicare FFS inpatient days be an appropriate basis for deriving the Medicare IPPS utilization of the PPE? If not, what would be an appropriate basis for deriving the Medicare IPPS utilization?
- For each type of PPE, what assumptions regarding how many items of PPE are used per inpatient day (or another basis) would be appropriate for deriving the Medicare IPPS utilization?
- For each type of PPE, what would be an appropriate estimate for the additional domestic PPE unit costs compared to non-domestic PPE? Please provide supporting evidence.
- As an alternative to a cost reporting-based approach, how might a claims-based approach to the payments be structured?
- Under the potential approach for domestic essential medicines, would total drug costs as reported on the hospital cost report be an appropriate starting point for deriving Medicare's IPPS share of the additional costs to procure domestic essential medicines? If not, what would be an alternative basis for deriving Medicare's IPPS share of those costs?
- In determining the amount of any additional payment, should essential medicines be subcategorized under our potential approach rather than treated as a single cost category? If so, what subcategories should be used?
- On average, what percentage of a hospital's total drug costs are for essential medicines (or each subcategory of essential medicines)?
- For essential medicines (or each subcategory of essential medicines), do commenters agree with the assumption for purposes of the illustrative example that essential medicines are generally 1 percent of drug costs? What is the breakdown of essential medicine spending between inpatient and outpatient? What would be an appropriate estimate for the higher costs of domestically produced essential medicines compared to non-domestic essential medicines?
- Should any new IPPS supply chain policy replace existing IPPS supply chain policies for N95 FFRs and buffer stocks?
- For PPE, in addition to separate payment for the higher inpatient hospital costs, should Medicare also consider making separate payment for the higher outpatient hospital costs? Under our current policy for domestically produced surgical N95 FFRs [15] we used our authority under section 1833(t)(2)(E) of the Act to make separate payment for the higher outpatient hospital costs, which authorizes the Secretary to establish, in

[13] Sum of Drugs Charged to Patients and Medical Supplies Charged to Patients cost centers (column 5, lines 71 and 73 of Worksheet D Part II of Form CMS–2552–10.

[14] As noted in section III. of this ANPRM and as summarized in the CY 2025 OPPS/ASC final rule, in the past commenters recommended that the payment adjustment be expanded to additional types of PPE, including gowns, hair nets, beard covers, bouffant caps, shoe covers, face shields, ASTM level II and III surgical masks, powered air purifying respirators, elastomeric respirators, syringes, needles, catheters, and wound care dressings.

[15] Discussed in section III. of this ANPRM.

a budget-neutral manner, other adjustments as determined to be necessary to ensure equitable payments.

• Would a payment adjustment to account for the Medicare FFS share of these additional costs be sufficient to encourage hospitals to increase their purchasing of domestically made PPE and essential medicines?

• Would it be appropriate to expand a potential payment policy beyond IPPS and OPPS hospitals to other entities that receive Medicare payments? How could such an expansion be structured? For example, physicians and other Medicare suppliers do not file cost reports. What alternatives to a cost-report-based approach (for example, a claims-based approach) might be appropriate, including for hospitals? How might such alternatives be structured?

• What methods should be used to assess longer-term benefits with respect to patient safety that may result from more resilient domestic supply chains for critical PPE and essential medicines?

V. Hospital IQR Program Measure

This section discusses the background and history of the Hospital IQR Program and a request for information on a structural measure of domestic procurement.

A. Background and History of the Hospital IQR Program

The Hospital IQR Program is a pay-for-reporting program intended to measure the quality of hospital inpatient services, improve the quality of care provided to Medicare beneficiaries, and facilitate public transparency. Section 1886(b)(3)(B)(viii) of the Act states that subsection (d) hospitals participating in the Hospital IQR Program that do not submit data required for measures selected with respect to such a year, in the form and manner required by the Secretary, will incur a reduction to their annual payment update for the applicable fiscal year of one-quarter of the market basket update. We refer readers to our previous IPPS final rules for detailed discussions of the history of the Hospital IQR Program, including statutory history, and for the measures we have previously adopted for the Hospital IQR Program measure set. We also refer readers to 42 CFR 412.140 for Hospital IQR Program regulations.

B. Request for Information on a Structural Measure of Domestic Procurement

We seek public input on the potential adoption of a structural measure that would require hospitals to attest to meeting the domestic procurement minimum percentages for PPE and essential medicines as part of the Hospital IQR Program. Similar to how hospitals could potentially earn a ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly designation as described earlier, hospitals could be required to attest ''yes'' or ''no'' as to whether they met a minimum percentage of American-made PPE and essential medicines, as well as whether they met minimum percentages of relevant or applicable products and supplies in each category (that is, for example, masks under PPE or anti-microbial medicines for essential medicines)if sufficient domestic producers exist. We solicit comment on this attestation measure and the following questions:

• Would a structural attestation measure in the Hospital IQR Program be an appropriate way to bring transparency as to hospital procurement of domestically manufactured items and incentivize hospitals to prioritize resources for increasing procurement through domestic supply?

• If the measure attestations were to ask hospitals whether they met a minimum American-made percentage of all PPE and all essential medicines, as well as whether they met minimum American-made percentages of each subcategory (that is, masks or anti-microbial medicines) if sufficient domestic producers exist, what would be a sufficient minimum percentage?

• Should the structural measure attestations, including minimum percentages, be aligned with the attestations and minimum percentages for the ''Secure American Medical Supplies'' friendly hospital designation, or should the structural quality measure seek different information about hospitals' domestic procurement activities (and if so, what types of activities or attestations would be appropriate for a measure in the Hospital IQR Program)?

• What would be the least burdensome effective method to audit or validate hospitals' attestation responses, as feasible?

• What are potentially useful alternative measures to an attestation measure? How could hospitals measure care processes or outcomes related to impacts of purchasing from domestic suppliers? How could hospitals be asked to provide proof that they purchased from domestic suppliers? Could hospital accreditors, GPOs, or some other entity be better positioned to track or measure hospitals' domestic procurement activities?

• Are hospitals aware of evidence-based literature and independent research that demonstrates the use and availability of domestically manufactured health care supplies and drugs to improve health care, health outcome, and safety?

• How have supply chain disruptions due to the lack of domestically manufactured PPE and essential medicines impacted the quality of care at hospitals?

VI. Alternatives Considered: Conditions of Participation for Domestic PPE and Essential Medicines

In developing these options, CMS considered alternative policy approaches, including establishing a new Condition of Participation (CoP) at 42 CFR part 482 for hospitals that participate in Medicare. Under that approach, hospitals would be required to demonstrate a commitment to procuring PPE and essential medicines that are made in America to help secure our nation's health and safety. However, because the only statutorily available penalty for noncompliance with hospital CoPs is termination from the Medicare program, we believe this would be overly burdensome on hospitals and could result in very high additional costs.

VII. Solicitation of Additional Options: Domestic PPE and Essential Medicines

In addition to the proposals described earlier, we solicit general input on additional options from the public. Comments that include detailed information on economic impacts, timing, potential statutory authorities, and a discussion of trade-offs are especially useful to CMS. Include references to research and data in comments where appropriate.

VIII. Response to Comments

Because of the large number of public comments we normally receive on **Federal Register** documents, we are not able to acknowledge or respond to them individually. We will consider all comments we receive by the date and time specified in the **DATES** section of this preamble, and, when we proceed with a subsequent document, we will respond to the relevant comments in the preamble to that document.

Mehmet Oz, Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, approved this document on January 22, 2026.

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2026–01730 Filed 1–26–26; 5:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of Inspector General

42 CFR Parts 1001 and 1003

RIN 0936–AA15

Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Request for Information Regarding the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute and Beneficiary Inducements CMP

AGENCY: Office of Inspector General (OIG), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Request for information.

SUMMARY: This request for information seeks input from the public on whether any additions or modifications are needed to the safe harbor regulations under the Federal anti-kickback statute or the exceptions to the civil monetary penalty provision prohibiting inducements to beneficiaries (the ''Beneficiary Inducements CMP'') for emerging direct-to-consumer (''DTC'') sales programs established by pharmaceutical manufacturers, including those that will be available through TrumpRx.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments must be received no later than 5 p.m. on March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please submit comments electronically at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the ''Submit a comment'' instructions and refer to file code OIG–2601–N. For information on viewing public comments, please see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chris Hinkle, (202) 465–6245 or *christina.hinkle@oig.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Inspection of Public Comments: All comments received before the close of the comment period are available for viewing by the public, including any personally identifiable or confidential business information that is included in a comment. We post all comments received before the close of the comment period as soon as possible after they have been received on the following website: *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the search instructions on that website to view public comments.

I. Introduction

Consistent with the Executive Order 14297 ''Delivering Most-Favored-Nation Prescription Drug Pricing to American Patients,'' the Department of Health and Human Services (''HHS'') is establishing TrumpRx, a platform through which American patients can buy their drugs directly from pharmaceutical manufacturers at a ''Most-Favored-Nation'' price, bypassing middlemen.[1] TrumpRx and DTC sales prices that will be offered to Americans by pharmaceutical manufacturers through TrumpRx put America first by furthering efforts to get American patients and taxpayers a fair deal for prescription drugs. Removing unnecessary Government obstacles to ensure appropriate access to affordable prescription drugs offered by manufacturers through DTC programs is a key priority for HHS.

To help accelerate the availability of affordable prescription drugs offered through TrumpRx and other DTC programs established by manufacturers outside of TrumpRx, HHS has launched this Request for Information (''RFI''). The HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) is issuing this RFI to identify ways in which it might: (i) modify or add new safe harbors to the Federal anti-kickback statute at 42 CFR 1001.952 and exceptions to the Beneficiary Inducements CMP's definition of ''remuneration'' at 42 CFR 1003.110; or (ii) publish or amend other guidance to foster arrangements that promote the affordability of and patient access to prescription drugs offered through DTC programs, while also protecting against harms caused by fraud and abuse. To inform our efforts, we welcome public comment on new or modified safe harbors to the Federal anti-kickback statute and new or modified exceptions to the Beneficiary Inducements CMP definition of ''remuneration,'' as well as public comment on other guidance we could amend or publish, as each of these relate to the goals of the Executive Order ''Delivering Most-Favored-Nation Prescription Drug Pricing to American Patients.'' In particular, we welcome comments in response to the questions presented in this RFI.

II. Background

A. Federal Anti-Kickback Statute

Section 1128B(b) of the Social Security Act (Act), (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7b(b), the Federal anti-kickback statute), provides for criminal penalties for whoever knowingly and willfully offers, pays, solicits, or receives remuneration to induce or reward the referral of business reimbursable under any of the Federal health care programs, as defined in section 1128B(f) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7b(f)). The offense is classified as a felony and is punishable by fines of up to $100,000 and imprisonment for up to 10 years. Violations of the Federal anti-kickback statute also may result in the imposition of civil monetary penalties (''CMPs'') under section 1128A(a)(7) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a)(7)), program exclusion under section 1128(b)(7) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(b)(7)), and liability under the False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. 3729–33).

The types of remuneration covered by the statute include, without limitation, kickbacks, bribes, and rebates, whether made directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind. In addition, prohibited conduct includes not only the payment of remuneration intended to induce or reward referrals of patients but also the payment of remuneration intended to induce or reward the purchasing, leasing, or ordering of, or arranging for or recommending the purchasing, leasing, or ordering of, any good, facility, service, or item reimbursable by any Federal health care program.

Because of the broad reach of the statute and concerns that some relatively innocuous business arrangements were covered by the statute and therefore potentially subject to criminal prosecution, Congress enacted section 14 of the Medicare and Medicaid Patient and Program Protection Act of 1987, Public Law 100–93 (note to section 1128B of the Act; 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7b); S. Rep. 100–109 (1987), as *reprinted in* 1987 U.S.C.C.A.N. 682, 683. This provision specifically requires the development and promulgation of regulations, the so-called safe harbor provisions, that would specify various payment and business practices that would not be subject to sanctions under the Federal anti-kickback statute, even though they potentially may be capable of inducing referrals of business for which payment may be made under a Federal health care program.

Section 205 of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Public Law 104–191, established section 1128D of the Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7d), which includes criteria for modifying and establishing safe harbors. Specifically, section 1128D(a)(2) of the Act provides that, in modifying and establishing safe harbors, the Secretary may consider whether a specified payment practice may result in:

- an increase or decrease in access to health care services;

[1] The White House, Executive Order 14297, ''Delivering Most-Favored-Nation Prescription Drug Pricing to American Patients'' (May 12, 2025), *available at https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/05/delivering-most-favored-nation-prescription-drug-pricing-to-american-patients/.*

• an increase or decrease in the quality of health care services;

• an increase or decrease in patient freedom of choice among health care providers;

• an increase or decrease in competition among health care providers;

• an increase or decrease in the ability of health care facilities to provide services in medically underserved areas or to medically underserved populations;

• an increase or decrease in costs to Federal health care programs;

• an increase or decrease in the potential overutilization of health care services;

• the existence or nonexistence of any potential financial benefit to a health care professional or provider, which benefit may vary depending on whether the health care professional or provider decides to order a health care item or service or arranges for a referral of health care items or services to a particular practitioner or provider; or

• any other factors the Secretary deems appropriate in the interest of preventing fraud and abuse in Federal health care programs.

In giving HHS the authority to protect certain arrangements and payment practices under the Federal anti-kickback statute, Congress intended the safe harbor regulations to be updated periodically to reflect changing business practices and technologies in the health care industry.[2] Since July 29, 1991, there have been a series of final regulations published in the **Federal Register** establishing safe harbors in various areas.[3] These safe harbor provisions have been developed to limit the reach of the statute somewhat by permitting certain non-abusive arrangements while encouraging beneficial or innocuous arrangements.[4]

Health care providers and others may voluntarily seek to comply with final safe harbors so that they have the assurance that their business practices would not be subject to any Federal anti-kickback statute enforcement action. Compliance with an applicable safe harbor insulates an individual or entity from liability under the Federal anti-kickback statute and the Beneficiary Inducements CMP only; individuals and entities remain responsible for complying with all other laws, regulations, and guidance that apply to their businesses.

B. Overview of OIG CMP Authorities

In 1981, Congress enacted the CMP law, section 1128A of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a, as one of several administrative remedies to combat fraud and abuse in Medicare and Medicaid. The law authorized the Secretary to impose penalties and assessments on persons who defrauded Medicare or Medicaid or engaged in certain other wrongful conduct. The CMP law also authorized the Secretary to exclude persons from Federal health care programs (as defined in section 1128B(f) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7b(f)) and to direct the appropriate State agency to exclude the person from participating in any State health care programs (as defined in section 1128(h) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(h)). Congress later expanded the CMP law and the scope of exclusion to apply to all Federal health care programs, but the CMP applicable to beneficiary inducements remains limited to Medicare and State health care program beneficiaries. Since 1981, Congress has created various other CMP authorities covering numerous types of fraud and abuse.

Section 1128A(a)(5) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(a)(5), the Beneficiary Inducements CMP, provides for the imposition of CMPs against any person who offers or transfers remuneration to a Medicare or State health care program (including Medicaid) beneficiary that the benefactor knows or should know is likely to influence the beneficiary's selection of a particular provider, practitioner, or supplier of any item or service for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, by Medicare or a State health care program (including Medicaid). Section 1128A(i)(6) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(i)(6), defines ''remuneration'' for purposes of the Beneficiary Inducements CMP as including transfers of items or services for free or for other than fair market value. Section 1128A(i)(6) of the Act also includes a number of exceptions to the definition of ''remuneration.''

Pursuant to section 1128A(i)(6)(B) of the Act, any practice permissible under the Federal anti-kickback statute, whether through statutory exception or safe harbor regulations issued by the Secretary, is also excepted from the definition of ''remuneration'' for purposes of the Beneficiary Inducements CMP. However, no parallel exception exists in the Federal anti-kickback statute. Thus, the exceptions in section 1128A(i)(6) of the Act apply only to the definition of ''remuneration'' applicable to section 1128A.

Through a ''Special Advisory Bulletin: Application of the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute to Direct-to-Consumer Prescription Drug Sales by Manufacturers to Patients with Federal Health Care Program Coverage,'' published on OIG's website, OIG provided information on the application of the Federal anti-kickback statute to DTC sales of prescription drugs by manufacturers to patients with coverage under a Federal health care program. This guidance addresses only the arrangement between the manufacturer and consumer for the sale of the manufacturer's prescription drug(s) and does not address the application of the statute to any other arrangements or remuneration relating to the provision of drugs offered and provided through a DTC program that a manufacturer (or others) may have with other individuals or entities (*e.g.,* pharmacy or telemedicine arrangements). To inform our understanding of other arrangements or remuneration related to DTC programs and any perceived need for additional safe harbor or exception rulemakings, we are seeking additional information through this RFI. Any new rulemaking would balance additional flexibility for industry stakeholders to promote the affordability of medically necessary prescription drugs with protections against fraud and abuse.

III. Request for Information

We welcome public input on any or all of the topics identified below.

[2] H.R. Rep. No. 100–85, Pt. 2, at 27 (1987).

[3] Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; OIG Anti-Kickback Provisions, 56 FR 35952 (July 29, 1991); Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Safe Harbors for Protecting Health Plans, 61 FR 2122 (Jan. 25, 1996); Federal Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Statutory Exception to the Anti-Kickback Statute for Shared Risk Arrangements, 64 FR 63504 (Nov. 19, 1999); Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Clarification of the Initial OIG Safe Harbor Provisions and Establishment of Additional Safe Harbor Provisions Under the Anti-Kickback Statute, 64 FR 63518 (Nov. 19, 1999); 64 FR 63504 (Nov. 19, 1999); Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Ambulance Replenishing Safe Harbor Under the Anti-Kickback Statute, 66 FR 62979 (Dec. 4, 2001); Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Safe Harbors for Certain Electronic Prescribing and Electronic Health Records Arrangements Under the Anti-Kickback Statute, 71 FR 45109 (Aug. 8, 2006); Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Safe Harbor for Federally Qualified Health Centers Arrangements Under the Anti-Kickback Statute, 72 FR 56632 (Oct. 4, 2007); Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Electronic Health Records Safe Harbor Under the Anti-Kickback Statute, 78 FR 79202 (Dec. 27, 2013); Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Revisions to the Safe Harbors Under the Anti-Kickback Statute and Civil Monetary Penalty Rules Regarding Beneficiary Inducements, 81 FR 88368 (Dec. 7, 2016); and Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; Revisions to Safe Harbors Under the Anti-Kickback Statute, and Civil Monetary Penalty Rules Regarding Beneficiary Inducements, 85 FR 77684 (Dec. 2, 2020).

[4] Medicare and State Health Care Programs: Fraud and Abuse; OIG Anti-Kickback Provisions, 56 FR at 35958 (July 21, 1991).

1. Please tell us about potential arrangements that the industry is interested in pursuing in connection with prescription drug DTC programs that may implicate the Federal anti-kickback statute or Beneficiary Inducements CMP. For example, we are interested in better understanding the structure and terms of the arrangements (*e.g.,* categories or types of parties; financial relationships involving potential referral sources and seekers created by the arrangements; and types of items and services provided by the arrangements). We also are interested in understanding how the arrangements promote access to and affordability of prescription drugs and prevent potential harms, such as increased costs, inappropriate steering, unfair competition, inappropriate utilization, poor quality of care, and distorted decision making.

2. Please identify what, if any, additional or modified safe harbors to the Federal anti-kickback statute or exceptions to the definition of ''remuneration'' under the Beneficiary Inducements CMP may be necessary to protect such arrangements and any key provisions that should be included in any additional or modified safe harbor or exception. Existing safe harbors and exceptions of particular relevance to DTC programs may include, for example, the safe harbor for personal services and management contracts (42 CFR 1001.952(d)). Specifically, please describe what conditions would be appropriate to include in a safe harbor or exception to protect against fraud and abuse in the context of such arrangements, including what, if any, disclosures should be required by such safe harbors or exceptions. Additionally, please identify which criteria for modifying and establishing safe harbors under section 1128D(a)(2) of the Act would be impacted and how.

3. Please explain, with specificity, why any existing safe harbors to the Federal anti-kickback statute or exceptions to the definition of ''remuneration'' under the Beneficiary Inducements CMP do not adequately protect the arrangements necessary to effectuate beneficial DTC programs.

4. Please discuss any potential broader impacts or implications—and in particular, as they relate to the criteria set forth in section 1128D(a)(2) of the Act (*e.g.,* an increase or decrease in access to health care services, an increase or decrease in costs to Federal health care programs)—that may result from the proliferation of DTC programs, additional or modified safe harbors to the Federal anti-kickback statute, or exceptions to the definition of ''remuneration'' under the Beneficiary Inducements CMP.

5. As noted above, OIG published a Bulletin on its website, ''Special Advisory Bulletin: Application of the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute to Direct-to-Consumer Prescription Drug Sales by Manufacturers to Patients with Federal Health Care Program Coverage.'' Please explain whether this Special Advisory Bulletin adequately addresses the concerns of industry stakeholders in connection with DTC sales to people covered by Federal health care programs or if additional guidance, safe harbors, exceptions, or some combination of the three are necessary to promote beneficial DTC arrangements.

6. Are there opportunities where OIG could clarify its position through guidance as opposed to regulation? For example, would an amended or additional Special Advisory Bulletin, an FAQ response, or other guidance offer sufficient protection in some instances? If so, please elaborate.

7. The Special Advisory Bulletin includes several guardrails intended to mitigate risk under the Federal anti-kickback statute. Please identify any operational difficulties in implementing those guardrails and potential solutions to ensure appropriate guardrails are in place to protect Federal health care program enrollees. In addition, please explain whether additional guardrails may be necessary to sufficiently address fraud and abuse risks under the Federal anti-kickback statute.

Respondents are encouraged to provide complete but concise and organized responses, including any relevant data and specific examples. Respondents are not required to address every issue or respond to every question discussed in this RFI to have their responses considered. All responses will be considered, and we request that responses contain information OIG can use to identify the commenter.

Please note: This is a request for information only. This RFI is issued solely for information and planning purposes; it does not constitute a Request for Proposal (''RFP''), application, proposal abstract, or quotation. This RFI does not commit the U.S. Government to contract for any supplies or services or make a grant award. Further, OIG is not seeking proposals through this RFI and will not accept unsolicited proposals. Respondents are advised that the U.S. Government will not pay for any information or administrative costs incurred in response to this RFI; all costs associated with responding to this RFI will be solely at the interested party's expense. Not responding to this RFI does not preclude participation in any future procurement, if conducted. It is the responsibility of the potential responders to monitor this RFI announcement for additional information pertaining to this request. Please note that OIG will not respond to questions about the policy issues raised in this RFI. Contractor support personnel may be used to review RFI responses.

Responses to this RFI are not offers and cannot be accepted by the U.S. Government to form a binding contract or issue a grant. Information obtained as a result of this RFI may be used by the U.S. Government for program planning on a nonattribution basis. Respondents should not include any information that might be considered proprietary or confidential. This RFI should not be construed as a commitment or authorization to incur costs for which reimbursement would be required or sought. All submissions become U.S. Government property and will not be returned. OIG may publicly post the comments received or a summary thereof.

IV. Collection of Information Requirements

This document does not impose information collection requirements, that is, reporting, recordkeeping, or third-party disclosure requirements. However, section III of this document does contain a general solicitation of comments in the form of a request for information. In accordance with the implementing regulations of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), specifically 5 CFR 1320.3(h)(4), this general solicitation is exempt from the PRA. Facts or opinions submitted in response to general solicitations of comments from the public, published in the **Federal Register** or other publications, regardless of the form or format thereof (provided that no person is required to supply specific information pertaining to the commenter, other than that necessary for self-identification, as a condition of the agency's full consideration) are not generally considered information subject to the PRA. Consequently, there is no need for review by the Office of Management and Budget under the authority of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

V. Response to Comments

Because of the large number of public comments we normally receive on **Federal Register** documents, we are not able to acknowledge or respond to them individually. We will consider all comments we receive by the date and

time specified in the **DATES** section of this preamble, and, if we proceed with a subsequent document, we may respond to the comments in the preamble to that document.

Thomas Bell,

Inspector General, Office of Inspector General.

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2026–01817 Filed 1–27–26; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 106, 107, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, and 180

[Docket No. PHMSA–2024–0065 (HM–267)]

RIN 2137–AF69

Hazardous Materials: Modernizing Regulations To Facilitate Transportation of Hazardous Materials Integral to Spacecraft Components and Payloads

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM).

SUMMARY: PHMSA is publishing this ANPRM to solicit feedback on streamlining and modernizing the Agency's regulations as they relate to the transportation of hazardous materials integral to spacecraft payloads or components.

DATES: Comments must be received by April 29, 2026. However, PHMSA will consider late-filed comments to the extent possible.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by the docket number PHMSA–2024–0065 (HM–267) by any of the following methods:

- *Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* Docket Management System, U.S. Department of Transportation, Dockets Operations, M–30, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, Ground Floor, Room W12–140 in the West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number (PHMSA–2024–0065) or RIN 2137–AF69 for this ANPRM at the beginning of the comment. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov* including any personal information provided. If sent by mail, comments must be submitted in duplicate. Persons wishing to receive confirmation of receipt of their comments must include a self-addressed stamped postcard.

Confidential Business Information: Confidential Business Information (CBI) is commercial or financial information that is treated both customarily and actually as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA, 5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. It is important you clearly designate the comments submitted as CBI if your comments responsive to this document contain commercial or financial information that customarily is treated as private; you actually treat as private; and is relevant or responsive to this notice. Pursuant to 49 CFR 105.30, you may ask PHMSA to provide confidential treatment to information you give to the Agency by taking the following steps: (1) mark each page of the original document submission containing CBI as ''Confidential:'' (2) send PHMSA, along with the original document, a second copy of the original document with the CBI deleted; and (3) explain why the information you are submitting is CBI. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Noah Jacobson by mail at Standards and Rulemaking Division, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, 2nd Floor, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001, or by email at *noah.jacobson@dot.gov.* Any information PHMSA receives that is not designated specifically as CBI will be placed in the public docket.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket. You also may review the documents in person at the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Noah Jacobson by email at *noah.jacobson@dot.gov* or Steven Andrews by email at *steven.andrews@dot.gov,* or by mail at Standards and Rulemaking Division, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, PHMSA, East Building, PHH–10, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Abbreviations and Terms

ANPRM Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
CBI Confidential Business Information
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
DOT Department of Transportation
DOW Department of War (*i.e.,* the Department of Defense)
FAA Federal Aviation Administration
FMCSA Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
FRA Federal Railroad Administration
HMR Hazardous Materials Regulations
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration
PHMSA Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
PRD Pressure Relief Device
USCG United States Coast Guard

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I. Executive Summary

PHMSA is publishing this ANPRM to solicit stakeholder input on opportunities to amend requirements in the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) for spacecraft (*e.g.,* launch vehicles, reentry vehicles) and space operations that require the transportation of hazardous materials integral to spacecraft payloads or components (*i.e.,* transporting satellites, capsules, and related equipment to and from launch and recovery sites by all transportation modes, but most often by highway or vessel).[1] The President identified enabling competition and innovation in the commercial space industry as a priority in Executive Order (E.O.) 14335 (''Enabling Competition in the Commercial Space Industry'').[2] Consistent with the President's directive, PHMSA is seeking stakeholder feedback regarding opportunities to streamline and modernize the requirements in the HMR that apply to commercial space operations.

The commercial space sector is growing rapidly. Hazardous materials are often incorporated into spacecraft payloads and components. However, the goods shipped for these space operations are often limited-use shipments of unique packagings or articles containing various hazardous materials with unique containment

[1] *See* 49 CFR parts 171–180.

[2] 90 FR 40219 (Aug. 19, 2025).

methods. For example, a payload may consist of a satellite built with Division 2.2 gases in non-specification heat pipes, a Class 1 explosive squib, and proprietary Class 9 lithium batteries. Such a satellite can be difficult to classify for transportation to a launch site due to the presence of an integrated Class 1 explosive material and could encounter further issues with material segregation requirements depending on the specific hazardous materials used in the satellite's construction. In addition, the functions of hazardous materials employees working on these payloads and components likely will be different from traditional hazmat employee functions, necessitating unique function-specific training.

To account for the complexities of space operations, PHMSA has issued special permits to government and private entities, providing variances from the requirements of the HMR to facilitate the domestic transportation of hazardous materials in commerce in support of space operations. PHMSA is requesting public input to determine what existing standards and best practices are used in the space sector to ensure the safety of these hazmat shipments, and what regulations may be unnecessary when operating under these standards and best practices. This will improve government efficiency and provide regulatory certainty for the regulated community by reducing the need to issue special permits and addressing cases in which the regulations do not prescribe specific provisions.

II. Background

The HMR is designed primarily with traditional transportation methods and packagings in mind. PHMSA issues special permits to allow regulated entities to deviate from the requirements of the HMR when PHMSA determines the permitted activity, which may involve new technology and operational controls, will maintain an equivalent level of safety. PHMSA reviews active special permits and considers them for inclusion in future rulemakings based on their safety record and general applicability. These rulemakings have included packagings and industry testing and design standards not authorized or incorporated previously into the HMR.

Spacecraft and their components often are engineered with different parameters than traditional packages of hazardous materials due to weight constraints, material requirements, and cost factors. Packaging traditionally authorized by the HMR may be impractical for the containment of hazardous materials integral to spacecraft payloads and components. PHMSA has granted special permits since 1970 to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Department of War (DOW), and the commercial space industry to allow for innovative components containing hazardous materials to move in commerce. As the frequency of commercial space launches has increased in recent years,[3] PHMSA is now reviewing the HMR and relevant special permits to look for opportunities to address the commercial transportation of hazardous materials integral to spacecraft payloads or components.

III. Special Permits Issued

PHMSA issues special permits to facilitate the transportation of hazardous materials related to space operations that maintain safety while reducing the burden of regulations that did not contemplate the breadth of today's commercial space industry. In the development of this ANPRM, PHMSA conducted an analysis of previously issued special permits involving the transportation of hazardous materials for space operations to understand which hazardous materials are frequently transported and what types of relief are typically granted. Special permits offer alternative compliance with an equivalent level of safety for cases where the HMR as written may not meet the needs of a shipment or new technology. PHMSA assessed 60 special permits and identified that the majority of the special permits granted fall into three categories of alternative compliance:

1. Authorizing non-specification pressure vessels and waiving pressure relief device (PRD) requirements for Division 2.2 gases.
2. Providing alternative forms of hazard communication.
3. Authorizing lithium-ion batteries or cells under alternative testing requirements.

Alternative testing, hazard communication, and pressurized gas containment methods are generally used under these circumstances to maintain an equivalent level of safety while providing relief from requirements not intended for the conditions and parameters of space travel. PHMSA acknowledges there is a time and resource cost for industry to request and to obtain special permits for these operations; therefore, PHMSA is considering ways to reduce costs and to streamline operations while maintaining an equivalent level of safety. However, before PHMSA is able to propose changes to the HMR, it is crucial that PHMSA solicits stakeholder input on the existing standards, requirements, and best practices that ensure public safety during more common shipments. While special permits address unique scenarios, PHMSA is looking to understand the larger context used by industry to develop or to adopt future performance standards in the HMR. To address the transportation in commerce of hazardous materials integral to spacecraft payloads and components, public feedback will provide PHMSA with a clearer picture of hazardous materials transportation by the space industry.

IV. Objective

Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation law authorizes the Secretary to ''prescribe regulations for the safe transportation, including security, of hazardous materials in intrastate, interstate, and foreign commerce.'' [4] The Secretary has delegated this authority to PHMSA.[5] PHMSA has designed the HMR to achieve three primary goals: (1) to ensure that hazardous materials are packaged and handled safely and securely during transportation; (2) to provide effective communication to transportation workers, emergency responders, and the general public of the hazards of the materials being transported; and (3) to minimize the consequences of an incident should one occur. The HMR represent a risk management system that is prevention-oriented and focused on identifying safety or security hazards to reduce the probability and consequences of a hazardous material release.

PHMSA also works closely with its modal partners in developing modal specific regulations and guidance involved in the transportation of hazardous materials. The primary modal administrations that PHMSA works with are the: (1) Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) for the safe transportation of hazardous materials by rail; [6] (2) Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for the safe transportation of hazardous materials by air; [7] (3) United States Coast Guard (USCG), part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), for the safe transportation of hazardous materials by

[3] *See, e.g.,* FAA, *Commercial Space Data, https://www.faa.gov/data_research/commercial_space_data* (accessed June 11, 2025).

[4] 49 U.S.C. 5103(b).

[5] 49 CFR 1.97(b).

[6] 49 CFR part 174.

[7] 49 CFR part 175.

vessel;[8] and (4) Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) for the safe transportation of hazardous materials by public highway.[9]

In this ANPRM, PHMSA seeks public comment on current industry best practices, existing consensus standards, and regulatory challenges industry experiences when transporting hazardous materials integral to spacecraft payloads or components by all modes of transportation, and the challenges faced by emergency first responders. This ANPRM provides an opportunity for public participation in the development of regulatory amendments and promotes a greater exchange of information and perspectives among various stakeholders. This step in the rulemaking process is intended to lead to more focused and well-developed proposals in future rules that reflect the views of all relevant parties.

V. Questions for Public Comment

PHMSA invites comments and suggestions on how to address the transportation of hazardous materials integral to spacecraft payloads and components in the HMR and the regulatory challenges industry faces when transporting spacecraft to a launch site, transporting recovered spacecraft, and performing related operations while maintaining a high level of safety. Whenever possible, please provide supporting data or specific examples. When responding to a specific question below, please note the question number in your comment to assist PHMSA in properly compiling information that it receives.

1. What specific regulatory challenges do you encounter during the terrestrial transportation of hazardous materials in support of space operations?

2. As noted above in Section III, certain types of alternative compliance are frequently granted through special permits. What existing standards (in addition to HMR-required standards) do you use currently in the design and manufacturing of devices and articles containing hazardous materials shipped for space operations? Could these standards be considered for incorporation into the HMR?

3. What packagings or articles used to transport hazardous materials in support of space operations are not designed or tested to an existing consensus industry standard? Are there currently any industry-led initiatives to develop new standards for the transportation and packaging of these products?

4. PHMSA is interested in understanding the existing requirements of other Federal agencies (*e.g.,* NASA, DOW) to determine which requirements in the HMR may be redundant. From the industry stakeholder perspective, are there requirements in the HMR that are redundant with the regulatory requirements of other Federal agencies?

5. In what ways are the training requirements of hazardous materials employees working in the space industry different from those of the hazardous materials industry as a whole?

6. Are there hazard communication requirements that you believe are unnecessary for the transport of hazardous materials to support space operations? What operational controls are used during the transportation of hazardous materials for space operations that could eliminate the need for certain hazard communication? Similarly, what potential challenges could be faced by emergency first responders if hazard communication is reduced? Potential examples include the use of closed roads or transport of hazmat with a security escort.

7. An article or device containing several different hazardous materials may be difficult to classify accurately, particularly if a Class 1 explosive material is a component (*e.g.,* an explosive squib). What specific definitions or provisions for common types of articles or devices that integrate multiple hazardous materials, such as satellites or capsules, would provide more clarity for classification of the associated hazards?

8. What specific operational controls or other similar containment methods should be considered for assembled spacecraft being transported in commerce for space operations? What operational controls are used during the transportation of hazardous materials for space operations that could ensure an equivalent level of safety to performance-oriented packaging requirements?

9. How are batteries integrated into components of spacecraft or payloads? What battery chemistries are being used? How are those batteries transported during the integration process and spacecraft recovery process?

10. How frequently do you transport multiple hazardous materials together in support of space operations and what operational controls are used? How frequently do you move only an individual hazardous material or article in support of space operations?

11. What modes of transportation (*e.g.,* highway, rail, vessel, air) do you use to transport hazardous materials in support of space operations? Should any potential HMR provisions be limited to a specific-transport mode?

As noted above, PHMSA seeks comment on each of these questions, as well as any additional information that may be pertinent when considering how to address space operations in the HMR.

Issued in Washington, DC, on January 26, 2026, under the authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.97.

William A. Quade,

Acting Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–01758 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–60–P

[8] 49 CFR part 176.

[9] 49 CFR part 177.

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 91, No. 19

Thursday, January 29, 2026

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture Marketing Service

[Doc. No. AMS–FGIS–25–0038]

Notice of Request for Extension of a Currently Approved Information Collection for the Export Inspection and Weighing Waiver for High Quality Specialty Grain Transported in Containers

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) announcing Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) intention to request approval from the Office of Management and Budget for a 3-year extension of the currently approved information collection ''Export Inspection and Weighing Waiver for High Quality Specialty Grain Transported in Containers.''

This information collection is particularly interested in comments that:

(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; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed information collection to AMS, FGIS, Headquarters Office, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Rm. 2430-South, Washington, DC 20250, Attention: Jennifer Hill or sent via electronic mail to *FGISQACD@usda.gov.* Comments may also be submitted by identifying Docket No. AMS–FGIS–25–0038 using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A copy of this Information Collection Request may be obtained by contacting AMS, FGIS, Headquarters Office, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Rm. 2030-South, Washington, DC 20250, Attention: Jennifer Hill or sent via electronic mail to *FGISQACD@usda.gov*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Congress enacted the United States Grain Standards Act (USGSA) (7 U.S.C. 71–87k) to facilitate the marketing of grain in interstate and foreign commerce. The USGSA, with few exceptions, requires all grain shipped from the United States to be officially inspected and weighed. The USGSA authorizes the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to waive the mandatory inspection and weighing requirements in circumstances when the objectives of the USGSA would not be impaired.

Section 7 CFR 800.18(b)(8) of the regulations waives the mandatory inspection and weighing requirements of the USGSA for high quality specialty grain (HQSG) exported in containers. This waiver was established to facilitate the marketing of HQSG exported in containers. This action is consistent with the objectives of the USGSA and promotes the continuing development of the HQSG export market.

FGIS requires exporters to maintain records pertaining to these shipments and to make them available upon request for review or copying purposes (76 FR 45397). These records shall be maintained for a period of 3 years. This information collection requirement is essential to ensure exporters who ship HQSG in containers comply with the waiver provisions. FGIS does not require exporters of HQSG to complete and submit new Federal government record(s), form(s), or report(s).

Agency: Federal Grain Inspection Service, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Title: Export Inspection and Weighing Waiver for High Quality Specialty Grains Transported in Containers.

OMB Number: 0581–0306.

Expiration Date of Approval: October 31, 2026.

Type of Request: Extension and revision of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: The regulations under the USGSA waive the mandatory inspection and weighing requirements for HQSG exported in containers. FGIS established this waiver to facilitate the marketing of HQSG exported in containers. To ensure compliance with this waiver, FGIS requires these exporters to maintain records generated during their normal course of business that pertain to these shipments and make these documents available to FGIS upon request, for review and copying purposes.

Grain Contracts

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting and recordkeeping burden for maintaining contract information is estimated to average 6 hours per exporter.

Affected Public: Exporters of HQSG.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 40.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 40.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 240.

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Melissa Bailey,

Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–01727 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2025–0835]

Notice of Request for Extension of Approval of an Information Collection; Export Certification: Accreditation of Nongovernment Facilities

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Extension of approval of an information collection; comment request.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's intention to request an extension of approval of an information collection associated with accrediting nongovernment facilities to perform services related to the export of plants or plant products.

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive on or before March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Enter APHIS–2025–0835 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.
- *Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:* Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS–2025–0835, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, 5601 Sunnyside Ave., #AP760, Beltsville, MD 20705.

Supporting documents and any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at *http://www.regulations.gov* or in our reading room in Room 1620 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799–7039 before coming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information on accrediting nongovernment facilities to perform plant related export services, contact Ms. Sarika Negi, Accreditation and Certification Policy Manager, International Phytosanitary Management and Standards Programs, PPQ, APHIS, 1400 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20250; (301) 851–2349; *sarika.s.negi@usda.gov.* For information on the information collection process, contact Ms. Sheniqua Harris, APHIS' Paperwork Reduction Act Coordinator, at (301) 851–2528; *APHIS.PRA@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Export Certification: Accreditation of Nongovernment Facilities.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0130.

Type of Request: Extension of approval of an information collection.

Abstract: The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), among other things, provides export certification services to assure other countries that the plants and plant products they are receiving from the United States are free of plant pests specified by the receiving country. This activity is authorized by the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7701 *et seq.*).

The export certification regulations, which are contained in 7 CFR part 353, describe the procedures for obtaining certification for plants and plant products offered for export or reexport. Our regulations do not require that we engage in export certification activities; however, we perform this work as a service to exporters who are shipping plants or plant products to countries that require phytosanitary certification as a condition of entry.

After assessing the condition of the plants or plant products intended for export (*i.e.,* after conducting a phytosanitary inspection), an inspector will issue an internationally recognized phytosanitary certificate, a phytosanitary certificate for reexport, or an export certificate for processed plant products. An important component of the certification process, when required, is laboratory testing of plant or plant product samples.

The regulations allow nongovernment facilities (such as commercial laboratories and private inspection services) to be accredited by APHIS to perform specific laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspections that could serve as the basis for issuing Federal phytosanitary certificates, phytosanitary certificates for reexport, or export certificates for processed plant products. The accreditation process requires the use of several information collection activities to ensure that nongovernment facilities applying for accreditation possess the necessary qualifications. These activities include the application for accreditation; agreement for fulfilling accreditation procedures; documentation of equipment; quality manual or equivalent documentation; identity of personnel and subcontractor's qualifications; notification of changes in personnel; report changes in location, ownership, physical plant equipment or other conditions; denial-written appeal and request for hearing; withdrawal-appeal and request for hearing; written request to eliminate accreditation status; and documentation of the corrective action.

We are asking the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve our use of these information collection activities for an additional 3 years.

The purpose of this notice is to solicit comments from the public (as well as affected agencies) concerning our information collection. These comments will help us:

(1) Evaluate 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;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the burden of the 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; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through use, as appropriate, of automated, electronic, mechanical, and other collection technologies, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Estimate of burden: The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 3.8 hours per response.

Respondents: U.S. growers, shippers, exporters, and State and local plant health regulatory authorities.

Estimated annual number of respondents: 10.

Estimated annual number of responses per respondent: 6.

Estimated annual number of responses: 56.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 215 hours. (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.)

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Done in Washington, DC, this 26th day of January 2026.

Michael Watson,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–01768 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Housing Service

[Docket No. RHS–26–SFH–0034]

60-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Form RD 410–8 "Applicant Reference Letter" (A Request for Credit References); OMB Control No.: 0575–0091

AGENCY: Rural Housing Service (RHS), USDA.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Housing Service (RHS), announces its' intention to request an revision of a currently approved information collection and invites comments on this information collection.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by March 30, 2026 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by the Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and, in the ''Search Field'' box, labeled ''Search for Rules, Proposed Rules, Notices, or Supporting Documents,'' enter the following docket number: (RHS–26–SFH–0034). To submit or view public comments, click the ''Documents'' tab, then select the following document title: (Applicant Reference Letter (A Request for Credit Reference) from the ''Search Results,'' and select the ''Comment'' button. Before inputting your comments, you may also review the ''Commenter's Checklist'' (optional). Insert your comments under the ''Comment'' title, click ''Browse'' to attach files (if available). Input your email address and select ''Submit Comment.'' Information on using *Regulations.gov,* including instructions for accessing documents, submitting comments, and viewing the docket after the close of the comment period, is available through the site's ''FAQ'' link.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lauren Cusick, Division Director, Rural Development Innovation Center—Regulations Management Division, United States Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, South Building, Washington, DC 20250–1522. Telephone: (202) 720–1414. Email *Lauren.Cusick@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) regulation (5 CFR part 1320) implementing provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13) requires that interested members of the public and affected agencies have an opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping activities (see 5 CFR 1320.8(d)). This notice identifies the following information collection that Rural Housing Service is submitting to OMB as extension to an existing collection with Agency adjustment.

Title: Form RD 410–8 ''Applicant Reference Letter'' (A request for Credit Reference).

OMB Control Number: 0575–0091.

Expiration Date of Approval: June 30, 2026.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently approved information collection.

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average .10 hour per response.

Respondents: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 5,200.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 5,200.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 520 hours.

Abstract: The Rural Housing Service (RHS), under Section 502 of Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, provides financial assistance to construct, improve, alter, repair, replace, or rehabilitate dwellings, which will provide modest, decent, safe, and sanitary housing to eligible individuals in rural areas. To receive a loan or grant, applicants must provide the Agency with a standard housing application (used by government and private lenders), and provide documentation, including their credit history, to support the same.

Form RD 410–8, ''Applicant Reference Letter'' is used by the Agency to obtain information about an applicant's credit history that does not appear on a credit report. The form can be used to document the applicant's ability to handle credit effectively in cases where an applicant has used nontraditional sources of credit which do not appear on a credit report. It also provides a mechanism for verifying repayment history for debts reported by the applicant on the loan application that do not appear on the credit report. This form asks only for specific, relevant information to determine the applicant's creditworthiness and to establish the applicant's history of prompt payments on debts. This information enables RHS to make better creditworthiness decisions.

Comments are invited on:

(a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility.

(b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions 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 through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology. All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Copies of this information collection can be obtained from Kimble Brown, Rural Development Innovation Center—Regulations Management Division, at (202) 720–6780. Email: *kimble.brown@usda.gov.*

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

George Kelly,

Administrator, Rural Housing Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–01764 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–XV–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF491]

Issuance of Biological Opinion

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

ACTION: Notice of issuance.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the statute of limitations provision in title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST–41) NMFS is providing this notification, upon request by the project sponsor (8 Star Alaska, LLC), of our issuance of a biological opinion for the Alaska Liquefied Natural Gas Project. We issued this biological opinion under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

ADDRESSES: The biological opinion listed in this notice is available online

at *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/biological-opinion-federal-energy-regulatory-commission-alaska-liquefied-natural.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anne Marie Eich, NMFS Alaska Region, 901–206–4342, *AnneMarie.Eich@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under FAST–41 (42 U.S.C. 4370m *et seq.,* as amended), the statute of limitations provision (42 U.S.C. 4370m–6(a)(1)) requires that claims challenging any authorization issued by a Federal agency for a FAST–41 covered project must be filed within 2 years of the date on which notice of the authorization is published in the **Federal Register**. The provision is intended to provide certainty about the status of legal claims concerning a covered project by establishing a maximum time after which legal proceedings cannot be initiated. Building on the goal of FAST–41 to increase transparency in Federal decision-making, publication in the **Federal Register** puts potential litigants on notice that an authorization is subject to judicial review and the statute of limitations has begun.

We are, therefore, providing notice of our issuance of a biological opinion in accordance with section 7 of the ESA of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). This will be done when a project sponsor or the lead action agency requests public notice. The biological opinion is a final agency action under the ESA and an authorization under FAST–41 (42 U.S.C. 4370m(3)). Publication of this notice serves as the initiation of the 2-year statute of limitations for this action.

Availability of Documents

You may view the biological opinion via the NMFS website (see **ADDRESSES**).

Authority

We issue this notice under the authority of title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST–41) (42 U.S.C. 4370m *et seq.,* as amended).

Dated: January 27, 2026.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–01774 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–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 service(s) to the Procurement List that will be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities, and delete product(s) and service(s) previously furnished by such agencies.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before: February 28, 2026.

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

In accordance with 41 CFR 51–5.3(b), the Committee intends to add the service requirements listed below to the Procurement List as a mandatory purchase only for the contracting activities at the locations 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.

Services(s)

Service Type: Base Logistics Services
Mandatory for: Los Angeles Space Force Base
Authorized Source of Supply: Pride Industries, Roseville, CA
Contracting Activity: 5700FA2816, Operational Contracting Division, Space Command Systems, Los Angeles Air Force Base, El Segundo, CA

Deletion

The following product(s) and service(s) are proposed for deletion to the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8920–01–E62–6847—Hot Roll Mix, 6/5 lb Bag 8920–01–E62–2147—Sweet Roll Mix, 6/4 lb Cans
8920–01–E62–1755—Hot Roll Mix, 6/4 lb Cans 8920–01–E62–6846—Sweet Roll Mix, 6/5 lb Bag
Authorized Source of Supply: Opportunity Village, Las Vegas, NV
Mandatory For: DEPT OF DEFENSE
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, DLA TROOP SUPPORT

8950–01–E62–3532—Poppy Seed, Whole, 6/20 oz. Bottles
Authorized Source of Supply: CDS Monarch, Webster, NY
Mandatory For: DEPT OF DEFENSE
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, DLA TROOP SUPPORT

7105–01–663–7984—Chair, Folding, Espresso
Authorized Source of Supply: MidWest Enterprises for the Blind, Inc., Kalamazoo, MI
Mandatory For: Total Government Requirement
Contracting Activity: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, GSA/FAS FURNITURE SYSTEMS MGT DIV

7510–00–NIB–0364—Coaster Set, Wooden
Authorized Source of Supply: Tarrant County Association for the Blind, Fort Worth, TX
Mandatory For: Total Government Requirement
Contracting Activity: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, GSA/FAS ADMIN SVCS ACQUISITION BR(2

Services(s)

Service Type:
Mandatory for: U.S. Air Force, Mailroom and Records Management Service, Langley AFB, Joint Base Langley-Eustis, VA,175 Sweeney Blvd., Joint Base Langley-Eustis, VA
Designated Source of Supply: VersAbility Resources, Inc., Hampton, VA
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, FA4800 633 CONS LGCP

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–01750 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Disability Accommodation Reimbursement Request Form

AGENCY: Corporation for National and Community Service.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Corporation for National and

Community Service (operating as AmeriCorps) is proposing to renew the information collection.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the individual and office listed in the **ADDRESSES** section by March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by the title of the information collection activity, by any of the following methods:

(1) Electronically through *www.regulations.gov* (preferred method).

(2) *By mail sent to:* AmeriCorps, Attention Arminda Pappas, 250 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20525.

(3) By hand delivery or by courier to the AmeriCorps mailroom at the mail address given in paragraph (2) above, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Comments submitted in response to this notice may be made available to the public through *regulations.gov.* For this reason, please do not include in your comments information of a confidential nature, such as sensitive personal information or proprietary information. If you send an email comment, your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the internet. Please note that responses to this public comment request containing any routine notice about the confidentiality of the communication will be treated as public comment that may be made available to the public, notwithstanding the inclusion of the routine notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Arminda Pappas at 202–492–0117 or by email to *APappas@americorps.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title of Collection: Disability Accommodation Reimbursement Request Form.

OMB Control Number: 3045–0179.

Type of Review: Renewal.

Respondents/Affected Public: Individuals, Businesses, Organizations, State, Local and Tribal Governments.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 20.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 7.

Abstract: AmeriCorps State and National grantees provide information to request reimbursement for services associated with reasonable accommodation of AmeriCorps service members. The information will be collected electronically via email by submission of this form and the receipt(s) for services. AmeriCorps seeks to renew the current information collection without revisions. The information collection will be used in the same manner as the existing application. AmeriCorps also seeks to continue using the current application until the revised application is approved by OMB. The current application is due to expire on March 31, 2026.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; to develop, acquire, install and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; to train personnel and to be able to respond to a collection of information, to search data sources, to complete and review the collection of information; and to transmit or otherwise disclose the information. All written comments will be available for public inspection on *regulations.gov.*

Mary Hyde,

Acting Chief of Program Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–01809 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6050–28–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

Notice of Record of Decision for the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement Master Plan and Installation Development at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada

AGENCY: Department of the Air Force.

ACTION: Notice of record of decision.

SUMMARY: On December 18, 2025, the Department of the Air Force (DAF) signed the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) Master Plan and Installation Development at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Daniel Fisher, NEPA Project Manager, by email at *daniel.fisher.26@us.af.mil* or by phone at 210–925–2738.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The DAF has decided implement the Proposed Action (Alternative 1) to designate 2,000 acres on the east side of Nellis Air Force Base for future development to support broad decision-making and provide the foundation for the efficient review of project-specific, tiered implementing actions.

The DAF decision documented in the ROD was based on matters discussed in the Final EIS, inputs from the public and regulatory agencies, and other relevant factors. The Final EIS was made available to the public on January 8, 2026 through the project website (*https://nellisafbeis.com/*), and a Notice of Availability was published in the **Federal Register** (Volume 91, Number 11, Page 2131) on January 16, 2026.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.* and Department of Defense National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures.

Crystle C. Poge,

Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–01765 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3911–44–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 25–1L]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urooj Zahra at (703) 695–6233, *urooj.zahra.civ@mail.mil,* or *dsca.ncr.rsrcmgmt.list.cns-mbx@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with attached Transmittal 25–1L.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
2800 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2800

November 4, 2025

The Honorable Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
H-209, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 25-1L. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 24-26 of March 12, 2024.

Sincerely,

Michael F. Miller
Director

Enclosure:
1. Transmittal

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–C

Transmittal No. 25–1L

REPORT OF ENHANCEMENT OR UPGRADE OF SENSITIVITY OF TECHNOLOGY OR CAPABILITY (SEC. 36(B)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) *Prospective Purchaser:* Government of Poland

(ii) *Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.:* 24–26

Date: March 12, 2024

Implementing Agency: Navy

Funding Source: National Funds

(iii) *Description:* On March 12, 2024, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 24–26 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of two hundred thirty-two (232) AIM–9X Sidewinder Block II Tactical Missiles; and sixteen (16) AIM–9X Sidewinder Block II Tactical Missile Guidance Units. Also included were missile containers; training aids; active optical target detectors; spares; support equipment; missile support; United States (U.S.) Government and contractor technical assistance; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost was $219.1 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted $181.3 million.

This transmittal notifies the inclusion of the following additional MDE items: one hundred and twenty (120) AIM–9X Sidewinder Block II tactical missiles. The following non-MDE items will also be included: missile containers; training aids; active optical target detectors; spares; support equipment; missile support; U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost of the new items is $100.1 million. The estimated MDE value will increase by $80.1 million to a revised $261.4 million. The estimated non-MDE value will increase by $20 million to a revised $57.8 million. The estimated total case value increases by $100.1 million to a revised $319.2 million.

(iv) *Significance:* This notification is provided as the additional MDE items were not enumerated in the original notification. The inclusion of these items represents an increase in capability over what was previously notified. The proposed sale will support Poland's capability to meet current and future threats by providing more flexibility and maintaining Poland's capability to counter regional threats.

(v) *Justification:* This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the U.S. by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) *Sensitivity of Technology:*

The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(vii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* November 4, 2025

[FR Doc. 2026–01716 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 25–49]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urooj Zahra at (703) 695–6233, *urooj.zahra.civ@mail.mil,* or *dsca.ncr.rsrcmgmt.list.cns-mbx@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with attached Transmittal 25–49 and Policy Justification.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
2800 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2800

October 31, 2025

The Honorable Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
H-209, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-49, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Singapore for defense services estimated to cost $353 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

Michael F. Miller
Director

Enclosures:
1. Transmittal
2. Policy Justification

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–C

Transmittal No. 25–49

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) *Prospective Purchaser:* Government of Singapore

(ii) *Total Estimated Value:*

Major Defense Equipment *	$ 0
Other	$353 million
TOTAL	$353 million

Funding Source: National Funds

(iii) *Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:* Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case SN–D–GFU was below congressional notification threshold at $27 million ($0 in MDE) and included United States (U.S.)

government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The Government of Singapore has requested the case be amended to include construction services at Ebbing Air National Guard Base and other related elements of logistics and program support. This amendment will cause the case to exceed the notification threshold, and thus notification of the entire program is required. The above notification requirements are combined as follows:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

None

Non-Major Defense Equipment:

Construction services at Ebbing Air National Guard Base, including studies and surveys; transportation support; U.S. government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) *Military Department:* Air Force (SN–D–GFU)

(v) *Prior Related Cases, if any:* None

(vi) *Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid:* None known at this time

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold:* None

(viii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* October 31, 2025

* as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Singapore—Ebbing Air National Guard Base Construction Services

The Government of Singapore has requested to buy construction services at Ebbing Air National Guard Base and other related elements of logistics and program support that will be added to a previously implemented case whose value was under the congressional notification threshold. The original Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case, valued at $27 million ($0 in MDE), included U.S. government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is $353 million.

This proposed sale will enhance the foreign policy and national security objectives of the U.S. by improving the security of a strategic partner that is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Asia.

The proposed sale will improve Singapore's capability to maintain operational readiness and interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces. Singapore will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

There are no principal contractors associated with this potential sale. At this time, the U.S. government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. government or contractor representatives to Singapore.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

[FR Doc. 2026–01715 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Modifications to the Reimbursement of Childbirth Support Services Under the TRICARE Childbirth and Breastfeeding Support Demonstration

AGENCY: Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of reimbursement modification.

SUMMARY: The Acting Director of the Defense Health Agency (DHA) is notifying the public of modifications to the reimbursement of certified labor doulas (CLDs) performing childbirth support services under the Childbirth and Breastfeeding Support Demonstration (CBSD).

DATES: The new reimbursement methodology will be effective for rates beginning March 1, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erica Ferron, 303–676–3626, *erica.c.ferron.civ@health.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 746 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 directed the Secretary to establish a five-year demonstration project under TRICARE to evaluate the cost, quality of care, and impact on maternal and fetal outcomes of covering the services of doulas and lactation consultants or counselors not otherwise TRICARE authorized, and to determine whether it would be appropriate to add permanent coverage to the TRICARE benefit. This demonstration was implemented as the CBSD, with details announced in a **Federal Register** notice (FRN) published by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, now referred to as the Assistant Secretary of War for Health Affairs (ASW(HA)) on October 29, 2021 (86 **Federal Register** (FR) 60006). The FRN prescribed the qualifications for the three extra medical maternal health providers (CLDs, certified lactation consultants, and certified lactation counselors), the number and type of services to be reimbursed, and the reimbursement rates for the services. The CBSD began on January 1, 2022, in the United States. The CBSD was modified for implementation overseas by an FRN published August 2, 2023 (88 FR 50850), with overseas coverage implemented on January 1, 2025. On April 11, 2024, the Director, DHA, published an FRN announcing a new reimbursement methodology for CLDs intended to create a Medicare-like reimbursement, where payment is adjusted annually to create a rate between Medicaid rates and private pay rates (89 FR 25617). The rate was to be updated on March 1 each year and could go up or down depending on state Medicaid rates. This methodology was expected to be durable but resulted in higher-than-expected variability from year to year.

This notice announces changes to the reimbursement methodology for childbirth support services intended to stabilize reimbursement of CLDs. For example, if DHA were to use the previously announced methodology for rates beginning March 1, 2026, the reimbursement rate for continuous labor support would be expected to decrease between $100.00 to $200.00 (depending on final Medicaid rates at the end of 2025) because state Medicaid programs added doula benefits with lower reimbursement rates, which drives down the TRICARE rate. Such a substantial decrease will likely result in fewer CLDs agreeing to provide care under the CBSD, negatively impacting beneficiary access to care and DHA's ability to complete its evaluation of the CBSD.

Due to concerns about this volatility, DHA is modifying reimbursement for childbirth support services so that the rate approved for March 1, 2025, will be considered a ''baseline.'' The baseline will be updated each year by an inflation factor (the Medicare Economic Index (MEI)). This rate will then be adjusted by the Medicare Geographic Adjustment Factor (GAF) to develop rates for each locality.

To prevent TRICARE rates from falling below Medicaid reimbursement,

the DHA Director, or designee, will approve a new baseline if it is found that TRICARE reimbursement is not keeping pace with Medicaid reimbursement. The new baseline would be established using the methodology announced in the 2024 FRN, with a change to step two and the addition of a new step four:

1. Identify the state Medicaid rates for states reimbursing for doula services.
2. Identify an appropriate Medicaid-to-Medicare Fee Index for obstetrical services. The fee index for each included state is capped at one.
3. Divide each state Medicaid rate by the Fee Index to develop a Medicare rate for that state.
4. Remove significant outliers.
5. Create a weighted average based on the number of TRICARE reimbursed deliveries that occur in each state. This weighted average would be the national reimbursement rate for childbirth support services under the CBSD.
6. Adjust the national rate by locality with the Medicare GAF for each locality.

Step 2 is modified to cap the fee index at one so that the Medicare-like rate for a state created in step 3 will never be lower than the Medicaid rate for that state. New step 4 is added to allow the THP Director to approve the removal of outliers, so that no one state rate can distort the TRICARE rate unduly. The DHA will evaluate state Medicaid doula rates annually to determine if a new baseline should be established, with a new baseline established only if it would create a rate higher than the rate from the previous year multiplied by the MEI. In other words, this change will ensure that childbirth support services rates will not decrease and that increases will be reasonably indexed to rates nationwide. Reimbursement rates for doulas are published by March 1 of each year at *https://www.health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Access-Cost-Quality-and-Safety/TRICARE-Health-Plan/Rates-and-Reimbursement.*

The modification to the reimbursement methodology for childbirth support services will result in annual incremental costs of about $280,000.00.

Dated: January 27, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2026–01803 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 25–102]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urooj Zahra at (703) 695–6233, *urooj.zahra.civ@mail.mil,* or *dsca.ncr.rsrcmgmt.list.cns-mbx@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with attached Transmittal 25–102, Policy Justification, and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
2800 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2800

December 29, 2025

The Honorable Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
H-209, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-102, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Denmark for defense articles and services estimated to cost $1.8 billion. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

Michael F. Miller
Director

Enclosures:
1. Transmittal
2. Policy Justification
3. Sensitivity of Technology

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–C

Transmittal No. 25–102

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) *Prospective Purchaser:* Government of Denmark

(ii) *Total Estimated Value:*

Major Defense Equipment *	$1.25 billion
Other	$ .55 billion
TOTAL	$1.80 billion

Funding Source: National Funds

(iii) *Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:*

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Three (3) P–8A Patrol Aircraft

Four (4) Multifunctional Distribution System Joint Tactical Radio Systems

Four (4) Guardian Laser Transmitter Assemblies for the AN/AAQ-24(V)N

Four (4) System processor replacements for AN/AAQ–24(V)N with Selective Availability Anti-spoofing Modules (SAASMs)

Eight (8) LN–251 with Embedded Global Positioning Systems/Inertial Navigations Systems with SAASMs

Non-Major Defense Equipment:

The following non-MDE items will be included: Tactical Open Mission Software; electro-optical and infrared MX–20HD systems; NexGEN Missile Warning Sensors for the AN/AAQ–24(V)N; AN/AAQ–2(V) acoustic systems; AN/APY–10 radar systems; ALQ–213 early warning management systems; A/N UPX–43 interrogators; KIV–78A cryptographic appliqués; A/N APX–123A Identification Friend or Foe transmitters; AN/ARC–210 ultra high frequency/very high frequency radios; AN/ALE–47 Countermeasures Dispenser System (CMDS) programmers; KY–100M communications security (COMSEC) devices; United States (U.S.) Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) *Military Department:* Navy (DE–P–LCE)

(v) *Prior Related Cases, if any:* None

(vi) *Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid:* None known at this time

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold:* See Attached Annex

(viii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* December 29, 2025

* as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Denmark—Multi-Mission Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance Aircraft P–8A

The Government of Denmark has requested to buy up to three (3) P–8A Patrol Aircraft; four (4) Multifunctional Distribution System Joint Tactical Radio Systems; four (4) Guardian Laser

Transmitter Assemblies for the AN/AAQ–24(V)N; four (4) system processor replacements for AN/AAQ–24(V)N with Selective Availability Anti-spoofing Modules (SAASMs); and eight (8) LN–251 with Embedded Global Positioning Systems/Inertial Navigations Systems with SAASMs. The following non-MDE items will be included: Tactical Open Mission Software; electro-optical and infrared MX–20HD systems; NexGEN Missile Warning Sensors for the AN/AAQ–24(V)N; AN/AAQ–2(V) acoustic systems; AN/APY–10 radar systems; ALQ–213 early warning management systems; A/N UPX–43 interrogators; KIV–78A cryptographic appliqués; A/N APX–123A Identification Friend or Foe transmitters; AN/ARC–210 ultra-high frequency/very high frequency radios; AN/ALE–47 Countermeasures Dispenser System (CMDS) programmers; KY–100M communications security (COMSEC) devices; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated cost is $1.8 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the U.S. by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will enhance Denmark's capability to meet current and future threats by providing a credible force that is capable of deterring adversaries and participating in NATO operations. The proposed sale will support its goal of improving national and territorial defense as well as interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces. Denmark will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be The Boeing Company, located in Arlington, VA. At this time, the U.S. Government is unaware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require 11 to 14 U.S. Government and contractor representatives to travel to Denmark for a duration of up to two years to support: aircraft fielding and maintenance, mission systems, training, and logistics and engineering technical assistance.

There will be no adverse impact on defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Transmittal No. 25–102

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex

Item No. vii

Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The P–8A aircraft is a militarized version of the Boeing 737–800 Next Generation (NG) commercial aircraft. The P–8A is a long-range antisubmarine and anti-surface warfare intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) aircraft capable of broad-area, maritime, and littoral operations.

2. The Multifunctional Information Distribution System—Joint Tactical Radio System (MIDS JTRS) is an advanced Link-16 command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) system. The MIDS–JTRS provides high-capacity, jam-resistant, digital communication links for exchange of near real-time tactical information, including both data and voice, among air, ground, and sea elements.

3. The Guardian Laser Transmitter Assembly (GLTA) is part of the AN/AAQ–24(V)N Direct Infrared Countermeasures (DIRCM) system. The GLTA accepts threat handoff from the mission workstation subsystem, tracks threats using an infrared (IR) camera, and provides high intensity laser jamming to defend against IR missile threats.

4. The Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures System (LAIRCM) System Processor Replacement (LSPR) analyzes the data from each Missile Warning Sensor and automatically deploys the appropriate countermeasure via the GLTA. The LSPR contains built-in-test circuitry.

5. The Embedded Global Positioning System (GPS) Inertial Navigation System (INS) (EGI) LN–251 is a sensor that combines GPS and inertial sensor inputs. The EGI/INS provides accurate location information for navigation and targeting.

6. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

7. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

8. A determination has been made that the Government of Denmark can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives as outlined in the Policy Justification.

9. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Denmark.

[FR Doc. 2026–01722 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 25–0M]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urooj Zahra at (703) 695–6233, *urooj.zahra.civ@mail.mil,* or *dsca.ncr.rsrcmgmt.list.cns-mbx@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with attached Transmittal 25–0M.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer,Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
2800 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2800

OCT 03 2025

The Honorable Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
H-209, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 25-0M. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 24-60 of September 24, 2024.

Sincerely,

Michael P. Miller
Director

Enclosure:
1. Transmittal
2. Regional Balance (Classified document provided under separate cover)

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–C

Transmittal No. 25–0M

REPORT OF ENHANCEMENT OR UPGRADE OF SENSITIVITY OF TECHNOLOGY OR CAPABILITY (SEC. 36(B)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) *Prospective Purchaser:* Government of Iraq

(ii) *Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No:* 24–60

Date: September 24, 2024

Military Department: Navy

Funding Source: Foreign Military Financing

(iii) *Description:* On September 24, 2024, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 24–60 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of the follow-on technical support (FOTS) for Iraq's vessel maintenance and repair (VMR) program, which may include ship repair; maintenance; sustainment; support services; repair; upgrades; overhaul services; associated labor and support; United States (U.S.) Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services of off-shore vessels, patrol boats and defenders of U.S. origin; fuel for quarterly trilateral exercises; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost was $65 million. There was no Major Defense Equipment (MDE) associated with this sale.

This transmittal notifies the addition of the following non-MDE items: continued follow-on technical support (FOTS) for Iraq's vessel maintenance and repair program, including off-shore vessels, patrol boats, and defenders; all shore ship repair, maintenance, sustainment, support services, repairs, upgrades, overhaul services, associated labor, and support for vessels of U.S. origin in the Iraq Navy fleet; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost of the new non-MDE items is $135 million. The estimated non-MDE and total case values will increase by $135 million to a revised $200 million. There is no MDE associated with this potential sale.

(iv) *Significance:* The proposed sale will improve Iraq's ability to meet current and future threats by enhancing the strength of its homeland defense.

(v) *Justification:* This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the U.S. by helping to improve the security of a strategic partner.

(vi) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* October 3, 2025

* as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

[FR Doc. 2026–01714 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 25–1M]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urooj Zahra at (703) 695–6233, *urooj.zahra.civ@mail.mil,* or *dsca.ncr.rsrcmgmt.list.cns-mbx@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with attached Transmittal 25–1M.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
2800 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2800

November 13, 2025

The Honorable Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
H-209, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 25-1M. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 21-65 of December 21, 2021.

Sincerely,

Michael F. Miller
Director

Enclosure:
1. Transmittal

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–C

Transmittal No. 25–1M

REPORT OF ENHANCEMENT OR UPGRADE OF SENSITIVITY OF TECHNOLOGY OR CAPABILITY (SEC. 36(B)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) *Prospective Purchaser:* Government of France

(ii) *Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.:* 21–65

Date: December 21, 2021

Implementing Agency: Navy

(iii) *Description:* On December 21, 2021, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 21–65 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of one (1) Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS), two (2) launcher configuration; and one (1) Advanced Arresting Gear (AAG), three (3) engine configuration. Also included were land-based testing and test spares; shipboard install; testing and certification support; shipboard spares; peculiar support equipment; government furnished equipment; multi-purpose reconfigurable training system; operator and maintainer training; integrated electronic technical manuals; drawings and interface control documents; technical assistance; contractor engineering technical services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost was $1.321 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted $0.848 billion of this total.

This transmittal notifies the inclusion of the following MDE items: one (1) Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS) and three (3) launcher configurations. The following non-MDE items are also included: EMALS launcher configuration land-based testing and test spares; shipboard installation services; testing and certification support; shipboard spares; peculiar support equipment; government-furnished equipment; multi-purpose reconfigurable training system; operator and maintainer training; integrated electronic technical manuals; drawings and interface control documents; technical assistance; contractor engineering technical services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total value of the new items is $755 million. The estimated non-MDE value will increase by $513 million to a revised $986 million. The estimated total case value will increase by $755

million to a revised $2.076 billion. MDE constitutes $1.09 billion of this total.

(iv) *Significance:* The inclusion of this MDE represents an increase in capability over what was previously notified.

(v) *Justification:* This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO Ally which is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) *Sensitivity of Technology:*

The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(vii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* November 13, 2025

[FR Doc. 2026–01719 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 25–05]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urooj Zahra at (703) 695–6233, *urooj.zahra.civ@mail.mil,* or *dsca.ncr.rsrcmgmt.list.cns-mbx@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with attached Transmittal 25–05 and Policy Justification.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
2800 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2800

NOV 13 2025

The Honorable Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
H-209, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-05, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Iraq for defense articles and services estimated to cost $100 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

Michael F. Miller
Director

Enclosures:
1. Transmittal
2. Policy Justification
3. Regional Balance (Classified document provided under separate cover)

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–C

Transmittal No. 25–05

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) *Prospective Purchaser:* Government of Iraq

(ii) *Total Estimated Value:*

Major Defense Equipment *	$ 0
Other	$100 million
TOTAL	$100 million

Funding Source: National Funds

(iii) *Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:* Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case IQ–B–URS was below congressional notification threshold at $41 million ($0 in MDE) and included Radio Access Points (RAP), handheld dismounted radios; radio base station systems; radio repeater systems; very high frequency vehicular radio systems; WiMax systems; intermediate power amplifier base station systems; intermediate power amplifier vehicular systems; Very Small Aperture Terminals; installation materials and kits; routers; switches; shelters; solar equipment; cameras and spare parts; personnel training and training equipment; studies and surveys; Contractor Logistics Support; United States (U.S.) Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The Government of Iraq has requested that the case be amended to include additional repeater systems and installation kits; high-capacity line of sight systems; RAP infrastructure (shelter, solar, camera, and air conditioner); and IT components (router, switch, and rack) to support a Country Wide Repeater System. This amendment will cause the case to exceed the notification threshold and thus notification of the entire program is required. The above notification requirements are combined as follows:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

None

Non-Major Defense Equipment:

The following non-MDE items will be included: Radio Access Points (RAP), handheld dismounted radios; radio base station systems; radio repeater systems; very high frequency vehicular radio systems; WiMax systems; intermediate power amplifier base station systems; intermediate power amplifier vehicular systems; Very Small Aperture Terminals; installation materials and kits; routers; switches; shelters; solar equipment; cameras and spare parts; personnel training and training equipment; studies and surveys; Contractor Logistics Support; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support; repeater systems and installation kits; high-capacity line of sight systems; RAP infrastructure (shelter, solar, camera, and air conditioner); and IT components (router, switch, and rack) to support a Country Wide Repeater System; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) *Military Department:* Army (IQ–B–URS)

(v) *Prior Related Cases, if any:* None

(vi) *Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid:* None known at this time

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold:* None

(viii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* November 13, 2025

* as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Iraq—Country Wide Repeater System

The Government of Iraq has requested to buy Radio Access Points (RAP), handheld dismounted radios; radio base station systems; radio repeater systems; very high frequency vehicular radio systems; WiMax systems; intermediate power amplifier base station systems; intermediate power amplifier vehicular systems; Very Small Aperture Terminals; installation materials and kits; routers; switches; shelters; solar equipment; cameras and spare parts; personnel training and training equipment; studies and surveys; Contractor Logistics Support; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support; repeater systems and installation kits; high-capacity line of sight systems; RAP infrastructure (shelter, solar, camera, and air conditioner); and IT components (router, switch, and rack) to support a Country Wide Repeater System; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is $100 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the U.S. by helping to improve the security of a strategic partner.

The proposed sale will improve Iraq's critical command-and-control capabilities, bolstering its defense against regional threats. This strengthens Iraq's ability to protect its borders, energy infrastructure, and residents, while advancing U.S. security interests. Iraq will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be L3Harris Corporation, located in Rochester, NY. At this time, the U.S. government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of two U.S. government and five U.S. contractor representatives to Iraq for a duration of five years to support quarterly program management reviews, provide engineering consulting and technical assessments for equipment upgrades and growth of the CWRS, and to conduct in-country training.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

[FR Doc. 2026–01723 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 25–1R]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urooj Zahra at (703) 695–6233, *urooj.zahra.civ@mail.mil,* or *dsca.ncr.rsrcmgmt.list.cns-mbx@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with attached Transmittal 25–1R.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
2800 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2800

November 7, 2025

The Honorable James E. Risch
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 25-1R. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 17-12 of June 23, 2017.

Sincerely,

Michael F. Miller
Director

Enclosure:
1. Transmittal

cc:
The Honorable Jeanne Shaheen
Ranking Member

BILLING CODE6001–FR–C

Transmittal No. 25–1R

REPORT OF ENHANCEMENT OR UPGRADE OF SENSITIVITY OF TECHNOLOGY OR CAPABILITY (SEC. 36(B)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) *Prospective Purchaser:* Government of Australia

(ii) *Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.:* 17–12

Date: June 23, 2017

Implementing Agency: Air Force

(iii) *Description:* On June 23, 2017, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 17–12 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of up to five (5) Gulfstream G–550 aircraft modified to integrate Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Electronic Warfare (AISREW) mission systems, Global Positioning System (GPS) capability, secure communications, aircraft defensive systems; spares, including whole life costs of airborne and ground segments; aircraft modification and integration; ground systems for data processing and crew training; ground support equipment; publications and technical data; United States (U.S.) Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; flight test and certification; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost was $1.3 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted $.04 billion of this total.

On August 26, 2020, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 20–0J of Australia's request for the inclusion of the following non-MDE items and services: spares and repair/return parts; consumables and support equipment; publications and technical documentation; maintenance, training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor flight test and certification, aircraft modification and integration, engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. These additional items resulted in an increase in non-MDE cost of $500 million, causing a revised total cost for non-MDE of $1.76 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) remained $.04 billion. The total estimated case value increased by $500 million to $1.8 billion.

This transmittal notifies the addition of the following non-MDE items: follow-on sustainment support of the Royal Australian Air Force's Gulfstream G–550 aircraft modified with airborne intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and electronic warfare (AISREW) mission systems; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost of the new items is $230 million. The estimated total case will increase by $230 million to a revised $2.03 billion. There is no MDE associated with this sale.

(iv) *Significance:* The proposed sale will support Australia's efforts to modernize its electronic warfare support

capability and increase interoperability between the U.S. Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force.

(v) *Justification:* This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the U.S. Australia is one of the most important U.S. allies in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the region. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist our ally in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

(vi) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* November 7, 2025

[FR Doc. 2026–01717 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 25–74]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urooj Zahra at (703) 695–6233, *urooj.zahra.civ@mail.mil,* or *dsca.ncr.rsrcmgmt.list.cns-mbx@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with attached Transmittal 25–74, Policy Justification, and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
2800 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2800

November 14, 2025

The Honorable Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
H-209, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-74, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Germany for defense articles and services estimated to cost $3.5 billion. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

Michael F. Miller
Director

Enclosures:
1. Transmittal
2. Policy Justification
3. Sensitivity of Technology

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–C

Transmittal No. 25–74

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) *Prospective Purchaser:* Government of Germany

(ii) *Total Estimated Value:*

Major Defense Equipment *	$3.0 billion
Other	$500 million
TOTAL	$3.5 billion

(iii) *Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:*

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

One hundred seventy-three (173) Standard Missile 6 (SM–6) Block I

Five hundred seventy-seven (577) Standard Missile 2 (SM–2) Block IIIC

Non-Major Defense Equipment:

The following additional non-MDE items will also be included: MK 21 Mod 3 Vertical Launch System (VLS) canisters; MK 13 Mod 1 VLS canisters; missile and support test equipment component parts; engineering, integration, and test (EI&T) materiel and support required to produce SM–6 Block I and SM–2 Block IIIC missiles; special test and handling equipment; training and training equipment aids; technical publications data; United States (U.S.) Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; related studies and analysis support; and product life cycle sustainment support.

(iv) *Military Department:* Navy (GY–P–ALM, GY–P–GRN)

(v) *Prior Related Cases, if any:* None

(vi) *Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid:* None known at this time

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold:* See Attached Annex

(viii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* November 14, 2025

* as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Germany—Standard Missile 6 Block I and Standard Missile 2 Block IIIC

The Government of Germany has requested to buy up to one hundred seventy three (173) Standard Missile 6 (SM–6) Block I missiles and up to five hundred seventy seven (577) Standard Missile 2 Block IIIC missiles, along with the non-MDE inclusion of MK 21 and MK 13 Vertical Launch System (VLS) missile transport, storage and launch canisters into which are installed SM–6 Block I and SM–2 Block IIIC missiles, respectively. The following additional non-MDE items will also be included: MK 21 Mod 3 Vertical Launch System (VLS) canisters; MK 13 Mod 1 VLS canisters; missile and support test equipment component parts; engineering, integration, and test (EI&T) materiel and support required to produce SM–6 Block I and SM–2 Block IIIC missiles; special test and handling equipment; training and training equipment aids; technical publications data; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; related studies and analysis support; and product life cycle sustainment support. The total estimated cost is $3.5 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the U.S. by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve Germany's capability to meet current and future threats by providing integrated air and missile defense capabilities deployable from their future Aegis Weapon System equipped F127 class surface combatants, bolstering Germany's capacity to present a credible deterrence to regional strategic competitors. The proposed sale will also improve Germany's ability to operate alongside U.S. and Allied naval forces in facing a full spectrum of maritime threats. Germany will have no difficulty absorbing these missiles into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be RTX Corporation, with locations in Camden, AR; Tucson, AZ; and Huntsville, AL. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Germany.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Transmittal No. 25–74

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex

Item No. vii

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology:*

1. The Standard Missile-6 (SM–6) is a surface Navy anti-air missile that provides area and ship self-defense. The missile is intended to project power and contribute to raid annihilation by destroying manned fixed and rotary wing aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles, and cruise missiles. It was designed to fulfill the need for a vertically launched, extended range missile compatible with the Aegis Weapon System to be used against extended range threats at sea, near land, and over land. The SM–6 combines the tested legacy of Standard Missile 2 (SM–2) propulsion and ordnance with an active radio frequency seeker allowing for over-the-horizon engagements and enhanced capability at extended ranges.

2. The SM–2 Block IIIC maximizes existing SM–6 Block I active and SM–2 semi-active missile technology to deliver a low cost, medium range, dual mode, active semi-active missile. The guidance, ordnance and power, and control and telemetry sections are derived from SM–6 Block I, and the dual thrust rocket motor and missile canisters are derived from SM–2.

3. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

4. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

5. A determination has been made that Germany can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Germany.

[FR Doc. 2026–01720 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 25–85]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urooj Zahra at (703) 695–6233, *urooj.zahra.civ@mail.mil,* or *dsca.ncr.rsrcmgmt.list.cns-mbx@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with attached Transmittal 25–85, Policy Justification, and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
2800 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2800

November 19, 2025

The Honorable Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
H-209, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-85, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Japan for defense articles and services estimated to cost $82 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

Michael F. Miller
Director

Enclosures:
1. Transmittal
2. Policy Justification
3. Sensitivity of Technology

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–C

Transmittal No. 25–85

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) *Prospective Purchaser:* Government of Japan

(ii) *Total Estimated Value:*

Major Defense Equipment *	$30 million
Other	$52 million
TOTAL	$82 million

(iii) *Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:* Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case JA–D–AAQ was below congressional notification threshold at $81.04 million ($14.81 million in major defense equipment (MDE)). The Government of Japan has requested that the case be amended to include twenty-eight (28) GBU–53 Small Diameter Bombs-Increment II (SDB–II) all-up-rounds (AURs). This amendment will cause the case to exceed the notification threshold, and thus notification of the entire program is required. The above notification requirements are combined as follows:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

One-hundred-twenty (120) GBU–39 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment I (SDB–I) all-up-rounds (AURs)

Twenty-eight (28) GBU–53 SDB–IIs (AURs)

Thirty (30) KMU–556 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) tail kits for GBU–31

Twenty (20) KMU–559 JDAM tail kits

for GBU–32
Twenty-four (24) KMU–572 JDAM tail kits for GBU–38
Twenty-four (24) MK–82 500 lb general purpose bombs
Thirty (30) MK–84 2,000 lb general purpose bombs
Twenty-one (21) BLU–110 1,000 lb general purpose bombs

Non-Major Defense Equipment:
The following non-MDE will also be included: FMU–139 joint programmable fuzes; DSU–38 laser sensors; practice bombs and bomb components; weapons and weapon support equipment; major modifications and maintenance support; training aids, devices, and spare parts; spare and repair parts, consumables, accessories, and repair and return support; classified software delivery and support; classified publications and technical documentation; transportation support; studies and surveys; United States (U.S.) Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) *Military Department:* Air Force (JA–D–AAQ)

(v) *Prior Related Cases, if any:* None

(vi) *Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid:* None known at this time

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold:* See Attached Annex

(viii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* November 19, 2025

* as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Japan—Munitions

The Government of Japan has requested to buy twenty-eight (28) GBU–53 Small Diameter Bombs-Increment II (SDB–II) all-up-rounds (AURs) that will be added to a previously implemented case whose value was under the congressional notification threshold. The original Foreign Military Sales case was valued at $81.04 million ($14.81 million in major defense equipment (MDE)). This notification is for a combined total of one-hundred-twenty (120) GBU–39 Small Diameter Bombs-Increment I (SDB–I); twenty-eight (28) GBU–53 SDB–IIs (AURs); thirty (30) KMU–556 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) tail kits for GBU–31; twenty (20) KMU–559 JDAM tail kits for GBU–32; twenty-four (24) KMU–572 JDAM tail kits for GBU–38; twenty-four (24) MK–82 500 lb general purpose (GP) bombs; thirty (30) MK–84 2,000 lb GP bombs; and twenty-one (21) BLU–110 1,000 lb GP bombs. The following non-MDE will also be included: FMU–139 joint programmable fuzes; DSU–38 laser sensors; practice bombs and bomb components; weapons and weapon support equipment; major modifications and maintenance support; training aids, devices, and spare parts; spare and repair parts, consumables, accessories, and repair and return support; classified software delivery and support; classified publications and technical documentation; transportation support; studies and surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is $82 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the U.S. by improving the security of a major ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in the Indo-Pacific region.

The proposed sale will improve Japan's capability to meet current and future threats by providing stand-off capability via advanced, long-range strike systems for employment on Japan Air Self-Defense Force fighter aircraft. Japan will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be The Boeing Company, located in Arlington, VA; and RTX Corporation, located in Arlington, VA. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Japan.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Transmittal No. 25–85

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex

Item No. vii

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology:*

1. The GBU–39 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment I (SDB–I) all-up-round (AUR) is a 250 lb bomb with a GPS-aided inertial navigation system. It is a small, autonomous, day or night and adverse weather, conventional, air-to-ground precision glide weapon able to strike fixed and stationary re-locatable non-hardened targets from standoff ranges. It is intended to provide aircraft with an ability to carry a high number of bombs because aircraft are able to carry four SDBs in place of one 2,000-lb bomb.

2. The GBU–53 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment II (SDB–II) AUR is a 250 lb air-to-ground munition with precision-guided and semiautonomous capabilities used to defeat targets in adverse weather. The SDB–II has deployable wings and fins and uses Global Positioning System/Inertial Navigation System (GPS/INS) guidance, network-enabled datalink (Link-16 and ultra-high frequency datalink), and a multi-mode seeker to autonomously search, acquire, track, and defeat a variety of moving or stationary targets at standoff range in a variety of attack modes. The SDB–II employs a multi-effects warhead (blast, fragmentation, and shaped-charge) for maximum lethality against armored and soft targets. The SDB–II weapon system consists of the tactical AUR weapon, a 4-place common carriage system, and a mission planning system munitions application program.

3. Joint Direct-Attack Munitions (JDAMs) consist of a bomb body paired with a warhead-specific tail kit containing a GPS/INS guidance capability that converts unguided free-fall bombs into accurate, adverse weather smart munitions. The JDAM weapon can be delivered from modest standoff ranges at high or low altitudes against a variety of land and surface targets during the day or night. JDAMs can receive target coordinates via preplanned mission data from the delivery aircraft, by onboard aircraft sensors during captive carry, or from a third-party source via manual or automated aircrew cockpit entry.

a. The GBU–31 is a 2,000 lb JDAM, consisting of a KMU–556 tail kit and BLU–117 or MK–84 bomb body;

b. The GBU–32 is a 1,000 lb JDAM consisting of a KMU–559 tail kit and BLU–110 or MK–83 bomb body;

c. The GBU–38 is a 500 lb JDAM, consisting of a KMU–572 tail kit and BLU–111 or MK–82 bomb body.

4. The MK–82 general purpose (GP) bomb is a 500 lb, free-fall, unguided, low-drag weapon. The MK–82 is designed for soft, fragment-sensitive targets and is not intended for hard targets or penetrations. The explosive filling is usually tritonal, though other compositions have sometimes been used.

5. The MK–84 general purpose (GP) bomb is a 2,000 lb, free-fall, unguided, low-drag weapon. The MK–84 is designed for soft, fragment-sensitive targets and is not intended for hard targets or penetrations. The explosive filling is usually tritonal, though other compositions have sometimes been used.

6. The FMU–139 joint programmable fuze (JPF) is a multi-delay, multi-arm, and proximity sensor compatible with general purpose blast, frag, and hardened-target penetrator weapons. The JPF settings are cockpit-selectable in flight.

7. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

8. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

9. A determination has been made that Japan can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

10. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Japan.

[FR Doc. 2026–01721 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 25–80]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urooj Zahra at (703) 695–6233, *urooj.zahra.civ@mail.mil,* or *dsca.ncr.rsrcmgmt.list.cns-mbx@mail.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with attached Transmittal 25–80, Policy Justification, and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE6001–FR–P

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
2800 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2800

November 12, 2025

The Honorable Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
H-209, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-80, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Denmark for defense articles and services estimated to cost $318.4 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

Michael F. Miller
Director

Enclosures:
1. Transmittal
2. Policy Justification
3. Sensitivity of Technology

BILLING CODE6001–FR–C

Transmittal No. 25–80

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) *Prospective Purchaser:* Government of Denmark

(ii) *Total Estimated Value:*

Major Defense Equipment* ..	$270.2 million
Other	$48.2 million
Total	$318.4 million

(iii) *Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:*

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Up to three-hundred forty (340) AIM–9X Block II Sidewinder tactical missiles

Up to thirty-four (34) AIM–9X Block II tactical guidance units

Non-Major Defense Equipment:

The following non-MDE items will also be included: training aids; weapon software; training; support equipment; spare and repair parts; publications and technical documentation; transportation; United States (U.S.) Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) *Military Department:* Navy (DE–P–AEI)

(v) *Prior Related Cases, if any:* DE–P–AEC; DE–P–AEF)

(vi) *Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid:* None known at this time

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold:* See Attached Annex

(viii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* November 12, 2025

* as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Denmark—AIM–9X Block II Tactical Missiles

The Government of Denmark has requested to buy up to three-hundred forty (340) AIM–9X Block II Sidewinder tactical missiles and up to thirty-four (34) AIM–9X Block II tactical guidance units. The following non-MDE items will also be included: training aids; weapon software; training; support equipment; spare and repair parts; publications and technical documentation; transportation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated cost is $318.4 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the U.S. by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve Denmark's capability to meet current and future threats by ensuring its aviation forces' interoperability with the U.S. and other allied forces as well as their ability to contribute to missions of mutual interest. Denmark currently operates the AIM–9X missile system with F–35A aircraft and ground-based air defense and will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be RTX Corporation, located in Arlington, VA. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of four U.S. Government and four contractor representatives to Denmark on a temporary basis in conjunction with program technical oversight and support requirements.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Transmittal No. 25–80

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex

Item No. vii

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology:*

1. The AIM–9X Block II and Block II+ (Plus) Sidewinder missile represents a substantial increase in missile acquisition and kinematics performance over the AIM–9M and replaces the AIM–9X Block I configuration. The missile includes a high off-boresight seeker, enhanced countermeasure rejection capability, a low drag/high angle of attack airframe, and the ability to integrate the Helmet Mounted Cueing System. The software algorithms are the most sensitive portion of the AIM–9X missile. The most current AIM–9X Block II/II+ Operational Flight Software is developed for international partner countries and is authorized for export by U.S. policy; it provides fifth-generation infrared capabilities such as lock-on-after-launch, weapons data link, surface attack, and surface launch. No software source code or algorithms will be released.

2. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

3. A determination has been made that Denmark can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

4. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

5. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Denmark.

[FR Doc. 2026–01718 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–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: EC26–53–000.
Applicants: Oaktree Capital Holdings, LLC, Brookfield U.S. Company LLC.
Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Oaktree Capital Holdings, LLC, et al.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5228.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/13/26.

Docket Numbers: EC26–54–000.
Applicants: Carr Street Generating Station, L.P.
Description: Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Carr Street Generating Station, L.P.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5229.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/13/26.

Docket Numbers: EC26–55–000.
Applicants: Midway-Sunset Cogeneration Company.
Description: Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Midway-Sunset Cogeneration Company.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5233.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/13/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER15–1706–009.
Applicants: Newark Energy Center, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Informational Filing Pursuant to Schedule 2 of PJM to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5206.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER19–90–008.
Applicants: Clean Energy Future—Lordstown, LLC.
Description: Refund Report: Refund Report to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 1/26/26.
Accession Number: 20260126–5159.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

Docket Numbers: ER23–2492–003.
Applicants: Gunvor USA LLC.
Description: Notice of Change in Status of Gunvor USA LLC.
Filed Date: 1/21/26.
Accession Number: 20260121–5188.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/11/26.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1315–003; ER25–1437–003; ER25–1744–004.
Applicants: Appleseed Solar, LLC, Bronson Solar, LLC, Willow Creek Wind Project, LLC.
Description: Notice of Change in Status of Willow Creek Wind Project, LLC, et al.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5231.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1120–000.
Applicants: Duke Energy Progress, LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: DEP–NCEMC Revised NITSA SA No. 134 to be effective 3/26/2026.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5205.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1121–000.
Applicants: New York Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: NYISO 205: Amended Interconnection Agreement between NYISO and HQ to be effective 2/16/2026.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5209.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1122–000.
Applicants: Basin Electric Power Cooperative, Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Basin Electric Power Cooperative

submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: Basin Electric Power Cooperative Formula Rate Filing (Miles City DC Tie) to be effective 4/1/2026.

Filed Date: 1/26/26.

Accession Number: 20260126–5094.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1123–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–01–26_SA 4663 METC-Coldwater River Solar GIA (S1062) to be effective 1/13/2026.

Filed Date:

Filed Date: 1/26/26.

Accession Number: 20260126–5107.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1124–000.

Applicants: Clearway Power Marketing LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 1/27/2026.

Filed Date: 1/26/26.

Accession Number: 20260126–5138.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1125–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc., Western Area Power Administration—Upper Great Plains Region.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Western Area Power Administration—Upper Great Plains Region submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: Western Area Power Administration—UGP Region—Formula Rate FIling to be effective 4/1/2026.

Filed Date: 1/26/26.

Accession Number: 20260126–5141.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1126–000.

Applicants: PacifiCorp.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Order No. 898-Related Revisions to Transmission Formula Rate to be effective 1/1/2026.

Filed Date: 1/26/26.

Accession Number: 20260126–5151.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1127–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–01–26_SA 2395 MidAmerican-ITC Midwest 5th Rev GIA (H021 J041) to be effective 1/16/2026.

Filed Date: 1/26/26.

Accession Number: 20260126–5152.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1128–000.

Applicants: North Rosamond Solar, LLC.

Description: Petition for Limited Waiver of North Rosamond Solar, LLC.

Filed Date: 1/23/26.

Accession Number: 20260123–5235.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1129–000.

Applicants: Wind Park Bear Creek, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Market-Based Rate Application and Request for Expedited Action to be effective 1/27/2026.

Filed Date: 1/26/26.

Accession Number: 20260126–5167.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1130–000.

Applicants: New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: NYISO 205: EPCA for the Class Year 2021 LI SDU SA2942 to be effective 1/9/2026.

Filed Date: 1/26/26.

Accession Number: 20260126–5181.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1131–000.

Applicants: Tip Top Solar Energy Center LLC.

Description: Initial Rate Filing: MBR Application to be effective 4/1/2026.

Filed Date: 1/26/26.

Accession Number: 20260126–5234.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1132–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Western Area Power Administration—CRSP Formula Rate to be effective 4/1/2026.

Filed Date: 1/26/26.

Accession Number: 20260126–5266.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (*https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp*) by querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01787 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. EL26–31–000]

Tucson Electric Power Company, UNS Electric, Inc., UniSource Energy Development Company, Tucson Electric Power Company; Notice of Institution of Section 206 Proceeding and Refund Effective Date

On January 26, 2026, the Commission issued an order in Docket No. EL26–31–000 pursuant to section 206 of the Federal Power Act (FPA), 16 U.S.C. 824e, instituting an investigation to determine whether Sellers' market-based rate authority in the Tucson Electric balancing authority area is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential, or otherwise unlawful. *Tucson Electric Power Company et al.,* 194 FERC ¶ 61,068 (2026).

The refund effective date in Docket No. EL26–31–000 established pursuant to section 206(b) of the FPA, will be the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Any interested person desiring to be heard in Docket No. EL26–31–000 must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate, with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.214 (2025), within 21 days of the date of issuance of the order.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (*http://www.ferc.gov*) using the ''eLibrary'' link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. From FERC's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the

docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field. User assistance is available for eLibrary and the FERC's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at 202–502–6652 (toll free at 1–866–208–3676) or email at *ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov,* or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502–8371, TTY (202)502–8659. Email the Public Reference Room at *public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.*

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments, protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the ''eFile'' link at *http://www.ferc.gov.* In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01786 Filed 1–28–26; 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: PR26–26–000.
Applicants: Buffalo Run Pipeline LLC.
Description: § 284.123 Rate Filing: Rate Election and Revised Statement of Operating Conditions to be effective 4/1/2026.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5178.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/13/26.

Docket Numbers: PR26–27–000.
Applicants: Bull Run Pipeline LLC.
Description: § 284.123 Rate Filing: Rate Election and Revised Statement of Operating Conditions to be effective 4/1/2026.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5181.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/13/26.

Docket Numbers: PR26–28–000.
Applicants: Rocky Mountain Natural Gas LLC.
Description: § 284.123 Rate Filing: Rocky Mountain Natural Gas SOC Filing to be effective 1/1/2026.
Filed Date: 1/26/26.
Accession Number: 20260126–5000.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/17/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–398–000.
Applicants: Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Neg Rate Agmt—Koch Energy 22976, Eff 12.1.25 to be effective 12/1/2025.
Filed Date: 1/22/26.
Accession Number: 20260122–5130.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/3/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–399–000.
Applicants: Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Neg Rate Agreements, Eff. 1.1.26 to be effective 1/1/2026.
Filed Date: 1/22/26.
Accession Number: 20260122–5133.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/3/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–400–000.
Applicants: Alliance Pipeline L.P.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: PAL Negotiated Rate Agreements 2026–01–22 to be effective 1/22/2026.
Filed Date: 1/22/26.
Accession Number: 20260122–5139.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/3/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–401–000.
Applicants: Midship Pipeline Company, LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Midship Pipeline Administrative Updates to Tariff to be effective 2/22/2026.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5106.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/4/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–402–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: MEP January 2026 NRA Amendment Filing (ARM) to be effective 1/24/2026.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5131.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/4/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–403–000.
Applicants: Alliance Pipeline L.P.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: PAL Negotiated Rate Agreements 2026–01–23 to be effective 1/23/2026.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5158.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/4/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–404–000.
Applicants: Rockies Express Pipeline LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: REX 2026–01–23 Negotiated Rate Agreement to be effective 1/24/2026.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5161.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/4/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–405–000.
Applicants: Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: 1.23.26 Negotiated Rates—Mercuria Energy America, LLC H–7540–89 to be effective 1/23/2026.
Filed Date: 1/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260123–5194.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/4/26.

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.

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.

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: January 26, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01788 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OAR–2019–0489; FRL–13194–01–OMS]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Control of Air Pollution From Motor Vehicles: Tier 3 Motor Vehicle Emission Standards (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), Control of Air Pollution from Motor Vehicles: Tier 3 Motor Vehicle Emission Standards (EPA ICR Number 0783.66, OMB Control Number 2060–0104) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of this ICR, which is currently approved through January 31, 2026. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on July 22, 2025, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing the Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2019–0489, to the EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method) or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

Submit written comments and recommendations to OMB for the proposed information collection 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: David Wright, Implementation, Analysis and Compliance Division, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2000 Traverwood, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105; telephone number: 734–214–4467; fax number 734–214–4869; email address: *wright.davida@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through January 31, 2026. 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.

Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on July 22, 2025, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: Under Sections 202(a) and 202(k) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7521), EPA finalized regulations to set more stringent vehicle emission standards beginning in model year 2017, as part of a systems approach to addressing the impacts of motor vehicles and fuels on air quality and public health. The Tier 3 vehicle emission standards, which are the subject of this ICR, reduce both tailpipe and evaporative emissions from passenger cars, light-duty trucks, medium-duty passenger vehicles, and some heavy-duty vehicles. The Tier 3 vehicle standards are harmonized with California's Low Emission Vehicle Program—LEVIII standards, creating a federal vehicle emissions program allowing automakers to sell the same vehicles in all 50 states. This ICR covers the information that affected respondents must provide to the Agency. Any information submitted to the Agency for which a claim of confidentiality is made is safeguarded according to policies set forth in CFR title 40, chapter 1, part 2, subpart B—Confidentiality of Business Information (see 40 CFR part 2).

Form Numbers: Light-duty Cover of Outside Useful Life System (5800–257); Light-duty Conversion of Intermediate Age System (5800–258); Tier 3 Light-duty FTP and SFTP AB&T Reporting (5900–471); Tier 3 Heavy-duty NMOG+NO_X, Evaporative and Cold NMHC AB&T Reporting (5900–470); EPA Generic Electric Vehicle FE Label Calculator (PFN–3420–3); EPA Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle Calculator (PFN–3420–4).

Respondents/affected entities: Light-duty vehicle and light-duty truck manufacturers, Independent commercial importers, On-highway heavy-duty engine & vehicle (>8,500 lbs GVWR) manufacturers Alternative fuel converters.

Respondent's obligation to respond: The respondent's obligation to respond is voluntary, but respondents who choose not to respond cannot obtain a Certificate of Conformity, and therefore cannot introduce their products into commerce in the U.S.

Estimated number of respondents: 49 (total).

Frequency of response: As needed.

Total estimated burden: 509,869 hours (per respondent, per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: $80,440,103 (per year), includes $43,090,093 annualized capital and operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in Estimates: There is a decrease of 14,475 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This decrease is primarily due to the reduction in the burden estimated for the fuel economy information collection. The reduction in this information collection was offset by increases in the burden for the Tier 3 emissions, in-use verification, and defect reporting information collections.

Courtney Kerwin,

Deputy Director, Data & Enterprise Programs Division.

[FR Doc. 2026–01732 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OAR–2021–0084; FRL–13208–01–OMS]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; NESHAP for Mercury (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), NESHAP for Mercury (EPA ICR Number 0113.15, OMB Control Number 2060–0097) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through January 31, 2026. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on August 6, 2024 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

DATES: Comments may be submitted on or before March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–OAR–2021–0084, to EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), by email to *a-and-r-docket@epa.gov,* or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

Submit written comments and recommendations to OMB for the proposed information collection 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: Titel, Aiden, Sector Policies and Program Division (D243–05), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711; telephone number: (919) 541–4836; email address: *titel.aiden@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through January 31, 2026. 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.

Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on August 6, 2024 during a 60-day comment period (89 FR 63933). This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: The Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Mercury (40 CFR part 61, subpart E) apply to existing facilities and new facilities which process mercury ore to recover mercury, use mercury chlor-alkali cells to produce chlorine gas and alkali metal hydroxide, and incinerate or dry wastewater treatment plant sludge. New facilities include those that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 61, subpart E. In general, all NESHAP standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. They are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance, and are required of all affected facilities subject to NESHAP.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Mercury ore processing facilities, sludge incineration plants, and sludge drying plants.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (40 CFR part 61, subpart E).

Estimated number of respondents: 100 (total).

Frequency of response: Initially, annually, semiannually.

Total estimated burden: 16,500 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

Total estimated cost: $2,260,000 (per year which includes no annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: The decrease in burden from the most recently approved ICR is due to an adjustment(s). The adjustment decrease in burden from the most recently approved ICR for new and existing facilities is due primarily to a program change in a very similar Part 63 regulation for Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali plants. Beginning on May 6, 2025, any amount of mercury emissions from mercury cell chlor-alkali plants are prohibited pursuant to 40 CFR part 63, subpart IIIII. It is assumed that the single mercury cell chlor-alkali facility will either convert its one mercury cell unit to a non-mercury technology (its other units are already using non-mercury technology) or close that mercury cell unit and thereafter rely solely on its other non-mercury units for chlorine production (87 FR 27002). As such, the one mercury cell chlor-alkali plant that was accounted for in the most recently approved ICR is not expected to be in operation.

Courtney Kerwin,

Deputy Director, Data and Enterprise Programs Division.

[FR Doc. 2026–01736 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifiers: CMS–10391 and 10906]

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 March 2, 2026.

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:* Methods for Assuring Access to Covered Medicaid Services Under 42 CFR 447.203 and 447.204; *Use:* Sections 447.203 and 447.204 require that states: ''assure that payments are consistent with efficiency, economy, and quality of care and are sufficient to enlist enough providers so that care and services are available under the plan at least to the extent that such care and services are available to the general population in the geographic area.'' The information is used by states to: document that access to care is in compliance with section 1902(a)(30)(A) of the Social Security Act, identify issues with access within a state's Medicaid program, and inform any necessary programmatic changes to address issues with access to care. CMS will use the information to monitor ongoing compliance with section 1902(a)(30)(A) of the Social Security Act, and to make informed approval decisions on State plan amendments that propose to make Medicaid rate reductions or restructure payment rates. Beneficiaries, providers, and other affected stakeholders may use the information to raise access issues to state Medicaid agencies and work with agencies to address those issues. *Form Number:* CMS–10391 (OMB control number: 0938–1134); *Frequency:* Annually; *Affected Public:* State, Local, or Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 51; *Total Annual Responses:* 346; *Total Annual Hours:* 15,305. (For questions regarding this collection contact Jocelyn Velez at 410–786–2367.)

2. *Type of Information Collection Request:* New collection (Request for a new OMB control number); *Title of Information Collection:* Provider Directory Data for Medicare Plan Finder; *Use:* Medicare Plan Finder (MPF) is an online tool where current and prospective beneficiaries can explore their Medicare coverage options. On MPF, individuals can shop for Medicare coverage options and make choices based on a variety of search criteria, such as plan benefits, premiums, deductibles, and star ratings. Previously, MPF had not included search capability or information on MA organizations contracted provider networks.

To simplify and streamline the Medicare beneficiary shopping experience, CMS is expanding the existing requirements applicable to MA organizations regarding their provider directories that requires MA organizations to: (1) make the information described in 42 CFR 422.111(b)(3)(i) available to CMS/HHS for publication online in accordance with guidance from CMS/HHS; (2) submit or otherwise make available their plan provider directory data, that is the requirements found under § 422.111(b)(3)(i), available to CMS/HHS in a format, manner, and timeframe determined by CMS/HHS; (3) update the information subject to § 422.111(m) within 30 days of the date an MA organization becomes aware of a change; and (4) attest, in a format and manner and at times determined by CMS/HHS, that all information submitted or otherwise made available to CMS/HHS under paragraph (m) is accurate. *Form Number:* CMS–10906 (OMB 0938–TBD); *Frequency:* Once and yearly; *Affected Public:* Private sector; *Number of Respondents:* 700; *Total Annual Responses:* 1,400; *Total Annual Hours:* 6,300. (For questions regarding this collection contact Jim Canavan at 410–786–5223.)

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Division of Information Collections and Regulatory Impacts, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–01780 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

[Office of Management and Budget #: 0970–0427]

Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Head Start Program Information Report

AGENCY: Office of Head Start, 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) Office of Head Start (OHS) is proposing edits to and requesting a 3-year extension of the Head Start Program Information Report (PIR), Monthly Enrollment reporting instrument, and Center Locations and Contacts instrument (Office of Management and Budget #0970–0427, expiration August 31, 2028). OHS has made updates to the PIR and Monthly Enrollment reporting instrument.

DATES: *Comments due* March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The public may view and comment on this information collection request at: *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202601-0970-008.* 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: OHS is requesting an extension, with changes, of the Head Start PIR information collection. The following instruments are included in this information collection: (1) PIR, (2) Monthly Enrollment, and (3) Center Locations and Contacts. PIR is used for federal program management purposes including to promote decision-making using data, is a major source of information used to respond to Congressional and public inquiries about Head Start programs and is used often by researchers. Monthly enrollment reporting supports oversight activities related to promoting full

enrollment of programs. Center locations and contact reporting is used to help parents locate a program in their community. In general, these information collections together create key administrative datasets to support administration of the program. The proposed changes include new questions on the PIR on primary reasons children with an Individualized Education Program or Individualized Family Service Plan did not receive services, as well as the number of children who had a 504 Plan. These changes were identified as necessary to clarify reporting on children who receive additional education and related services. Additionally, minor changes were made to the PIR and the monthly enrollment reporting instruments for clarification purposes. No changes are proposed to the Center Locations and Contacts information collection.

Respondents: Head Start Grant Recipients.

Annual Burden Estimates

The proposed revisions do not impact the estimated average burden per response.

Instrument	Annual number of respondents	Annual number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Annual burden hours
Head Start PIR	1,600	2.25	1	3,600
Monthly Enrollment	1,600	27	0.05	2,160
Center Locations and Contacts	1,600	15	0.25	6,000

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 11,760.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

Mary C. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–01796 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–40–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

[Office of Management and Budget #: 0970–0488]

Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Provision of Child Support Services in IV–D Cases Under the Hague Child Support Convention; Federally Approved Forms

AGENCY: Office of Child Support Enforcement, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Request for Public Comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of Child Support Enforcement is requesting a 3-year extension of the Provision of Child Support Services in IV–D Cases under the Hague Child Support Convention; Federally Approved Forms (Office of Management and Budget (OMB) #:0970–0488, expiration March 31, 2026). There are no changes requested to these forms.

DATES: *Comments due* March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The public may view and comment on this information collection request at: *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202601-0970-009*. 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: On January 1, 2017, the 2007 Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance (the Convention) entered into force for the United States. This multilateral Convention contains provisions that, on a worldwide scale, establish uniform, simple, fast, and inexpensive procedures for processing international child support cases. Under the Convention, U.S. states process child support cases with other countries that have ratified the Convention under the requirements of the Convention and Article 7 of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA 2008). To comply with the Convention, the United States implements the Convention's case processing forms.

State and Federal law require states to use federally approved case processing forms. Section 311(b) of UIFSA 2008, which has been enacted by all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, requires states to use forms mandated by federal law. 45 CFR 303.7 also requires child support programs to use federally approved forms in intergovernmental IV–D cases unless a country has provided alternative forms as a part of its chapter in a Caseworker's Guide to Processing Cases with Foreign Reciprocating Countries.

Respondents: State agencies administering a child support program under title IV–D of the Social Security Act.

Annual Burden Estimates

Annual burden estimates have been updated to reflect a decrease in the nationwide child support case load since the most recent full OMB review and approval process in 2023. Therefore, the annual number of responses per respondent has decreased, resulting in an overall decrease in estimated annual burden. The number of respondents and estimated time per response has not changed.

Instrument	Total number of respondents	Total annual number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Total burden hours
Annex I: Transmittal form under Article 12(2)	54	37	1	1,998
Annex II: Acknowledgment form under Article 12(3)	54	74	0.5	1,998
Annex A: Application for Recognition and Enforcement, including restricted information on the applicant	54	15	0.5	405
Annex A: Abstract of Decision	54	4	1	216
Annex A: Statement of Enforceability of Decision	54	15	0.17	138
Annex A: Statement of Proper Notice	54	4	0.5	108
Annex A: Status of Application Report—Article 12	54	30	0.33	535

Instrument	Total number of respondents	Total annual number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Total burden hours
Annex B: Application for Enforcement of a Decision Made or Recognized in the Requested State, including restricted information on the applicant	54	15	0.5	405
Annex B: Status of Application Report—Article 12	54	30	0.33	535
Annex C: Application for Establishment of a Decision, including restricted information on the Applicant	54	4	0.5	108
Annex C: Status of Application Report—Article 12	54	7	0.33	125
Annex D: Application for Modification of a Decision, including Restricted Information on the Applicant	54	4	0.5	108
Annex D: Status of Application Report—Article 12	54	7	0.33	125
Annex E: Financial Circumstances Form	54	37	2	3,996
Annex F: Request for Specific Measures—Article 7(1)	54	2	0.17	18
Annex F: Request for Specific Measures—Response—Article 7(1)	54	7	0.17	64
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours				10,882

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 654(20) and 666(f).

Mary C. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–01800 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–41–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

[Office of Management and Budget #: 0970–0566]

Proposed Information Collection Activity; Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood Performance Measures and Additional Data Collection

AGENCY: Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, 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), Office of Family Assistance (OFA), has had administrative responsibility for federal funding of programs that strengthen families through healthy marriage and relationship education and responsible fatherhood programming since 2006 through the Healthy Marriage (HM) and Responsible Fatherhood (RF) grant programs. ACF required the 2015 and 2020 cohorts of HMRF grant recipients to collect and report performance measures about program operations, services, and participants (Office of Management and Budget (OMB) #: 0970–0460 and OMB #: 0970–0566). ACF will continue performance measure data collection and reporting for a new cohort of HMRF grant recipients that received 5-year awards in September 2025. ACF is requesting comment on a revision to its approved data collection and reporting (OMB #: 0970–0566) to support these activities with the 2025 HMRF grant cohort. This new cohort is expected to begin collecting performance measure data and reporting to ACF in April 2026.

ACF is requesting to extend approval, with the implementation of revisions described below, for 3 years.

DATES: *Comments due* March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, ACF is soliciting public comment on the specific aspects of the information collection described above. You can obtain copies of the proposed collection of information and submit comments by emailing *opreinfocollection@acf.hhs.gov.* Identify all requests by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: ACF proposes to continue collecting a set of OMB-approved performance measures from all HMRF award recipients to enable program performance monitoring and program improvement activities with the revisions described below.

The HMRF performance measures collect standardized information in the following areas:

- Program operations;
- Service delivery; and
- Participant characteristics and outcomes:
  - Application form.
  - Program entrance survey at enrollment, with four versions: (1) HM Adults; (2) HM Youth; (3) RF Community-Based Fathers; and (4) RF Reentering Fathers.
  - Program exit survey at program completion, with four versions: (1) HM Adults; (2) HM Youth; (3) RF Community-Based Fathers; and (4) RF Reentering Fathers.

The measures were developed in 2014 after extensive review of the research literature and grant recipients past measures. They were revised in 2020 based on a targeted analysis of existing measures, feedback from key audiences, and discussions with ACF staff and the 2015 cohort of grant recipients. OMB approved these revised measures in 2021; since then, OMB has approved non-substantive changes and a 3-year renewal through March 31, 2027. To prepare for the 2025 cohort, ACF conducted an updated analysis of the measures and obtained feedback from key audiences, including HMRF grant recipients, federal staff, and program clients.

Based on this feedback and to reduce respondent burden and focus performance measures on ACF's priorities for the 2025 cohort, ACF proposes to:

- Eliminate an applicant characteristics survey administered at program enrollment;
- Modify measures on surveys administered to participants at the start and end of programming;
- The program entrance and program exit surveys will be translated into Spanish. ACF acknowledges that English is the official language and authoritative version of all federal information and will note this on the translated instruments.
- Eliminate the requirement for grant recipients to complete a program operations survey and performance report after the first, second, and third quarters of each grant year;
- Modify the program operations survey and Performance Progress Report (PPR) that grant recipients will submit after the fourth quarter of each grant year.

The OMB-approved PPR has been modified with one version for all

programs and other revisions to reflect the updated performance measures.

ACF provides grant recipients with a web-based performance measures system called nFORM (Information, Family Outcomes, Reporting, and Management) to improve the efficiency and quality of data collection and reporting and support grant recipient and federal monitoring and evaluation.

ACF proposes to continue the OMB-approved requirement for grant recipients to document their continuous quality improvement (CQI) planning and implementation using a CQI plan template that is completed outside of the nFORM system. This template had been included in this information collection in the past, but for the 2025 cohort, this requirement will be covered under a separate information collection request.

Respondents: Respondents include HM and RF grant recipient staff and program applicants and participants.

Annual Burden Estimates: The burden estimates have been updated to remove the applicant characteristics survey and CQI planning instruments and reduce required reporting, as described above, and reflect the number of grant recipients and participants that ACF expects for the 2025 cohort. Additionally, the service delivery data burden estimate has been updated to reflect the median program length rather than the average that had been previously used, which better aligns with how grant recipients will report program length.

Instrument	Respondent	Number of respondents (total over request period)	Number of responses per respondent (total over request period)	Avg. burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)	Annual burden (in hours)
1: Program Application and Enrollment	Program staff (application form)	327	413	0.10	13,505	4,502
	Program staff (entrance survey data entry).	218	124	0.10	2,703	901
	Program applicants (entrance survey)	135,000	1	0.34	45,900	15,300
2: Program Operations	Program staff	109	3	0.32	105	35
3: Service Delivery Data	Program staff	1,635	78	0.36	45,911	15,304
4: Exit Surveys	Participants	87,561	1	0.28	24,516	8,172
	Program staff (exit survey data entry)	218	80	0.10	1,744	581
5: Annual PPR	Program staff	109	3	3	981	327

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 45,122.

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: Section 403. [42 U.S.C. 603].

Mary C. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–01734 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–73–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

[CFDA Number: 93.568]

Proposed Reallotment of Fiscal Year 2024 Funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program-Final

AGENCY: Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of final issuance.

SUMMARY: The Office of Community Services (OCS) announces that $2,293,415 of funds from the federal fiscal year 2024 (FY24) Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) were reallotted to states, territories, tribes, and tribal organizations that received FY25 direct LIHEAP grants.

DATES: This notice became effective upon its publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jolleen Janelle George, Acting Director, Office of Community Services, 330 C Street SW, 5th Floor; Mail Room 5425; Washington, DC 20201. Telephone: (202) 401–4830; email: *jolleen.george@acf.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with section 2607(b)(1) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended, (the Act) (42 U.S.C. 8626(b)(1)), ACF published a notice in the **Federal Register** on July 25, 2025, 90 FR 35304, announcing the Secretary's preliminary determination that $2,425,645 of FY24 funds for LIHEAP may be available for reallotment. ACF received no comments on this notice. After publication, ACF reduced this amount to $2,293,415 because of (1) reporting revisions made by recipients. ACF redistributed $2,293,415 of these funds as though they were appropriated for FY25, in accordance with section 2607(b)(2)(C) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 8626(b)(2)(C)).

The $2,293,415 became available from the following recipients in the following amounts:

Name of recipient that had funds returned for reallotment	Amount available for reallotment
Alaska	$253,398
District of Columbia	21,181
Idaho	611,750
Nebraska	371,160
Chuathbaluk Traditional Council	23,027
Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	34,644

Name of recipient that had funds returned for reallotment	Amount available for reallotment
Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	19,514
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	73,798
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	3,667
Eastern Shoshone of the Wind River	92,688
Hoh Tribe	7,614
Jicarilla Apache Tribe	3,593
Karuk Tribe	6,836
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	1,166
Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation	57,372
Navajo Nation	599,956
Nooksack Indian Tribe	11,038
Passamaquoddy Tribe—Pleasant Point	24,573
Pueblo of Zuni	1,976
Quapaw Tribe	3,942
Quileute Tribe	15,219
Round Valley	26,850
Sac & Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	6,728
Samish Tribe	527
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	7,520
Pueblo of Jemez	13,678
Total	2,293,415

The list of recipients that were awarded these funds was published on OCS's website here: *https://acf.gov/ocs/programs/liheap/funding-releases/reallotment-liheap-funding-release-ffy-2025.*

Pursuant to the statute cited above, these funds were reallotted on September 19, 2025, to all the FY25 LIHEAP grant recipients, except 13 states and 66 tribes, by distributing them under the formula that Congress set for FY25 funding. The three types of recipients that did not receive funds were (1) those whose allocations would have been less than $25 (*see* 45 CFR 96.81(c)), (2) tribes or tribal organizations that agreed with their co-territorial states to receive set amounts for the entire fiscal year (*see* 42 U.S.C. 8623(d)(2)), and (3) states whose FY25 funding amounts met the state's full-year floors specified by the FY25 regular appropriations. No subrecipients of these recipients or other entities may apply for these funds.

The reallotted funds may be used for any purpose authorized under LIHEAP. Recipients must add these funds to their total LIHEAP funds payable for FY25 for purposes of calculating statutory caps on administrative costs, carryover, Assurance 16 activities, and weatherization assistance. Recipients must also: (1) ensure that these funds are included in the amounts that ACF pre-populates on Line 1.1 of their FY25 Carryover and Reallotment Reports; (2) reconcile these funds on the associated Federal Financial Report (FFR), to the extent that they received them, with all other sources that ACF categorized under an award number ending in ''LIEA''; and (3) record, on their FY25 Household Reports, households that receive benefits at least partly from these funds. State recipients must also ensure that these funds are included in the Grantee Survey sections of their FY25 LIHEAP Performance Data Forms.

OCS recommends that, after receiving them, recipients obligate these funds before obligating any other federal LIHEAP funds.

Statutory Authority: 42 U.S.C. 8626(b).

Elizabeth Leo,

Grants Policy Branch Chief, Office of Grants Policy, Office of Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–01784 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–80–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission to OMB for Review and Approval; Public Comment Request; Nurse Faculty Loan Program Forms OMB No. 0915–0314—Revision

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, HRSA submitted an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. Comments submitted during the first public review of this ICR will be provided to OMB. OMB will accept further comments from the public during the review and approval period. OMB may act on HRSA's ICR only after the 30-day comment period for this notice has closed.

DATES: Comments on this ICR should be received no later than March 2, 2026.

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 Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request a copy of the clearance requests submitted to OMB for review, email Samantha Miller, the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer, at *paperwork@hrsa.gov* or call (301) 443–3983.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Information Collection Request Title: Nurse Faculty Loan Program Forms, OMB No. 0915–0314—Revision.

Abstract: This clearance request seeks approval for the Nurse Faculty Loan Program (NFLP) Forms. The forms included are the NFLP—Program Specific Data Form, the NFLP—Annual Performance Report (APR) Financial Data Form, and the NFLP Due Diligence Form. They are currently approved under OMB Approval No. 0915–0314, with the expiration date of August 31, 2026. For greater clarity and consistency, the title of this ICR will be changed from the ''Nurse Faculty Loan

Program—Program Specific Data Form, Annual Performance Report Financial Data Form, and NFLP Due Diligence Form'' to the ''Nurse Faculty Loan Program Forms.'' In addition, the ICR will update the NFLP—Program Specific Data Form to reflect that the National League for Nursing Commission for Nursing Education Accreditation is now an accrediting body for graduate nursing programs.

A 60-day notice published in the **Federal Register** on September 12, 2025, vol. 90, No. 175; pp. 44199–44200. There were no public comments.

Need and Proposed Use of the Information: Section 846A of the Public Health Service Act provides the Secretary of HHS with the authority to provide grants to accredited schools of nursing for the establishment and operation of student loan funds to increase the number of qualified nurse faculty. HRSA makes awards to accredited schools of nursing, and the schools provide loans to students enrolled in advanced education nursing degree programs who are committed to becoming nurse faculty. Following graduation from the NFLP grant recipient school, NFLP borrowers may receive up to 85 percent of loan cancellation over a 4-year period in exchange for service as full-time faculty at a school of nursing. The NFLP grant recipient school collects any portion of the loan that is not cancelled and any loans that go into repayment and deposits these monies into the NFLP loan fund to make additional NFLP loans.

The NFLP—Program Specific Data Form is a required electronic attachment within the NFLP application materials. The data provided in the form is an essential component of the formula-based criteria used to determine the amount awarded to the applicant schools. The form collects application-related data from applicants such as the amount requested, number of students to be funded, tuition information, and projected unused loan fund balance. This data collection assists HRSA in streamlining the application submission process, enabling an efficient award determination process, and facilitating reporting on the use of funds and analysis of program outcomes. There are no changes to this form.

The NFLP—APR Financial Data Form is an online form that collects outcome and financial data to capture the NFLP loan fund account activity related to financial receivables, disbursements, and borrower account data related to employment status, loan cancellation, and loan repayment and collections. NFLP grant recipient schools will provide HHS with current and cumulative information on (1) NFLP loan funds received, (2) number and amount of NFLP loans made, (3) number and amount of loans cancelled, (4) number and amount of loans in repayment, (5) loan default rate percent, (6) number of NFLP graduates employed as nurse faculty, and (7) other related loan fund costs and activities. The NFLP—APR Financial Data Form is used to monitor grantee performance by collecting information related to the NFLP loan fund operations and financial activities for a specified reporting period (July 1 through June 30 of the academic year). NFLP grant recipient schools are required to complete and submit the NFLP—APR Financial Data Form annually. The data provided in the form is essential for HRSA to effectively monitor the school's use of NFLP funds in accordance with the statute and program guidelines. There are no changes to this form.

The NFLP Due Diligence Form is a required form that is completed and submitted electronically by NFLP grant recipient schools. This form indicates that due diligence has been exercised in the cancellation of any remaining loan funds for NFLP borrowers due to permanent/total disability, death, and uncollectible/bad debt write-offs. The data collected on the due diligence form will include the student borrower's unique ID number, reason for cancellation, the amount of principal loaned, the total amount of principal loan funds and corresponding interest canceled, and the outstanding amount of principal/interest that would be canceled because of death or permanent disability or written-off as uncollectible/bad debt. The NFLP Due Diligence Form is essential for monitoring performance measure outcomes and to verify and validate accuracy of information submitted on the NFLP Annual Performance Reports. There are no changes to this form.

Likely Respondents: NFLP grant recipient schools and applicants to the NFLP program.

Burden Statement: Burden in this context means the time expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose, or provide the information requested. This includes the time needed to review instructions; to develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; to train personnel and to be able to respond to a collection of information; to search data sources; to complete and review the collection of information; and to transmit or otherwise disclose the information. The total annual burden hours estimated for this ICR are summarized in the table below.

TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Form name	Number of respondents *	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Nurse Faculty Loan Program—Program Specific Data Form	90	1	90	8	720
Nurse Faculty Loan Program—Annual Performance Report Financial Data Form	207	1	207	6	1,242
Nurse Faculty Loan Program—Due Diligence Form	20	1	20	1	20
Total	317		317		1,982

* The number of respondents is added up because there are three separate groups that complete forms at different points within the grant period.

Maria G. Button,

Director, Executive Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 2026–01754 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection: Public Comment Request; Information Collection Request Title: The Division of Independent Review Application Reviewer Recruitment Form, OMB No. 0915–0295—Revision

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, HRSA announces plans to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR), described below, to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Prior to submitting the ICR to OMB, HRSA seeks comments from the public regarding the burden estimate, below, or any other aspect of the ICR.

DATES: Comments on this ICR should be received no later than March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments to *paperwork@hrsa.gov* or mail the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer, Room 13N82, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and draft instruments, email *paperwork@hrsa.gov* or call Samantha Miller, the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer, at (301) 443–3983.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: When submitting comments or requesting information, please include the ICR title for reference.

Information Collection Request Title: The Division of Independent Review Application Reviewer Recruitment Form, OMB No. 0915–0295—Revision.

Abstract: HRSA's Division of Independent Review (DIR) is responsible for administering the review of eligible applications submitted for grants under HRSA competitive announcements. DIR ensures that the objective review process is independent, efficient, effective, economical, and complies with the applicable statutes, regulations, and policies. Applications are reviewed by subject matter experts knowledgeable in health and public health disciplines for which support is requested. Review findings are advisory to HRSA programs responsible for making award decisions.

This ICR is for continued approval of a web-based data collection system, the Reviewer Recruitment Module (RRM), used to gather critical reviewer information. RRM uses standardized categories of information in drop down menu format for data such as the following: degree, specialty, occupation, work setting, and in select instances affiliations with organizations and institutions that serve special populations. Some program regulations require that objective review panels contain consumers of health services. Other demographic data may be voluntarily provided by a potential reviewer. Defined data elements assist HRSA in finding and selecting expert reviewers for objective review committees.

HRSA maintains a roster of approximately 9,000 qualified individuals who have actively served on HRSA objective review committees. The web-based RRM simplifies reviewer registration entry using a user-friendly Graphical User Interface with a few data drop down menu choices, a search engine that supports key word queries in the actual resume or Curriculum Vitae text, and permits reviewers to access and update their information at will and as needed. RRM is 508 compliant and accessible by the general public via a link on the HRSA ''Grants'' internet site, or by keying the RRM URL into their browser. RRM is accessible using any of the commonly used internet browsers.

The only change to the collection is updating two questions about reviewer attributes (*i.e.,* past/current affiliation or characteristics, and demographic information) for compliance with administration priorities.

Need and Proposed Use of the Information: HRSA currently uses RRM to collect information from individuals who wish to volunteer as objective review committee participants for the agency's discretionary and competitive grant or cooperative agreement funding opportunities. RRM provides HRSA with an effective search and communication functionality with which to identify and contact qualified potential reviewers. RRM has an enhanced search and reporting capability to help DIR ensure that the HRSA reviewer pool has the necessary skills, education, and qualifications to meet the ever-evolving need for qualified reviewers. If HRSA identifies either an expertise or demographic that is under-represented in the RRM pool, HRSA can recruit specifically to address those needs. Expertise is always the primary determinant in selecting potential reviewers for any specific grant review; no reviewer is required to provide demographic information to join the reviewer pool or be selected as a reviewer for any competition.

Likely Respondents: All HRSA reviewers must possess the technical skill and ability to access the internet on a secure desktop/laptop, or touch pad, and either a land line or Voice Over internet Protocol capability to participate in HRSA objective review committees. Reviewers are professionals with expertise and experience consistent with the HRSA mission. Certain legislation requires HRSA programs to include consumers of specific health care services in the objective review committee.

Burden Statement: Burden in this context means the time expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose, or provide the information requested. This includes the time needed to review instructions; to develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; to train personnel and to be able to respond to a collection of information; to search data sources; to complete and review the collection of information; and to transmit or otherwise disclose the information. The total annual burden hours estimated for this ICR are summarized in the table below.

TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
New reviewer	700	1	700	0.333	233
Updating reviewer information	9,000	1	9,000	0.166	1,494
Total	9,700		9,700		1,727

HRSA specifically requests comments on: (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.

Maria G. Button,

Director, Executive Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 2026–01755 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection: Public Comment Request; Information Collection Request Title: Data Collection Tool for State Offices of Rural Health Grant Program, OMB No. 0915–0322—Revision

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, HRSA announces plans to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR), described below, to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Prior to submitting the ICR to OMB, HRSA seeks comments from the public regarding the burden estimate, below, or any other aspect of the ICR.

DATES: Comments on this ICR should be received no later than March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments to *paperwork@hrsa.gov* or mail the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer, Room 13N82, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and draft instruments, email *paperwork@hrsa.gov* or call Samantha Miller, the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer, at (301) 443–3983.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: When submitting comments or requesting information, please include the ICR title for reference.

Information Collection Request Title: Data Collection Tool for State Offices of Rural Health Grant Program, OMB No. 0915–0322—Revision.

Abstract: HRSA is requesting OMB approval to continue use of a Technical Assistance (TA) Data Form for the State Offices of Rural Health (SORH) Grant program established by section 338J of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254r). In its authorizing language (sec. 711 of the Social Security Act [42 U.S.C. 912]), Congress charged the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy (FORHP) with administering grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to provide TA and other activities as necessary to support activities related to improving health care in rural areas. The mission of FORHP is to sustain and improve access to quality health care services for rural communities. This electronic form is used to collect information from SORH grantees on the amount of direct TA they provide to clients within their state.

Need and Proposed Use of Information: FORHP seeks to continue gathering information from grantees on their efforts to provide TA to clients within their state. SORH grantees submit a TA Report that includes: (1) the total number of TA encounters provided directly by the grantee and (2) the total number of unduplicated clients that received direct TA from the grantee. These measures will continue in these three categories: (1) information disseminated, (2) information created, and (3) collaborative efforts by (a) topic area and (b) type of audience. These measures are used to obtain an accurate depiction of the breadth of SORH work, based on recommendations from the grantees. Submission of the TTA Report is submitted via FORHP's Data Collection Platform system no later than 60 days after the end of each 12-month budget period.

Grant dollars are awarded annually; therefore, this information is needed annually by the program to measure effective use of grant dollars consistently among all the grantees.

Likely Respondents: Fifty SORH award recipients.

Burden Statement: Burden in this context means the time expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose, or provide the information requested. This includes the time needed to review instructions; to develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; to train personnel and to be able to respond to a collection of information; to search data sources; to complete and review the collection of information; and to transmit or otherwise disclose the information. The total annual burden hours estimated for this ICR are summarized in the table below.

TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Instrument name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Technical Assistance Report	50	1	50	13.5	675
Total	50		50		675

HRSA specifically requests comments on (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.

Maria G. Button,

Director, Executive Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 2026–01763 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

HHS Inaugural National Conference on Women's Health

AGENCY: Office on Women's Health (OWH), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of opportunity to co-sponsor HHS Office on Women's Health conference.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office on Women's Health announces an opportunity for non-Federal and private sector organizations and entities to co-sponsor the inaugural HHS National Conference on Women's Health. The conference will take place at the Omni Shoreham Hotel in Washington, DC, on March 11–13, 2026.

The conference will address breakthroughs in research, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of health conditions that affect women across the lifespan. It will explore opportunities to bridge gaps between evidence and implementation and drive cross-sector innovation to modernize patient care and promote better health.

The National Conference on Women's Health co-sponsorship will involve executing a series of financially self-sustaining meetings, events, and/or conference networking opportunities to convene women's health stakeholders and facilitate discussions on health topics that impact women and girls. HHS will be responsible for arranging and paying for conference facilities, logistics, and advertising. Co-sponsors will be responsible for developing programming for and managing logistics of co-sponsored meetings, events, and/or conference networking opportunities and shall consult with HHS and receive HHS approval prior to finalizing such opportunities. Co-sponsors will be responsible for paying for expenses related to and advertising the co-sponsored meetings, events, and/or conference networking opportunities. No federal funds will be provided to the co-sponsor. Registration fees will not be collected for the conference or co-sponsored activities.

This co-sponsorship opportunity is not a grant or contract award, and each entity will be responsible for financially supporting its own activities. Potential co-sponsors must be capable of managing the day-to-day operations associated with the proposed activities in collaboration with the conference organizers and be willing to participate substantively in the execution of the co-sponsored activity(ies). Participation by co-sponsor(s) does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

DATES: To receive consideration, proposals for co-sponsoring the HHS National Conference on Women's Health must be received through *https://ncwh2026.com/en/co-sponsorship-registration-form* by 5:00 p.m. EST on February 27, 2026.

Eligibility for Co-Sponsorship: To be eligible, a potential co-sponsor shall: (1) participate substantively in the co-sponsored activity and (2) have an organizational mission that is consistent with OWH and HHS.

The selected co-sponsoring organization shall furnish the necessary personnel, materials, and services to administer its responsibility for the conference. These duties will be outlined in a co-sponsorship agreement with OWH that will set forth the details of the co-sponsored activity.

Co-Sponsorship Proposal: Each co-sponsorship proposal shall contain a description of: (1) The entity or organization's background and history, (2) its ability to satisfy the co-sponsorship criteria detailed above, and (3) its proposed involvement in the co-sponsored activity.

Evaluation Criteria: After engaging in exploratory discussions with potential co-sponsors that respond to this notice, representatives of OWH will select the co-sponsor(s) using the following evaluation criteria:

(1) Qualifications and capability to fulfill co-sponsorship responsibilities;

(2) Creativity related to enhancing the conference;

(3) Potential for reaching and generating attendees from among key stakeholders, including federal, state and local policymakers, health care professionals, consumers and patients, purchasers and payers, and/or other health officials;

(4) Description of financial management expertise, including demonstration of experience in developing a budget and collecting and managing monies from organizations and individuals; and

(5) Proposed plan for managing a co-sponsorship opportunity with OWH.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *NCWH2026@roseliassociates.com.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The HHS Office on Women's Health (OWH) is charged with providing expert advice and consultation to the Secretary concerning scientific, legal, ethical, and policy issues related to women's health. OWH establishes short-range and long-range goals within the Department and coordinates on activities within the Department that relate to disease prevention, health promotion, service delivery, research, and public and health care professional education, for issues of particular concern to women throughout their lifespan. OWH monitors the Department's activities regarding women's health and identifies needs regarding the coordination of activities. OWH is also responsible for facilitating the exchange of information through the National Women's Health

Information Center. Additionally, OWH coordinates efforts to promote women's health programs and policies with the private sector.

Procedures for Attendance: NCWH2026.com.

Dorothy A. Fink,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

[FR Doc. 2026–01804 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Mental Health; 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 Mental Health 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 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/or contract proposals 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 and/or contract proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Advisory Mental Health Council.

Date: March 6, 2026.

Open: 10:00 a.m. to 12:45 p.m.

Agenda: Presentation of the NIMH Director's report, discussion of NIMH programs, and concept clearances.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Closed: 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications and/or proposals.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Elizabeth S. Church, Ph.D., Acting Director, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496–4000, *elizabeth.church@nih.gov.*

Any interested person may file written comments with the committee by forwarding the statement to the Contact Person listed on this notice. The statement should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: *www.nimh.nih.gov/about/advisory-boards-and-groups/namhc/index.shtml.,* where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.242, Mental Health Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: January 26, 2026

Rosalind M Niamke,

Program Analyst,Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–01738 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: New or modified Base (1-percent annual chance) Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, and/or regulatory floodways (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations) as shown on the indicated Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for each of the communities listed in the table below are finalized. Each LOMR revises the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and in some cases the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, currently in effect for the listed communities.

DATES: Each LOMR was finalized as in the table below.

ADDRESSES: Each LOMR is available for inspection at both the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the table below and online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final flood hazard determinations as shown in the LOMRs for each community listed in the table below. Notice of these modified flood hazard determinations has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

The modified flood hazard determinations are made pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The current effective community number is shown and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

The new or modified flood hazard information is the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

This new or modified flood hazard information, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities.

This new or modified flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP. The changes in flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the final flood hazard information available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA

Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov.*

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Arizona:					
Coconino (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	Unincorporated areas of Coconino County (24–09–0306P).	The Honorable Patrice Horstman, Chair of the Board, Coconino County, 219 East Cherry Avenue, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.	Coconino County Community Development, 2500 North Fort Valley Road, Building 1, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.	Oct. 17, 2025	040019
Maricopa (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Buckeye (24–09–0657P).	The Honorable Eric Orsborn, Mayor, City of Buckeye, 530 East Monroe Avenue, Buckeye, AZ 85326.	City Hall, 530 East Monroe Avenue, Buckeye, AZ 85326.	Oct. 14, 2025	040039
Maricopa (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Peoria (24–09–0480P).	The Honorable Jason Beck, Mayor, City of Peoria, 8401 West Monroe Street, Peoria, AZ 85345.	City Hall, 8401 West Monroe Street, Peoria, AZ 85345.	Oct. 24, 2025	040050
California:					
Riverside (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Menifee (24–09–0974P).	Armando G. Villa, City Manager, City of Menifee, 29844 Haun Road, Menifee, CA 92586.	City Hall, 29844 Haun Road, Menifee, CA 92586.	Nov. 17, 2025	060176
Riverside (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Murrieta (24–09–0974P).	The Honorable Cindy Warren, Mayor, City of Murrieta, 1 Town Square, Murrieta, CA 92562.	City Hall, 1 Town Square, Murrieta, CA 92562.	Nov. 17, 2025	060751
Riverside (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Palm Desert (25–09–0300P).	The Honorable Jan C. Harnik, Mayor, City of Palm Desert, 73510 Fred Waring Drive, Palm Desert, CA 92260.	City Hall, 73510 Fred Waring Drive, Palm Desert, CA 92260.	Oct. 29, 2025	060629
Riverside (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Perris (25–09–0170P).	The Honorable Michael Vargas, Mayor, City of Perris, 101 North D Street, Perris, CA 92570.	Engineering Department, 24 South D Street, Suite 100, Perris, CA 92570.	Nov. 17, 2025	060258
Riverside (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	Unincorporated areas of Riverside County (24–09–0974P).	The Honorable V. Manuel Perez, Chair, Riverside County Board of Supervisors, 4080 Lemon Street, 5th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501.	Nov. 17, 2025	060245
San Diego (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of San Diego (24–09–0229P).	The Honorable Todd Gloria, Mayor, City of San Diego, 202 C Street, 11th Floor, San Diego, CA 92101.	Stormwater Department, 9370 Chesapeake Drive, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92123.	Oct. 27, 2025	060295
San Diego (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	Unincorporated areas of San Diego County (24–09–0229P).	The Honorable Ebony N. Shelton, Chief Administrative Officer, San Diego County, 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 209, San Diego, CA 92101.	San Diego County, Survey Records Counter, 5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 300, San Diego, CA 92123.	Oct. 27, 2025	060284
San Joaquin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Stockton (25–09–0082P).	Steve Colangelo, Interim City Manager, City of Stockton, 425 North El Dorado Street, Stockton, CA 95202.	Community Development-Building Department, 345 North El Dorado Street, Stockton, CA 95202.	Oct. 27, 2025	060302
San Joaquin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	Unincorporated areas of San Joaquin County (25–09–0082P).	The Honorable Paul Canepa, Chair, San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors, 44 North San Joaquin Street, 6th Floor, Suite 627, Stockton, CA 95202.	San Joaquin County, Public Works Department, 1810 East Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, CA 95205.	Oct. 27, 2025	060299
Colorado:					
Adams (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	Unincorporated areas of Adams County (23–08–0746P).	The Honorable Lynn Baca, Chair, Adams County Board of Commissioners, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, 5th Floor, Suite C5000A, Brighton, CO 80601.	Adams County Community and Economic Development, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, 1st Floor, Suite W2000, Brighton, CO 80601.	Oct. 30, 2025	080001
Arapahoe (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Aurora (24–08–0262P).	The Honorable Mike Coffman, Mayor, City of Aurora, 15151 East Alameda Parkway, Aurora, CO 80012.	Engineering Department, 15151 East Alameda Parkway, Aurora, CO 80012.	Oct. 17, 2025	080002
Arapahoe (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Littleton (24–08–0533P).	The Honorable Kyle Schlachter, Mayor, City of Littleton, 2255 West Berry Avenue, Littleton, CO 80120.	Public Works Department, 2255 West Berry Avenue, Littleton, CO 80120.	Nov. 7, 2025	080017
Jefferson (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Arvada (23–08–0746P).	The Honorable Lauren Simpson, Mayor, City of Arvada, 8101 Ralston Road, Arvada, CO 80002.	Engineering Division, 8101 Ralston Road, Arvada, CO 80002.	Oct. 30, 2025	085072
Larimer (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Fort Collins (25–08–0506P).	Kelly DiMartino, City Manager, City of Fort Collins, P.O. Box 580, Fort Collins, CO 80522.	Stormwater Engineering and Floodplain Administration, Utility Service Center (USC), 700 Wood Street, Fort Collins, CO 80521.	Oct. 16, 2025	080102
Larimer (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	Unincorporated areas of Larimer County (25–08–0506P).	Lorenda Volker, County Manager, Larimer County, P.O. Box 1190, Fort Collins, CO 80522.	Larimer County Administrative Services Engineering Department, 200 West Oak Street, Suite 3000, Fort Collins, CO 80521.	Oct. 16, 2025	080101
Mesa (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Grand Junction (24–08–0315P).	Michael Bennett, City of Grand Junction Manager, 250 North 5th Street, Grand Junction, CO 81501.	Engineering Division, 244 North 7th Street, Grand Junction, CO 81501.	Oct. 30, 2025	080117

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Weld (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	Unincorporated areas of Weld County (25–08–0071P).	The Honorable Perry Buck, Chair, Weld County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 758, Greeley, CO 80632.	Weld County Administrative Building, 1150 O Street, Greeley, CO 80631.	Oct. 27, 2025	080266
Idaho: Blaine (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Hailey (24–10–0547P).	The Honorable Martha Burke, Mayor, City of Hailey, 115 Main Street South, Hailey, ID 83333.	City Hall, 115 Main Street South, Hailey, ID 83333.	Oct. 16, 2025	160022
South Dakota:					
Meade (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Sturgis (24–08–0256P).	The Honorable Kevin Forrester, Mayor, City of Sturgis, 1040 Harley-Davidson Way, Sturgis, SD 57785.	Public Works Department, 1057 Dudley Street, Sturgis, SD 57785.	Oct. 22, 2025	460055
Pennington (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Box Elder (24–08–0531P).	The Honorable Larry Larson, Mayor, City of Box Elder, 420 Villa Drive, Box Elder, SD 57719.	City Hall, 420 Villa Drive, Box Elder, SD 57719.	Oct. 24, 2025	460089
Pennington (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	Unincorporated areas of Pennington County (24–08–0531P).	The Honorable Ron Weifenbach, Chair, Pennington County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 6160, Rapid City, SD 57709.	Pennington County Administration Building, 130 Kansas City Street, Rapid City, SD 57701.	Oct. 24, 2025	460064
Utah:					
Davis (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	City of Layton (24–08–0648P).	The Honorable Joy Petro, Mayor, City of Layton, 437 North Wasatch Drive, Layton, UT 84041.	Engineering Division, 437 North Wasatch Drive, Layton, UT 84041.	Oct. 28, 2025	490047
Davis (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	Unincorporated areas of Davis County (24–08–0648P).	The Honorable Lorene Miner Kamalu, Chair, Davis County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 618, Farmington, UT 84025.	Davis County, Community and Economic Development Department, 61 South Main Street, Farmington, UT 84025.	Oct. 28, 2025	490038

[FR Doc. 2026–01744 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2581]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The current effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The

flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

The affected communities are listed in the following table. Flood hazard determination information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Deputy Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Arkansas: Benton ..	City of Bentonville (24–06–1583P).	The Honorable Stephanie Orman, Mayor, City of Bentonville, 305 Southwest A Street, Bentonville, AR 72712.	Municipal Complex, 3200 Southwest Municipal Drive, Bentonville, AR 72712.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Mar. 30, 2026	050012
Florida:						
Hillsborough ...	Unincorporated areas of Hillsborough County (25–04–4071P).	Bonnie Wise, Hillsborough County Administrator, 601 East Kennedy Boulevard, 26th Floor, Tampa, FL 33602.	Hillsborough County Public Works, 601 East Kennedy Boulevard, 22nd Floor, Tampa, FL 33602.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 9, 2026	120112
Lake	City of Mount Dora (24–04–3562P).	The Honorable James Homich, Mayor, City of Mount Dora, 510 North Baker Street, Mount Dora, FL 32757.	City Hall, 510 North Baker Street, Mount Dora, FL 32757.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Mar. 31, 2026	120137
Lake	Unincorporated areas of Lake County (24–04–2676P).	The Honorable Leslie Campione, Chair, Lake County Board of Commissioners, 315 West Main Street, Tavares, FL 32778.	Lake County Public Works Department, 323 North Sinclair Avenue, Tavares, FL 32778.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 1, 2026	120421
Lake	Unincorporated areas of Lake County (24–04–3562P).	The Honorable Leslie Campione, Chair, Lake County Board of Commissioners, 315 West Main Street, Tavares, FL 32778.	Lake County Public Works Department, 323 North Sinclair Avenue, Tavares, FL 32778.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Mar. 31, 2026	120421
Lake	Unincorporated areas of Lake County (25–04–5546P).	The Honorable Leslie Campione, Chair, Lake County Board of Commissioners, 315 West Main Street, Tavares, FL 32778.	Lake County Public Works Department, 323 North Sinclair Avenue, Tavares, FL 32778.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 13, 2026	120421
Lee	Village of Estero (25–04–3811P).	The Honorable Joanne Ribble, Mayor, Village of Estero, 9401 Corkscrew Palms Circle, Estero, FL 33928.	Village Hall, 9401 Corkscrew Palms Circle, Estero, FL 33928.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 5, 2026	120260
Orange	City of Winter Park (24–04–0965X).	The Honorable Sheila DeCiccio, Mayor, City of Winter Park, 401 South Park Avenue, Winter Park, FL 32789.	City Hall, 401 South Park Avenue, Winter Park, FL 32789.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 1, 2026	120188
Palm Beach ...	Village of Royal Palm Beach (25–04–0417P).	The Honorable Jeff Hmara, Mayor, Village of Royal Palm Beach, 1050 Royal Palm Beach Boulevard, Royal Palm Beach, FL 33411.	Village Hall, 1050 Royal Palm Beach Boulevard, Royal Palm Beach, FL 33411.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 10, 2026	120225
Walton	Unincorporated areas of Walton County (25–04–2986P).	The Honorable Donna Johns, Chair, Walton County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 1355, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433.	Walton County Administrative Office, 76 North 6th Street, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 9, 2026	120317
Georgia:						
Douglas	Unincorporated areas of Douglas County (25–04–0435P).	The Honorable Romona Jackson Jones, Chair, Douglas County Board of Commissioners, 8700 Hospital Drive, 3rd Floor, Douglasville, GA 30134.	Douglas County Development Services, 4655 Timber Ridge Drive, Douglasville, GA 30135.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 9, 2026	130306
Gwinnett and Hall.	City of Buford (24–04–2539P).	The Honorable Phillip Beard, Chair, City of Buford Board of Commissioners, 2300 Buford Highway, Buford, GA 30518.	City Hall, 2300 Buford Highway, Buford, GA 30518.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 5, 2026	130323

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Gwinnett and Hall.	City of Rest Haven (24–04–2539P).	The Honorable Kenneth Waycaster, Mayor, City of Rest Haven, 428 Thunder Road, Buford, GA 30518.	City Hall, 428 Thunder Road, Buford, GA 30518.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 5, 2026	130327
Maryland: Baltimore.	Unincorporated areas of Baltimore County (25–03–0212P).	Katherine A. Klausmeier, Baltimore County Executive, 400 Washington Avenue, Mezzanine Level, Towson, MD 21204.	Baltimore County Courthouse, 400 Washington Avenue, Towson, MD 21204.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 2, 2026	240010
Michigan:						
Bay	City of Bay City (25–05–0882P).	The Honorable Christopher Girard, Mayor, City of Bay City, 301 Washington Avenue, Bay City, MI 48708.	City Hall, 301 Washington Avenue, Bay City, MI 48708.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 18, 2026	260020
Shiawassee	Charter Township of Caledonia (24–05–2647P).	Amy Holek, Supervisor, Charter Township of Caledonia, 135 North State Road, Owosso, MI 48867.	Township Hall, 135 North State Road, Owosso, MI 48867.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.	Apr. 13, 2026	260300
Shiawassee	City of Corunna (24–05–2647P).	The Honorable Wayne LeDuc, Mayor, City of Corunna, 402 North Shiawassee Street, Corunna, MI 48817.	City Hall, 402 North Shiawassee Street, Corunna, MI 48817.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 13, 2026	260602
Mississippi: Harrison.	City of Pass Christian (25–04–3030P).	The Honorable Kenny Torgeson, Mayor, City of Pass Christian, 200 West Scenic Drive, Pass Christian, MS 39571.	City Hall, 200 West Scenic Drive, Pass Christian, MS 39571.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 9, 2026	285261
North Carolina:						
Alamance	Unincorporated areas of Alamance County (25–04–3873P).	The Honorable John P. Paisley, Chair, Alamance County Board of Commissioners, 124 West Elm Street Graham, NC 27253.	Alamance County Manager Office, 124 West Elm Street Graham, NC 27253.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jan. 23, 2026	370001
Lincoln	Unincorporated areas of Lincoln County (25–04–2116P).	Jamie Lineberger, Chair, Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, 353 North Generals Boulevard, Lincolnton, NC 28092.	Lincoln County Development Services, 115 West Main Street 3rd Floor, Lincolnton, NC 28092.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Jan. 22, 2026	370146
Tennessee:						
Knox	Town of Farragut (25–04–2233P).	The Honorable Ron Williams, Mayor, Town of Farragut, 11408 Municipal Center Drive, 2nd Floor, Farragut, TN 37934.	Town Hall, 11408 Municipal Center Drive, Farragut, TN 37934.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 10, 2026	470387
Maury	Unincorporated areas of Maury County (25–04–6346P).	The Honorable Sheila Butt, Mayor, Maury County, 41 Public Square, Columbia, TN 38401.	Building and Zoning Office, 5 Public Square, Columbia, TN 38401.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 2, 2026	470123
Williamson	Unincorporated areas of Williamson County (25–04–1944P).	The Honorable Rogers Anderson, Mayor, Williamson County, 1320 West Main Street, Suite 125, Franklin, TN 37064.	Williamson County Engineering, 1320 West Main Street, Franklin, TN 37064.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 10, 2026	470204
Texas:						
Bexar	City of St. Hedwig (25–06–0332P).	The Honorable Dee Grimm, Mayor, City of St. Hedwig, P.O. Box 40, St. Hedwig, TX 78152.	Building and Development Department, P.O. Box 40, St. Hedwig, TX 78152.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 23, 2026	481132
Bexar	Unincorporated areas of Bexar County (25–06–0332P).	The Honorable Peter Sakai, Bexar County Judge, 101 West Nueva Street, 10th Floor, San Antonio, TX 78205.	Bexar County Public Works Department, 1948 Probandt Street, San Antonio, TX 78214.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 23, 2026	480035
Brazos	City of Bryan (24–06–2285P).	The Honorable Bobby Gutierrez, Mayor, City of Bryan, 300 South Texas Avenue, Bryan, TX 77803.	City Hall, 300 South Texas Avenue, Bryan, TX 77803.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 18, 2026	480082

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Online location of letter of map revision	Date of modification	Community No.
Dallas	City of Richardson (25–06–1862P).	The Honorable Amir Omar, Mayor, City of Richardson, 2360 Campbell Creek Boulevard, Suite 525, Richardson, TX 75082.	Temporary City Hall Annex, 2360 Campbell Creek Boulevard, Suite 550, Richardson, TX 75082.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 6, 2026	480184
Denton	Unincorporated areas of Denton County (25–06–0621P).	The Honorable Andy Eads, Denton County Judge, 1 Courthouse Drive, Denton, TX 76208.	Denton County Development Services, 3900 Morse Street, Denton, TX 76208.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 2, 2026	480774
Ellis	City of Midlothian (24–06–2003P).	The Honorable Justin Coffman, Mayor, City of Midlothian, 215 North 8th Street, Midlothian, TX 76065.	City Hall, 215 North 8th Street, Midlothian, TX 76065.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 6, 2026	480801
Harris	City of Pasadena (24–06–0691P).	The Honorable Thomas Schoenbein, Mayor, City of Pasadena, 1149 Ellsworth Drive, Pasadena, TX 77506.	Engineering Department, 1114 Davis Street, Pasadena, TX 77502.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 17, 2026	480307
Harris	Unincorporated areas of Harris County (24–06–0691P).	The Honorable Lina Hidalgo, Harris County Judge, 1001 Preston Street, Suite 911, Houston, TX 77002.	Harris County Permit Office, 1111 Fannin Street, 8th Floor, Houston, TX 77002.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Feb. 17, 2026	480287
Tarrant	City of Bedford (24–06–0457P).	Andrea Roy, Manager, City of Bedford, 2000 Forest Ridge Drive, Bedford, TX 76021.	Engineering Department, 1805 L. Don Dodson Drive, Bedford, TX 76021.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 13, 2026	480585
Tarrant	City of Colleyville (24–06–0457P).	The Honorable Bobby Lindamood, Mayor, City of Colleyville, 100 Main Street, Colleyville, TX 76034.	Public Works Engineering Division, 100 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Colleyville, TX 76034.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 13, 2026	480590
Williamson	City of Round Rock (25–06–0434P).	The Honorable Craig Morgan, Mayor, City of Round Rock, 221 East Main Street, Round Rock, TX 78664.	City Hall, 221 East Main Street, Round Rock, TX 78664.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 2, 2026	481048
Virgina:						
Chesterfield	Unincorporated areas of Chesterfield County (25–03–0299P).	Joseph P. Casey, Chesterfield County Administrator, 9901 Lori Road, Chesterfield, VA 23832.	Chesterfield County Planning Department, 9800 Government Center Parkway, Chesterfield, VA 23832.	*https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.*	Apr. 13, 2026	510035
Henrico	Unincorporated areas of Henrico County (25–03–0324P).	John Vithoulkas, Henrico County Manager, P.O. Box 90775, Henrico, VA 23273.	Henrico County Government Office, 4301 East Parham Road, Henrico, VA 23228.	https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch.	Apr. 13, 2026	510077

[FR Doc. 2026–01745 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: New or modified Base (1-percent annual chance) Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, and/or regulatory floodways (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations) as shown on the indicated Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for each of the communities listed in the table below are finalized. Each LOMR revises the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and in some cases the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, currently in effect for the listed communities.

DATES: Each LOMR was finalized as in the table below.

ADDRESSES: Each LOMR is available for inspection at both the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the table below and online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final flood hazard determinations as shown in the LOMRs for each community listed in the table below. Notice of these modified flood hazard determinations has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

The modified flood hazard determinations are made pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65. The current effective community number is shown and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

The new or modified flood hazard information is the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

This new or modified flood hazard information, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities.

This new or modified flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP. The changes in flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the final flood hazard information available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov.*

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Connecticut: New Haven (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Town of Wallingford (23–01–0472P).	The Honorable Vincent Cervoni, Mayor, Town of Wallingford, 45 South Main Street, Wallingford, CT 06492.	Town Hall, 45 South Main Street, Wallingford, CT 06492.	Dec. 15, 2025	090090
Florida:					
Duval (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	City of Jacksonville (24–04–2896P).	The Honorable Donna Deegan, Mayor, City of Jacksonville, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	Dec. 5, 2025	120077
Duval (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	City of Jacksonville (24–04–4935P).	The Honorable Donna Deegan, Mayor, City of Jacksonville, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	Dec. 3, 2025	120077
Duval (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	City of Jacksonville (24–04–7028P).	The Honorable Donna Deegan, Mayor, City of Jacksonville, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 400, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	City Hall, 117 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202.	Dec. 12, 2025	120077
Martin (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Unincorporated areas of Martin County (24–04–5443P).	Don G. Donaldson, Martin County Administrator, 2401 Southeast Monterey Road, Stuart, FL 34996.	Martin County Administrative Center, 2401 Southeast Monterey Road, Stuart, FL 34996.	Dec. 17, 2025	120161
Orange (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	City of Orlando (25–04–2096P).	The Honorable Buddy Dyer, Mayor, City of Orlando, 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801.	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 400 South Orange Avenue, 8th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.	Dec. 22, 2025	120186
Orange (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of Winter Garden (24–04–3647P).	The Honorable John Rees, Mayor, City of Winter Garden, 330 West Plant Street, Winter Garden, FL 34787.	City Hall, 330 West Plant Street, Winter Garden, FL 34787.	Dec. 19, 2025	120187
Pasco (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	Unincorporated areas of Pasco County (24–04–3074P).	The Honorable Mike Carballa, Pasco County Administrator, 8731 Citizens Drive, Suite 340, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Pasco County Government Center, 8731 Citizens Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34654.	Dec. 11, 2025	120230
Polk (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Polk County (25–04–2249P).	Bill Beasley, Polk County Manager, 330 West Church Street, Bartow, FL 33830.	Polk County Land Development Division, 330 West Church Street, Bartow, FL 33830.	Dec. 18, 2025	120261
St. Johns (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Unincorporated areas of St. Johns County (25–04–0917P).	The Honorable Joy Andrews, St. Johns County Administrator, 500 San Sebastian View, St. Augustine, FL 32084.	St. Johns County Government Building, 500 San Sebastian View, St. Augustine, FL 32084.	Dec. 16, 2025	125147
St. Johns (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	Unincorporated areas of St. Johns County (25–04–3671P).	The Honorable Joy Andrews, St. Johns County Administrator, 500 San Sebastian View, St. Augustine, FL 32084.	St. Johns County Government Building, 500 San Sebastian View, St. Augustine, FL 32084.	Dec. 3, 2025	125147
Sumter (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	City of Wildwood (25–04–2922P).	The Honorable Ed Wolf, Mayor, City of Wildwood, 100 North Main Street, Wildwood, FL 34785.	City Hall, 100 North Main Street, Wildwood, FL 34785.	Dec. 12, 2025	120299
Sumter (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	Unincorporated areas of Sumter County (25–04–2922P).	The Honorable Bradley Arnold, Sumter County Administrator, 7375 Powell Road, Wildwood, FL 34785.	Sumter County Service Center, 7375 Powell Road, Wildwood, FL 34785.	Dec. 12, 2025	120296
Illinois:					
Cook (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Village of Hoffman Estates (25–05–1418P).	The Honorable William D. McLeod, Mayor, Village of Hoffman Estates, 1900 Hassell Road, Hoffman Estates, IL 60169.	Village Hall, 1900 Hassell Road, Hoffman Estates, IL 60169.	Dec. 19, 2025	170107
Cook (FEMA Docket No.: B–2555).	Village of Northbrook (25–05–0537P).	The Honorable Kathryn Ciesla, President, Village of Northbrook, 1225 Cedar Lane, Northbrook, IL 60062.	Public Works Department, Engineering Division, 655 Huehl Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.	Nov. 28, 2025	170132
Indiana:					

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Boone (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	Town of Whitestown (25–05–0293P).	The Honorable Dan Patterson, President, Town of Whitestown Council, 6210 Veterans Drive, Whitestown, IN 46075.	Town Hall, 3 South Main Street, Whitestown, IN 46075.	Dec. 5, 2025	180015
Johnson (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	City of Greenwood (24–05–0658P).	The Honorable Mark Meyers, Mayor, City of Greenwood, 300 South Madison Avenue, Greenwood, IN 46142.	City Hall, 300 South Madison Avenue, Greenwood, IN 46142.	Dec. 15, 2025	180115
Massachusetts: Berkshire (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of North Adams (24–01–0275P).	The Honorable Jennifer A. Macksey, Mayor, City of North Adams, 10 Main Street, North Adams, MA, 01247.	City Hall, 10 Main Street, North Adams, MA 01247.	Dec. 15, 2025	250034
Michigan:					
Kent (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Charter Township of Cascade (23–05–2902P).	The Honorable Grace Lesperance, Supervisor, Charter Township of Cascade, 5920 Tahoe Drive Southeast, Grand Rapids, MI 49546.	Charter Township Hall, 5920 Tahoe Drive Southeast, Grand Rapids, MI 49546.	Dec. 10, 2025	260814
Kent (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Township of Ada (23–05–2902P).	The Honorable Thomas Korth, Supervisor, Township of Ada, P.O. Box 370, Ada, MI 49301.	Township Hall, 7330 Thornapple River Drive, Ada, MI 49301.	Dec. 19, 2025	260248
Missouri: Pettis (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Unincorporated areas of Pettis County (24–07–0860P).	The Honorable Bill Taylor, Presiding Commissioner, Pettis County Commission, 415 South Ohio Avenue, Suite 212, Sedalia, MO 65301.	Sedalia-Pettis County Emergency Management Office, 1511 North Ohio Avenue, Sedalia, MO 65301.	Dec. 8, 2025	290823
North Carolina:					
Haywood (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2570).	Town of Canton (25–04–2980P).	The Honorable Zeb Smathers, Mayor, Town of Canton, 85 Summer Street, Canton, NC 28716.	Planning Department, 85 Summer Street, Canton, NC 28716.	Dec. 26, 2025	370121
Haywood (FEMA Docket, No.: B–2570).	Unincorporated areas of Haywood County (25–04–2980P).	Kevin Ensley, Chair, Haywood County Board of Commissioners, 215 N Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786.	Haywood County Development Services, 157 Paragon Parkway, Suite 200, Clyde, NC 28721.	Dec. 26, 2025	370120
Mecklenburg (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Town of Huntersville (24–04–7717P).	The Honorable Christy Clark, Mayor, Town of Huntersville, P.O. Box 664, Huntersville, NC 28070.	Planning Department, 105 Gilead Road, Huntersville, NC 28078.	Dec. 17, 2025	370478
Ohio:					
Fairfield (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	City of Pickerington (25–05–1088P).	The Honorable Lee Gray, Mayor, City of Pickerington, 100 Lockville Road, Pickerington, OH 43147.	City Hall, 100 Lockville Road, Pickerington, OH 43147.	Dec. 12, 2025	390162
Fairfield (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Unincorporated areas of Fairfield County (25–05–1088P).	The Honorable Steve Davis, Commissioner, Fairfield County, 210 East Main Street, Room 301, Lancaster, OH 43130.	Fairfield County EMA, 240 Baldwin Drive, Lancaster, OH 43130.	Dec. 12, 2025	390158
Lake (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Unincorporated areas of Lake County (24–05–1335P).	The Honorable Richard J. Regovich, President, Lake County, Board of Commissioners, 105 Main Street, Painesville, OH 44077.	Lake County Administration Building, 105 Main Street, Painesville, OH 44077.	Dec. 15, 2025	390771
Lake (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Village of Perry (24–05–1335P).	The Honorable James Gessic, Mayor, Village of Perry 3758 Center Road, Perry, OH 44081.	Village Hall, 3758 Center Road, Perry, OH 44081.	Dec. 15, 2025	390320
Oklahoma:					
Oklahoma (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	City of Oklahoma City (24–06–1117P).	The Honorable David Holt, Mayor, City of Oklahoma City, 200 North Walker Avenue, 3rd Floor, Oklahoma City, OK 73102.	Publick Works Department, 420 West Main Street, Suite 700, Oklahoma City, OK 73102.	Dec. 3, 2025	405378
Wagoner (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	City of Coweta (24–06–2177P).	The Honorable Naomi Hogue, Mayor, City of Coweta, P.O. Box 850, Coweta, OK 74429.	City Hall, 310 South Broadway, Coweta, OK 74429.	Dec. 18, 2025	400216
Pennsylvania:					
Pike (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Township of Lackawaxen (25–03–0506P).	The Honorable Jeffery A. Shook, Chair, Township of Lackawaxen Board of Supervisors, 169 Urban Road, Hawley, PA 18428.	Township Building, 169 Urban Road, Hawley, PA 18428.	Dec. 22, 2025	421966
Pike (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Township of Palmyra (25–03–0506P).	The Honorable Kenneth Coutts, Chair, Township of Palmyra Pike County Board of Supervisors, 115 Buehler Lane, Paupack, PA 18451.	Township Hall, 115 Buehler Lane, Paupack, PA 18451.	Dec. 22, 2025	421968
Wayne	Borough of Hawley (25–03–0506P).	Ann Monaghan, President, Borough of Hawley, 94 Main Avenue, Hawley, PA 18428.	Borough Hall, 94 Main Avenue, Hawley, PA 18428.	Dec. 22, 2025	420863
Wayne (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	Township of Palmyra (25–03–0506P).	The Honorable Pete Steffen, Chair, Township of Palmyra Wayne County Board of Supervisors, 219 Oak Street, Hawley, PA 18428.	Township Hall, 219 Oak Street, Hawley, PA 18428.	Dec. 22, 2025	420865
South Carolina: Richland (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	Unincorporated areas of Richland County (24–04–0706P).	The Honorable Leonard Brown, Richland County Administrator, P.O. Box 192, Columbia, SC 29204.	Richland County Administration Building, 2020 Hampton Street, 1st Floor, Columbia, SC 29204.	Dec. 15, 2025	450170
Texas:					
Bexar (FEMA Docket No.: B–2570).	City of San Antonio (25–06–0705P).	The Honorable Gina Ortiz Jones, Mayor, City of San Antonio, P.O. Box 839966, San Antonio, TX 78283.	City Hall, 100 Military Plaza, San Antonio, TX 78205.	Dec. 15, 2025	480045

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Denton (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	City of Sanger (24–06–0927P).	The Honorable Thomas Muir, Mayor, City of Sanger, P.O. Box 1729, Sanger, TX 76266.	City Hall, 201 Bolivar Street, Sanger, TX 76266.	Dec. 19, 2025	480786
Denton (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Town of Flower Mound (24–06–2617P).	The Honorable Cheryl Moore, Mayor, Town of Flower Mound, 2121 Cross Timbers Road, Flower Mound, TX, 75028.	Public Works Department, Floodplain Management, 1001 Cross Timbers Road, Suite 2330, Flower Mound, TX, 75028.	Dec. 17, 2025	480777
El Paso (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	City of El Paso (23–06–2681P).	The Honorable Renard U. Johnson, Mayor, City of El Paso, 300 North Campbell Street, El Paso, TX 79901.	Zoning Division, 811 Texas Avenue, El Paso, TX 79901.	Dec. 11, 2025	480214
Tarrant (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	City of Watauga (25–06–0706P).	The Honorable Arthur L. Miner, Mayor, City of Watauga, 7105 Whitley Road, Watauga, TX 76148.	Public Works Department, 7800 Virgil Anthony Boulevard, Watauga, TX 76148.	Dec. 11, 2025	480613
Virginia:					
Arlington (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Unincorporated areas of Arlington County (24–03–0126P).	Mark Schwartz, County Manager, Arlington County, 2100 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 302, Arlington, VA 22201.	Ellen M. Bozman Government Center, 2100 Clarendon Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201.	Dec. 15, 2025	515520
Arlington (FEMA Docket No.: B–2563).	Unincorporated areas of Arlington County (24–03–0127P).	Mark Schwartz, County Manager, Arlington County, 2100 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 302, Arlington, VA 22201.	Ellen M. Bozman Government Center, 2100 Clarendon Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201.	Dec. 18, 2025	515520
Chesterfield (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	Unincorporated areas of Chesterfield County (25–03–0079P).	The Honorable Joseph P. Casey, Chesterfield County Administrator, 9901 Lori Road, Chesterfield, VA 23832.	Chesterfield County Planning Department, 9800 Government Center Parkway, Chesterfield, VA 23832.	Dec. 3, 2025	510035
Fairfax (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	Unincorporated areas of Fairfax County (24–03–0807P).	The Honorable Jeffrey McKay, Chair At-Large, Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Suite 530, Fairfax, VA 22035.	Fairfax County Government Center, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Fairfax, VA 22035.	Dec. 8, 2025	515525
Loudoun (FEMA Docket No.: B–2558).	Unincorporated areas of Loudoun County (24–03–0807P).	The Honorable Tim Hemstreet, Loudoun County Administrator, 1 Harrison Street Southeast, 5th Floor, Leesburg, VA 20175.	Loudoun County Government Center, 1 Harrison Street Southeast, 3rd Floor, MSC #60, Leesburg, VA 20175.	Dec. 8, 2025	510090

[FR Doc. 2026–01743 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2582]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on proposed flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of any Base Flood Elevation (BFE), base flood depth, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary or zone designation, or regulatory floodway on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports for the communities listed in the table below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided to the affected communities. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before April 29, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA–B–2582, to David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the tables below. Any request for reconsideration of the revised flood hazard information shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations also will be considered before the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP only may be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at *https://www.floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_overview.pdf.*

The watersheds and/or communities affected are listed in the tables below. The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables. For communities with multiple ongoing Preliminary studies, the studies can be identified by the unique project number and Preliminary FIRM date listed in the tables. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Blaine County, Idaho and Incorporated Areas Project: 21–10–0020S Preliminary Date: July 31, 2025	
City of Bellevue	City Hall, 115 E Pine Street, Bellevue, ID 83313.
City of Hailey	Hailey Town Center—Community Development Department, 115 Main Street S, Suite H, Hailey, ID 83333.
City of Ketchum	City Hall, 191 5th Street W, Ketchum, ID 83340.
Unincorporated Areas of Blaine County	Blaine County Annex Building—Land Use Office, 219 S 1st Avenue, Suite 208, Hailey, ID 83333.

[FR Doc. 2026–01747 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2568]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency; Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: On December 8, 2025, FEMA published in the **Federal Register** a proposed flood hazard determination notice that contained an erroneous table. This notice provides corrections to that table to be used in lieu of the erroneous information. The table provided here represents the proposed flood hazard determinations and communities affected in Cochise County, Arizona, and Incorporated Areas.

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before March 9, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), and where applicable, the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA–B–2581, to David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed in the table below, in accordance with Section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own, or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP may only be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at *https://floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_fact_sheet.pdf.*

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the table below. Any request for reconsideration of the revised flood hazard determinations shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations will also be considered before the FIRM and FIS report are made final.

Correction

In the proposed flood hazard determination notice published at 90 FR 56788 in the December 8, 2025, issue of the **Federal Register**, FEMA published a table titled ''Cochise County, Arizona and Incorporated Areas''. This table contained inaccurate information as to communities affected by the proposed flood hazard determinations for Cochise County, Arizona and Incorporated Areas featured in the table. In this document, FEMA is publishing a table containing the accurate information. The information provided below should be used in lieu of that previously published.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Cochise County, Arizona and Incorporated Areas Project: 21–09–0016S Preliminary Date: June 27, 2025	
City of Benson	City Hall, 101 East 6th Street, Benson, AZ 85602.
City of Bisbee	City Hall, 118 Arizona Street, Bisbee, AZ 85603.
City of Douglas	Department of Public Works, 425 East 10th Street, Douglas, AZ 85607.
City of Tombstone	City Hall, 613 East Allen Street, Tombstone, AZ 85638.
Unincorporated Areas of Cochise County	Cochise County Engineering and Natural Resource Department, 1415 West Melody Lane, Building F, Bisbee, AZ 85603.

[FR Doc. 2026–01749 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002]

Final Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or regulatory floodways on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports have been made final for the communities listed in the table below.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that a community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having an effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: The date of May 26, 2026 has been established for the FIRM and, where applicable, the supporting FIS report showing the new or modified flood hazard information for each community.

ADDRESSES: The FIRM, and if applicable, the FIS report containing the final flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below and will be available online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* by the date indicated above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final determinations listed below for the new or modified flood hazard information for each community listed. Notification of these changes has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

This final notice is issued in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR part 67. FEMA has developed criteria for floodplain management in floodprone areas in accordance with 44 CFR part 60.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the new or revised FIRM and FIS report available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov.*

The flood hazard determinations are made final in the watersheds and/or communities listed in the table below.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Alameda County, California and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA–B–2485	
City of Oakland	Planning and Building Department, 250 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Second Floor, Oakland, CA 94612.

Community	Community map repository address
Unincorporated Areas of Alameda County	Alameda County Public Works Agency, 399 Elmhurst Street, Hayward, CA 94544.
Des Moines County, Iowa and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA–B–2425	
Unincorporated Areas of Des Moines County	Southeast Iowa Regional Planning Commission, 211 North Gear Avenue, Suite 100, West Burlington, IA 52665.
Dixon County, Nebraska and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA–B–2466	
City of Ponca	City Hall, 123 West 3rd Street, Ponca, NE 68770.
City of Wakefield	City Clerk's Office, 405 Main Street, Wakefield, NE 68784.
Unincorporated Areas of Dixon County	Dixon County Courthouse, 302 West 3rd Street, Ponca, NE 68770.
Village of Allen	Village Office and Library, 100 East 2nd Street, Allen, NE 68710.
Village of Concord	Village Office, 203 Lincoln Street, Concord, NE 68728.
Village of Dixon	Village Office, 200 South Main Street, Dixon, NE 68732.
Village of Martinsburg	Martinsburg Volunteer Fire Department, 5018 Main Street, Ponca, NE 68770.
Village of Maskell	Park Shelter House, 118 Main Street, Maskell, NE 68751.
Village of Newcastle	Village Office, 510 Annie Street, Newcastle, NE 68757.
Village of Waterbury	Village Office, 304 Garrett Street, Waterbury, NE 68785.
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska Administration Building, 205 Bluff Street, Winnebago, NE 68071.
Shelby County, Texas and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA–B–2487	
City of Center	City Hall, 617 Tenaha Street, Center, TX 76935.
City of Huxley	Huxley City Hall, 11798 FM 2694, Shelbyville, TX 75973.
City of Joaquin	City Office, 124 North Preston Street, Joaquin, TX 75954.
City of Tenaha	City Hall, 238 North George Bowers Drive, Tenaha, TX 75974.
City of Timpson	City Hall, 456 Jacob Street, Timpson, TX 75975.
Unincorporated Areas of Shelby County	Shelby County Courthouse, 200 San Augustine Street, Center, TX 75935.

[FR Doc. 2026–01748 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2026–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2580]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on proposed flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of any Base Flood Elevation (BFE), base flood depth, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary or zone designation, or regulatory floodway on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports for the communities listed in the table below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided to the affected communities. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before April 29, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA–B–2580, to David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David N. Bascom, Acting Director, Engineering and Modeling Division, National Flood Insurance Program, Resilience, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, or (email) *david.bascom@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances

that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the tables below. Any request for reconsideration of the revised flood hazard information shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations also will be considered before the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP only may be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at *https://www.floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_overview.pdf.*

The watersheds and/or communities affected are listed in the tables below. The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables. For communities with multiple ongoing Preliminary studies, the studies can be identified by the unique project number and Preliminary FIRM date listed in the tables. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Elizabeth Asche,

Assistant Administrator, Federal Insurance Directorate, Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Chautauqua County, New York (All Jurisdictions) **Project: 21–02–0002S Preliminary Date: May 14, 2025**	
City of Dunkirk	City Hall, 342 Central Avenue, Dunkirk, NY 14048.
City of Jamestown	City Hall, 200 E 3rd Street, Jamestown, NY 14701.
Town of Arkwright	Arkwright Town Hall, 9543 Center Road, Fredonia, NY 14063.
Town of Busti	Busti Town Hall, 125 Chautauqua Avenue, Lakewood, NY 14750.
Town of Carroll	Carroll Municipal Building, 5 W Main Street, Frewsburg, NY 14738.
Town of Charlotte	Sinclairville Clerk's Office, 8 Lester Street, Sinclairville, NY 14782.
Town of Chautauqua	Chautauqua Municipal Building, 2 Academy Street, Mayville, NY 14757.
Town of Cherry Creek	Town Hall, 618 Center Street, Cherry Creek, NY 14723.
Town of Clymer	Clerk's Office, 562 Clymer-Sherman Road, Clymer, NY 14724.
Town of Dunkirk	Town Hall, 4737 Willow Road, Dunkirk, NY 14048.
Town of Ellery	Ellery Town Offices, 25 Sunnyside Avenue, Bemus Point, NY 14712.
Town of Ellicott	Ellicott Administration Offices, 215 S Work Street, Falconer, NY 14733.
Town of Ellington	Town Hall, 813 W Main Street, Ellington, NY 14732.
Town of French Creek	French Creek Town Hall, 10106 Ravlin Hill Road, Clymer, NY 14724.
Town of Gerry	Town Hall, 4519 NY–60, Gerry, NY 14740.
Town of Hanover	Hanover Town Hall, 68 Hanover Street, Silver Creek, NY 14136.
Town of Harmony	Harmony Town Hall, 1001 Blockville Watts Flats Road, Ashville, NY 14710.
Town of Kiantone	Kiantone Town Hall, 1521 Peck Settlement Road, Jamestown, NY 14701.
Town of Mina	Mina-Findley Lake Community Center, 2883 North Road, Findley Lake, NY 14736.
Town of North Harmony	North Harmony Town Hall, 5350 Stow Road, Ashville, NY 14710.
Town of Poland	Poland Town Hall, 3593 Church Street, Kennedy, NY 14747.
Town of Pomfret	Pomfret Town Hall, 9 Day Street, Fredonia, NY 14063.
Town of Portland	Portland Town Hall, 87 W Main Street, Brocton, NY 14716.
Town of Ripley	Town Hall, 14 N State Street, Ripley, NY 14775.
Town of Sheridan	Municipal Complex, 2773 E Main Street, Sheridan, NY 14135.
Town of Sherman	Town Hall, 111A Mill Street, Sherman, NY 14781.
Town of Stockton	Stockton Offices, 7344 Route 380, Stockton, NY 14784.
Town of Villenova	Villenova Town Hall, 1094 Butcher Road, South Dayton, NY 14138.
Town of Westfield	Westfield Town Hall, 23 Elm Street, Westfield, NY 14787.
Village of Bemus Point	Village Hall, 13 Alburtus Avenue, Bemus Point, NY 14712.
Village of Brocton	Village Hall, 34 W Main Street, Brocton, NY 14716.
Village of Cassadaga	Village Office, 22 Mill Street, Cassadaga, NY 14718.
Village of Celoron	Village Hall, 21 Boulevard Avenue, Celoron, NY 14720.
Village of Falconer	Clerk's Office, 101 W Main Street, Falconer, NY 14733.
Village of Fredonia	Village Hall, 9–11 Church Street, Fredonia, NY 14063.
Village of Lakewood	Municipal Complex, 20 W Summit Street, Lakewood, NY 14750.
Village of Mayville	Community Building, 1 S Erie Street, Mayville, NY 14757.
Village of Panama	Village Offices, 6 E Main Street, Panama, NY 14767.
Village of Sherman	Village Hall, 111 Mill Street, Sherman, NY 14781.
Village of Silver Creek	Municipal Building, 172 Central Avenue, Silver Creek, NY 14136.
Village of Sinclairville	Clerk's Office, 8 Lester Street, Sinclairville, NY 14782.

Community	Community map repository address
Village of Westfield	Town Hall, 23 Elm Street, Westfield, NY 14787.
Patrick County, Virginia and Incorporated Areas Project: 24–03–0010S Preliminary Date: July 02, 2025	
Town of Stuart	Town of Stuart Offices, 100 Patrick Avenue, Stuart, VA 24171.
Unincorporated Areas of Patrick County	Patrick County Administration Building, 106 Rucker Street, Stuart, VA 24171.

[FR Doc. 2026–01746 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0150]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Reinstatement, With Change, of a Previously Approved Collection for Which Approval Has Expired: Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker: H–2A Classification

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed reinstatement, with change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0150 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2025–0469. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2025–0469.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2025–0469 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov,* and will include any personal information you provide. Therefore, submitting this information makes it public. You may wish to consider limiting the amount of personal information that you provide in any voluntary submission you make to DHS. DHS may withhold information provided in comments from public viewing that it determines may impact the privacy of an individual or is offensive. For additional information, please read the Privacy Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(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; and

(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 submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Reinstatement, With Change, of a Previously Approved Collection For Which Approval Has Expired.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker: H–2A Classification.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–129H2A; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions. This form is used by an employer to petition USCIS for an alien to come temporarily to the United States as a nonimmigrant to perform agricultural services or labor in the H–2A classification. The period of stay that may be granted is up to the period specified in the temporary labor certification that supports the requested employment.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection I–129H2A (PDFi) is 23,873 and the estimated hour burden per response is 4.59 hours; the estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection I–129H2A (paper) is 2,652 and the estimated hour burden per response is 4.85 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual

hour burden associated with this collection is 122,440 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $13,660,375.

Dated: January 23, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–01785 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0165]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: e-Request Tool

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0165 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2022–0001. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2022–0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2022–0001 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov,* and will include any personal information you provide. Therefore, submitting this information makes it public. You may wish to consider limiting the amount of personal information that you provide in any voluntary submission you make to DHS. DHS may withhold information provided in comments from public viewing that it determines may impact the privacy of an individual or is offensive. For additional information, please read the Privacy Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(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; and

(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 submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* e-Request Tool.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* G–1592; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. Respondents use this collection of information to notify USCIS that: their case is outside of normal processing times; they did not receive a notice; they did not receive a card or document by mail; to request an appointment accommodation; or to notify USCIS of a typographical error. USCIS will use the information provided by respondents to look up their case and determine an appropriate action in response to the inquiry.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection e-Request Tool is 569,519 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.30 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual hour burden associated with this collection is 170,856 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $0. This is a system that allows the respondent to request an action, any costs are associated with the collection of information for which the person is requesting action.

Dated: January 23, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–01789 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–6534–N–02]

Notice of Regulatory Waiver Requests Granted for the Second Quarter of Calendar Year 2025

AGENCY: Office of the General Counsel, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Section 106 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989 (the HUD Reform Act) requires HUD to publish quarterly **Federal Register** notices of all regulatory waivers that HUD has approved. Each notice covers the quarterly period since the previous **Federal Register** notice. The purpose of this notice is to comply with the requirements of section 106 of the HUD Reform Act. This notice contains a list of regulatory waivers granted by HUD during the period beginning on April 1, 2025 and ending on June 30, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information about this notice, contact Amanda Wahlig, Acting Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 10282, Washington, DC 20410–0500, telephone 202–402–3743 (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 and 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.*

For information concerning a particular waiver that was granted and for which public notice is provided in this document, contact the person whose name and address follow the description of the waiver granted in the accompanying list of waivers that have been granted in the second quarter of calendar year 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 106 of the HUD Reform Act added a new section 7(q) to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3535(q)), which provides that:

1. Any waiver of a regulation must be in writing and must specify the grounds for approving the waiver;

2. Authority to approve a waiver of a regulation may be delegated by the Secretary only to an individual of Assistant Secretary or equivalent rank, and the person to whom authority to waive is delegated must also have authority to issue the particular regulation to be waived;

3. Not less than quarterly, the Secretary must notify the public of all waivers of regulations that HUD has approved, by publishing a notice in the **Federal Register**. These notices (each covering the period since the most recent previous notification) shall:

a. Identify the project, activity, or undertaking involved;

b. Describe the nature of the provision waived and the designation of the provision;

c. Indicate the name and title of the person who granted the waiver request;

d. Describe briefly the grounds for approval of the request; and

e. State how additional information about a particular waiver may be obtained.

Section 106 of the HUD Reform Act also contains requirements applicable to waivers of HUD handbook provisions that are not relevant to the purpose of this notice.

This notice follows procedures provided in HUD's Statement of Policy on Waiver of Regulations and Directives issued on April 22, 1991 (56 FR 16337). In accordance with those procedures and with the requirements of section 106 of the HUD Reform Act, waivers of regulations are granted by the Assistant Secretary with jurisdiction over the regulations for which a waiver was requested. In those cases in which a General Deputy Assistant Secretary granted the waiver, the General Deputy Assistant Secretary was serving in the absence of the Assistant Secretary in accordance with the office's Order of Succession.

This notice covers waivers of regulations granted by HUD from April 1, 2025 through June 30, 2025. For ease of reference, the waivers granted by HUD are listed by HUD program office (for example, the Office of Community Planning and Development, the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, the Office of Housing, and the Office of Public and Indian Housing, etc.). Within each program office grouping, the waivers are listed sequentially by the regulatory section of title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) that is being waived. For example, a waiver of a provision in 24 CFR part 58 would be listed before a waiver of a provision in 24 CFR part 570.

Where more than one regulatory provision is involved in the grant of a particular waiver request, the action is listed under the section number of the first regulatory requirement that appears in 24 CFR and that is being waived. For example, a waiver of both § 58.73 and § 58.74 would appear sequentially in the listing under § 58.73.

Waiver of regulations that involve the same initial regulatory citation are in time sequence beginning with the earliest-dated regulatory waiver.

Should HUD receive additional information about waivers granted during the period covered by this report (the second quarter of calendar year 2025) before the next report is published (the third quarter of calendar year 2025), HUD will include any additional waivers granted for the second quarter in the next report.

Accordingly, information about approved waiver requests pertaining to HUD regulations is provided in the Appendix that follows this notice.

David C. Woll,

General Counsel.

Appendix

Listing of Waivers of Regulatory Requirements Granted by Offices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development April 1, 2025 Through June 30, 2025

Note to Reader: More information about the granting of these waivers, including a copy of the waiver request and approval, may be obtained by contacting the person whose name is listed as the contact person directly after each set of regulatory waivers granted. The regulatory waivers granted appear in the following order:

I. Regulatory waivers granted by the Office of Community Planning and Development

II. Regulatory waivers granted by the Office of Housing

III. Regulatory waivers granted by the Office of Public and Indian Housing

I. Regulatory Waivers Granted by the Office of Community Planning and Development

For further information about the following regulatory waivers, please see the name of the contact person that immediately follows the description of the waiver granted.

• *Regulation:* Section 104(e)(1) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (HCDA), 24 CFR 570.902, Section 105(e)(3) of the HCDA and 24 CFR 570.209(b), 24 CFR 570.208(a)(4), 570.506(b)(5)(ii)(c), and 570.506(b)(6)(iii).

Project/Activity: Due to California wildfires and straight-line winds, the City of Los Angeles, California requested statutory suspensions and regulatory waivers related to enforcement of the timeliness requirement, the public benefits standard, and documentation for job creation and retention. The city also requested an extension of existing waivers related to new housing construction, the public services cap, and emergency grant payments.

Nature of Requirement: Section 104(e)(1) of the HCDA and 24 CFR 570.902 require that the grantee carries out its activities in a timely manner and establishes 1.5 as the ratio of grant funds available to the grantee in its line of credit, as measured 60 days prior to

the end of the program year. Section 105(e)(3) of the HCDA requires that the public benefit provided by special economic development activities be appropriate relative to the amount of assistance for the activities; 24 CFR 570.209(b) provides the standards that Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) expenditures must have for special economic development activities. 24 CFR 570.208(a)(4), 570.506(b)(5)(ii)(c), and 570.506(b)(6)(iii) requires that low- and moderate-income (LMI) job creation and retention consider family income when determining whether a beneficiary is eligible. Documenting this national objective requires maintaining records showing the beneficiary's family size and income to demonstrate LMI eligibility.

Granted By: David C. Woll, Jr., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development.

Date Granted: April 21, 2025.

Reason Waived: The California wildfires and straight-line winds disaster caused substantial damage to neighborhoods throughout the city. A Presidentially declared disaster declaration (FEMA–DR–4856–CA), as amended, was issued on January 8, 2025. In response to the disaster, the city requested statutory suspensions and regulatory waivers associated with the CDBG program and an extension of its July 1, 2024 ''streamlined waiver'' that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) had already made available to recipients of Community Planning and Development (CPD) grant programs impacted by Presidentially declared major disasters through the *Availability of Waivers of Community Planning and Development Grant Program and Consolidated Plan Requirements to Facilitate Recovery from Presidentially Declared Major Disasters* memorandum. The waivers granted will allow the City of Los Angeles to expedite recovery efforts for low- and moderate-income residents affected by the disaster, through new housing construction, emergency grant payments, job creation and retention, and additional public and support services for affected individuals and families. The statutory suspensions and regulatory waivers are in effect through June 30, 2025 (enforcement of the CDBG timeliness requirement) and June 30, 2026 (emergency grant payments, public services cap, public benefits standards, new housing construction, and documentation for job retention/job creation).

Contact: James Höemann, Director, Entitlement Communities Division, Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 402–4548.

• *Regulation:* Section 104(e)(1) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (HCDA), 24 CFR 570.902, Section 105(e)(3) of the HCDA and 24 CFR 570.209(b), 24 CFR 570.208(a)(4), 570.506(b)(5)(ii)(c), and 570.506(b)(6)(iii).

Project/Activity: Due to California wildfires and straight-line winds, the County of Los Angeles, California requested statutory suspensions and regulatory waivers related to timeliness, the public benefits standard, and documentation for job creation and retention. The County also requested an extension of existing waivers related to new housing construction, suspension of the public services cap, and emergency grant payments.

Nature of Requirement: Section 104(e)(1) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (HCDA) and 24 CFR 570.902 require that the grantee carries out its activities in a timely manner and establishes 1.5 as the ratio of grant funds available to the grantee in its line of credit, as measured 60 days prior to the end of the program year. Section 105(e)(3) of the HCDA requires that the public benefit provided by special economic development activities be appropriate relative to the amount of assistance for the activities; 24 CFR 570.209(b) provides the standards that Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) expenditures must have for special economic development activities. 24 CFR 570.208(a)(4), 570.506(b)(5)(ii)(c), and 570.506(b)(6)(iii) requires that low- and moderate-income (LMI) job creation and retention consider family income when determining whether a beneficiary is eligible. Documenting this national objective requires maintaining records showing the beneficiary's family size and income to demonstrate LMI eligibility.

Granted By: David C. Woll, Jr., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development.

Date Granted: April 4, 2025.

Reason Waived: The California wildfires and straight-line winds disaster caused substantial damage to neighborhoods throughout the county. A Presidentially declared disaster declaration (FEMA–DR–4856–CA), as amended, was issued on January 8, 2025. In response to the disaster, the County of Los Angeles requested statutory suspensions and regulatory waivers associated with the CDBG program and an extension of its July 1, 2024 ''streamlined waiver'' that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) had already made available to recipients of Community Planning and Development (CPD) grant programs impacted by Presidentially declared major disasters through the *Availability of Waivers of Community Planning and Development Grant Program and Consolidated Plan Requirements to Facilitate Recovery from Presidentially Declared Major Disasters* memorandum. The waivers granted will allow the County of Los Angeles to expedite recovery efforts for low- and moderate-income residents affected by the disaster, through new housing construction, emergency grant payments, job creation and retention, and pay for additional public and support services for affected individuals and families. The statutory suspensions and regulatory waivers are in effect through June 30, 2025 (enforcement of the CDBG timeliness requirement), June 30, 2026 (emergency grant payments, public services cap, and public benefits standards), and June 30, 2028 (new housing construction and documentation for job retention/job creation).

Contact: James Höemann, Director, Entitlement Communities Division, Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 402–4548.

• *Regulation:* 24 CFR 570.705(f).

Project/Activity: The City of Duluth, Minnesota requested a waiver of the regulation governing loan guarantees under Section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act, as amended, to extend the maximum repayment term of the guaranteed loan. The original maturity of the guaranteed loan was August 1, 2025, which would have resulted in a repayment period of nineteen years and eleven months. The waiver permitted the extension of the maturity by an additional twelve months to August 1, 2026, that would allow additional time for the City to use sale proceeds from the project property to make a final payment on the Note. The project financed by the guaranteed loan involved the acquisition of real property and the construction of infrastructure for the development of rental housing where no less than 51% of the units are occupied by low- and moderate-income residents.

Nature of Requirement: 24 CFR 570.705(f) states that the term of debt obligations made under 24 CFR 570 subpart M shall not exceed twenty years.

Granted By: David C. Woll Jr., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development.

Date Granted: June 17, 2025.

Reason Waived: The revenue generated from the sale of the property is the intended source of repayment of the guaranteed loan. Extending the maximum term allows the third-party developer adequate time to secure financing and complete the purchase, which will enable the City of Duluth to make the final payment with non-Federal funds.

Contact: B. Cory Schwartz, Director (Acting), Office of Block Grant Assistance, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 402–4105.

Waiver and Alternative Requirement on the Use of CDBG–DR Funds for Buildings for the General Conduct of Government (Lee County Only)

• *Regulation:* 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(2) and 24 CFR 570.207(a) (prohibiting the use of Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG–DR) funds for buildings for the general conduct of government), as incorporated by reference in Section I of the Consolidated Notice (Appendix B to HUD's CDBG–DR notice published in the **Federal Register** on May 18, 2023, at 88 FR 32046) (the ''May 2023 Notice'').

Project/Activity: CDBG–DR funds allocated to Lee County, Florida, pursuant to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117–328, Division L, Title X) approved December 29, 2022, for major disasters occurring in 2022 (the ''Appropriations Act'').

Nature of Requirement: HUD allocated CDBG–DR funds to Lee County, Florida,

through the May 2023 Notice. This notice included the Consolidated Notice as Appendix B and made the Consolidated Notice applicable to these allocations. Specifically, HUD received a request from Lee County to waive the prohibition on using CDBG–DR funds for buildings for the general conduct of government as outlined in 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(2) and 24 CFR 570.207(a). This waiver allows Lee County to use CDBG–DR funds for the construction, reconstruction, and rehabilitation of buildings for the general conduct of government, including when such funds are used as the non-federal match for funds provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As an alternative requirement, Lee County is prohibited from using CDBG–DR funds for buildings in which the legislative or general administrative affairs of government are not conducted year-round, or for buildings used exclusively as emergency operations centers.

Granted By: David C. Woll, Jr., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary.

Date Granted: May 12, 2025.

Reason Waived: After reviewing the grantee's request, HUD determined there was good cause to waive the prohibition on using CDBG–DR funds for buildings for the general conduct of government. This waiver enables Lee County to utilize CDBG–DR funds for essential government infrastructure, facilitating effective disaster recovery and long-term resilience in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from the 2022 disaster.

Applicability: This waiver is applicable to the CDBG–DR funds awarded to Lee County, Florida, under the Appropriations Act. It permits the use of these funds for the construction, reconstruction, and rehabilitation of buildings for the general conduct of government, including as a non-federal match for FEMA funds, in accordance with the terms, including alternative requirements, specified in the waiver.

Contact: Gerilee Bennett, Acting Director, Office of Disaster Recovery, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 708–3587.

Waiver and Alternative Requirement To Extend the Reimbursement Period for Eligible Pre-Application Costs (Volusia County Only)

• *Regulation:* Paragraph III.F.5 of the Consolidated Notice (Appendix B to HUD's Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG–DR) notice published in the **Federal Register** on May 18, 2023, at 88 FR 32046) (the ''May 2023 Notice''), as modified by Memorandum 24–02. This waiver modifies the alternative requirement in paragraph III.F.5, which governs the deadline by which grantees may reimburse eligible pre-application costs incurred by homeowners, renters, businesses, and other qualifying entities following a major disaster.

Project/Activity: CDBG–DR funds allocated to Volusia County, Florida, pursuant to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117–328, Division L, Title II), for major disasters occurring in 2022 (the ''Appropriations Act'').

Nature of Requirement: HUD allocated CDBG–DR funds to Volusia County, Florida, through the May 2023 Notice, which included the Consolidated Notice as Appendix B and made it applicable to these allocations. Paragraph III.F.5 of the Consolidated Notice permits grantees to reimburse eligible pre-application costs incurred by applicants after the disaster incident date and before applying for assistance, subject to a reimbursement deadline of one year after the applicability date of the Allocation Announcement Notice or one year after the disaster date, whichever is later.

In response to a request from Volusia County, HUD previously extended the reimbursement deadline from May 23, 2024, to May 23, 2025 (Memorandum 24–02). Following a subsequent request justified by ongoing outreach efforts and administrative considerations related to recovery from multiple disasters—including Hurricane Milton in 2024—this waiver further extends the reimbursement deadline to October 31, 2025. This extension facilitates greater participation in the Single Family Repair and Replacement Program and supports programmatic consistency and administrative efficiency across recovery efforts for both the 2022 and 2024 disasters.

Granted By: David C. Woll, Jr., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary.

Date Granted: May 28, 2025.

Reason Waived: After reviewing the grantee's request, HUD determined there is good cause to extend the reimbursement deadline for eligible pre-application costs to October 31, 2025, for Volusia County only. This waiver supports enhanced disaster recovery by allowing additional homeowners and other eligible applicants more time to be reimbursed for disaster-related expenses incurred prior to application submission. The extension aligns recovery efforts across multiple disaster declarations, reducing administrative burden and improving program continuity.

Applicability: This waiver is applicable solely to CDBG–DR funds awarded to Volusia County, Florida, under the Appropriations Act. It extends the reimbursement period for eligible pre-application costs under paragraph III.F.5 of the Consolidated Notice to October 31, 2025, or the date of application, whichever is earlier. The waiver expires on October 31, 2025.

Contact: Gerilee Bennett, Acting Director, Office of Disaster Recovery, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, telephone number (202) 708–3587.

Waiver and Alternative Requirement To Extend the Reimbursement Period for Eligible Pre-Application Costs and To Expand Eligible Activites (State of Oregon Only)

• *Regulation:* Paragraphs III.F.5 and II.B.5 of the Consolidated Notice included as Appendix B to HUD's Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG–DR) notices published in the **Federal Register** on February 3, 2022, at 87 FR 6364 (the ''February 2022 Notice'') and May 24, 2022, at 87 FR 31636 (the ''May 2022 Notice''). This waiver modifies the alternative requirement in paragraph III.F.5, which governs both the deadline and types of activities eligible for reimbursement of pre-application costs under CDBG–DR.

Project/Activity: CDBG–DR funds allocated to the State of Oregon pursuant to the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Pub. L. 117–43, Division B), for major disasters occurring in 2020 and 2021 (the ''Appropriations Act'').

Nature of Requirement: HUD allocated CDBG–DR funds to the State of Oregon under the February 2022 Notice, which includes the Consolidated Notice as Appendix B. The May 2022 Notice further modified certain requirements contained in the February 2022 Notice.

Paragraph III.F.5 of the Consolidated Notice permits grantees to reimburse pre-application costs incurred by homeowners, renters, businesses, and other qualifying entities, provided such costs were incurred within one year after the applicability date of the Allocation Announcement Notice or the date of the disaster, whichever is later. The same paragraph restricts reimbursement for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities to costs incurred within the footprint of the damaged structure, sidewalk, driveway, parking lot, or other developed areas, and does not include broader homeownership assistance for households displaced to new properties.

In response to a request from the State of Oregon, this waiver (1) extends the reimbursement deadline to January 10, 2025, and (2) expands the range of eligible reimbursable activities to include certain costs incurred outside the original property footprint and homeownership assistance for displaced households.

Granted By: Matthew E. Ammon, Performing the Delegable Duties of the Deputy Secretary.

Date Granted: June 8, 2025.

Reason Waived: After reviewing the grantee's request, HUD determined there is good cause to extend the reimbursement deadline for eligible pre-application costs to January 10, 2025, and to expand the scope of eligible reimbursable activities. The State of Oregon's Homeowner Assistance and Reconstruction Program (HARP) was amended to provide a reimbursement pathway for households who incurred eligible disaster-related costs after the original reimbursement deadline. Many households—particularly low- and moderate-income households—were displaced due to the 2020 wildfires and made significant personal expenditures to secure habitable housing outside the footprint of their damaged properties. These households depleted savings, retirement funds, or assumed debt to repair or acquire new homes. This waiver enables the State to support these residents through reimbursement, increasing access and fairness in the recovery process.

Applicability: This waiver is applicable solely to CDBG–DR funds awarded to the

State of Oregon under the Appropriations Act. It extends the reimbursement deadline under paragraph III.F.5 of the Consolidated Notice to January 10, 2025, or the date of application for assistance, whichever is earlier. It also allows reimbursement of: (1) Rehabilitation and reconstruction activities outside the original footprint, where rebuilding on-site is unsafe or impracticable; (2) Homeownership assistance, as defined under 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(24) and modified by paragraph II.B.5 of the Consolidated Notice, where the displaced household gave up site control prior to January 1, 2024, and now occupies the replacement home. All reimbursed costs must be necessary and reasonable, must not duplicate other benefits, and must comply with the State's most recently approved action plan and applicable policies and procedures.

Contact: Gerilee Bennett, Acting Director, Office of Disaster Recovery, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, telephone number (202) 708–3587.

• *Regulation:* 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2).

Project/Activity: The State of Ohio requested a waiver of 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2) to extend the expenditure deadline for its Fiscal Year 2020 Housing Trust Fund (HTF) grant funds committed to the Wintergreen Ledges project, a 120-unit affordable rental housing development in Akron, Ohio.

Nature of Requirement: The regulation at 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2) requires HUD to reduce or recapture any funds in the grantee's HTF Treasury account that are not expended within five years after HUD executed the grantee's HTF grant agreement.

Granted by: David C. Woll, Jr., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development.

Date Granted: May 6, 2025.

Reason Waived: Department determined that a waiver of the State's FY 2020 expenditure requirement is justified because the project experienced delays related to the insolvency of the original general contractor, which resulted in the substitution of a new general contractor and an updated construction schedule. This waiver will enable the State to retain HTF funds committed to the Wintergreen Ledges project and prevent the potential loss of affordable units.

Contact: Peter Huber, Acting Director, Office of Affordable Housing Programs, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, email *peter.h.huber@hud.gov,* telephone (202) 402–3941.

• *Regulation:* 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2).

Project/Activity: The State of Alabama requested a waiver of 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2) to extend the expenditure deadline for its Fiscal Year 2019 Housing Trust Fund (HTF) grant funds committed to the Oakleigh Crossing project.

Nature of Requirement: The regulation at 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2) requires HUD to reduce or recapture any funds in the grantee's HTF Treasury account that are not expended within five years after HUD executed the grantee's HTF grant agreement.

Granted by: David C. Woll, Jr., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development.

Date Granted: May 6, 2025.

Reason Waived: The Department determined that a waiver of the State's FY 2019 expenditure requirement is justified due to Pandemic-related supply chain disruptions, material and labor shortages, and cost increases; and delays caused by issues with the original contractor and syndication negotiations. This waiver will enable the State to retain HTF funds committed to the Oakleigh Crossing project and prevent the potential loss of affordable units and displacement of in-place tenants.

Contact: Peter Huber, Acting Director, Office of Affordable Housing Programs, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, email *peter.h.huber@hud.gov,* telephone (202) 402–3941.

• *Regulation:* 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2).

Project/Activity: The State of Ohio requested a waiver of 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2) to extend the expenditure deadline for its Fiscal Year 2021 grant funds which are committed to The Meadows project.

Nature of Requirement: The regulation at 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2) requires HUD to reduce or recapture any funds in the grantee's HTF Treasury account that are not expended within five years after HUD executed the grantee's HTF grant agreement.

Granted by: David C. Woll, Jr., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development.

Date Granted: June 9, 2025.

Reason Waived: The Department determined that a waiver of the State's FY 2021 expenditure requirement is justified because the Meadows project was delayed due to the HUD Part 58 environmental review required by other funding sources in the project and the State's policy to hold 10 percent of funds in retainage until construction completion. This waiver will permit the State to retain HTF funds committed to the Meadows project and prevent the potential loss of affordable units.

Contact: Peter Huber, Acting Director, Office of Affordable Housing Programs, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, email *peter.h.huber@hud.gov,* telephone (202) 402–3941.

• *Regulation:* 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2).

Project/Activity: The State of Texas requested a waiver of 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2) to extend the expenditure deadline for its Fiscal Year 2021 grant funds committed to the Boulevard 61 project.

Nature of Requirement: The regulation at 24 CFR 93.400(d)(2) requires HUD to reduce or recapture any funds in the grantee's HTF Treasury account that are not expended within five years after HUD executed the grantee's HTF grant agreement.

Granted by: David C. Woll, Jr., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development.

Date Granted: June 17, 2025.

Reason Waived: The Department determined that a waiver of the State's FY 2021 HTF expenditure requirement is justified because the Boulevard 61 project was delayed due to a temporary gap in funding from significant increases in insurance, interest, and construction costs. This waiver will enable the State to retain HTF funds committed to the Boulevard 61 project and prevent the potential loss of affordable units.

Contact: Peter Huber, Acting Director, Office of Affordable Housing Programs, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7282, Washington, DC 20410, email *peter.h.huber@hud.gov,* telephone (202) 402–3941.

II. Regulatory Waivers Granted by the Office of Housing

For further information about the following regulatory waivers, please see the name of the contact person that immediately follows the description of the waiver granted.

Regulation: 24 CFR part 891.165(a), which limits the duration of a fund reservation to up to 36 months.

Project/Activity: Waiver of required to allow Eastern West Virginia Community Action Agency (the Sponsor) enough time to obtain the necessary external approvals for HUD's initial closing for Moorefield Place Senior Homes. Nature of Requirement: Section 24 CFR part 891.165(a) limits the duration of a fund reservation to up to 36 months. ''The duration of the fund reservation for a capital advance with construction advances is 24 months from the date of issuance of the award letter to the date of initial closing. This duration can be up to 36 months, as approved by HUD on a case-by-case basis.''

Granted by: Frank Cassidy, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Housing.

Date Granted: June 18, 2025.

Reason Waived: The Multifamily Northeast Regional Center's Underwriting Division submitted the waiver request with its recommendation of approval to HUD's Office of Housing on January 15, 2025. A loss of a funding source is the reason cited for the delay in the project reaching initial closing. The Sponsor has secured the $1,500,000 lost funding as a grant from the Federal Home Loan Bank. The project also has 9% Competitive Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) reserved from the West Virginia Housing Development Fund. HUD has learned the project is in danger of losing their LIHTC credits if this waiver is not approved. The Northeast Regional Center's Underwriting Division recommends approval of the waiver because the Sponsor has 2 secured additional funding and displayed a sincere commitment to the development of the project.

Contact: Shalonda Kelly, Program Analyst, Office of Assisted Housing Oversight, Grants and New Funding, Office of Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, email *Shalonda.M.Kelly@hud.gov,* telephone (202) 402–5028.

• *Regulation:* 24 CFR 242.16(a)(3)(vi)(B).

Project/Activity: St. Barnabas Hospital, FHA# 012–22502, New York, New York Nature of Requirement: OHF requires Lenders seeking Section 223(f)/242 refinancings to demonstrate that the proposed Borrower's financial performance would be materially improved by the refinancing. The aforementioned Regulation includes seven specific indicators (Refinancing Criteria) that the Lender must use to demonstrate that the refinancing will materially improve the Borrower's financial performance. In order for the proposal to be eligible for refinancing under the Section 223(f)/242 program, the Lender must certify that no less than three of seven of the Refinancing Criteria are met. Despite the fact that St. Barnabas Hospital has an indisputable need to refinance its debt, the Hospital only met one of the seven criteria.

Granted by: Matthew E. Ammon, Performing the Delegable Duties of the Deputy Secretary.

Date Granted: April 10, 2025.

Reason Waived: Without a refinancing (which would result in monthly debt service of under $400,000) monthly debt service will increase to over $1M. While the Hospital's financial performance will be improved by a Section 223(f)/242 refinancing, this need is not adequately captured by the seven Refinancing Criteria in the Regulation.

Contact: Paul Giaudrone, Underwriting Director, Office of Healthcare Programs, Office of Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 402–5684.

III. Regulatory Waivers Granted by the Office of Public and Indian Housing

For further information about the following regulatory waivers, please see the name of the contact person that immediately follows the description of the waiver granted.

• *Regulation:* 24 CFR 5.801(d)(1), 24 CFR 902.62(a)(3).

Nature of Requirement: 24 CFR 5.801(d)(1) pertains to reporting requirement dates for specific PHAs. 24 CFR 902.62(a)(3) pertains to the date a PHA's audited financial statement must be received.

Project/Activity: Trumbull Metropolitan Housing Authority (TMHA).

Granted By: Benjamin Hobbs, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

Date Granted: April 18, 2025.

Reason Waived: HUD grants the waivers on the basis of good cause, citing TMHA's provided reason that the Ohio Auditor of State office cannot commence the audit in a timely manner.

Contact: Lara Philbert, Assessment Manager, Integrated Assessment Division, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, email *lara.philbert@hud.gov,* telephone (202) 475–8930.

• *Regulation:* Section 9(g)(1) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937.

Nature of Requirement: Section 9(g)(1) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 pertains to the use of funds, specifically, the flexibility in use of funds.

Project/Activity: Westmoreland County Housing Authority (WCHA).

Granted By: Benjamin Hobbs, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

Date Granted: April 17, 2025.

Reason Waived: HUD grants the waivers on the basis of good cause, citing WCHA's provided reasons of wanting to use Capital Funds for anticrime and antidrug activities (for which the required HUD authorization) and providing local crime data and projections to support such a need.

Contact: David Fleischman, Director in HUD's Capital Program Division, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room, Washington, DC 20410, email *David.Fleischman@hud.gov,* telephone (202) 402–2071.

• *Regulation:* 24 CFR 965 Subpart B.

Nature of Requirement: 24 CFR 965 Subpart B pertains to required insurance coverage for PHAs under the Annual Contributions Contract (ACC).

Project/Activity: Housing Authority of the Birmingham District (HABD).

Granted By: Benjamin Hobbs, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

Date Granted: April 24, 2025.

Reason Waived: HUD grants the waiver on the basis of good cause, citing HABD's provided reasons, which include:

○ On September 2, 2019, the Special Application Center (SAC) issued correspondence to the HABD approving its DDA0008489 application for the demolition of 54 dwelling buildings containing 202 dwelling units and 2 non-dwelling units (the property) under the Charles P. Marks Village (AL001000006) in HUD's Inventory Management System/Public and Indian Housing Information Center (IMS/PIC) system.

○ On June 6, 2024, HABD submitted a letter to HUD's Birmingham Field Office per the guidelines in Notice PIH 2018–16, Regulatory Waivers, formally requesting to use the authority at 24 CFR 5.110 to waive 24 CFR 965.205 and the mandatory insurance coverage requirement for replacement cost property insurance, for 204 vacant units at Charles P. Marks Village (AL001000006). In the letter, HABD also cited the following reasons for the delayed demolition since the approved SAC application in 2019: the onset of the COVID–19 pandemic and staffing/leadership turnover.

○ The letter stated that HABD will maintain commercial general liability insurance on the units if a claim is made against the agency. Lastly, the letter stated that approving this request will improve the Asset Management Project's (AMP) fiscal position resulting in a more efficient allocation of the operating subsidy for the property.

○ On July 3, 2024, the Region IV Birmingham Office Director forwarded the HABD's request and supporting documentation in accordance with Notice PIH 2018–16, Regulatory Waivers, and its assessment of the request to the General Deputy Assistant Secretary for PIH approval.

Similarly, HUD waives any contractual requirement found in the ACC that would obligate HABD to purchase or maintain replacement value property insurance for Charles P. Marks Village; specifically, any and all projects approved for demolition by HUD located in Charles P. Marks Village.

Contact: Kevin J. Gallagher, Public Housing Financial Management Division Director, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban, 451 7th Street SW, Room, Washington, DC 20410, email *Kevin.J.Gallagher@hud.gov,* telephone (202) 402–4192.

• *Regulation:* Section 9(g)(1) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937.

Nature of Requirement: Section 9(g)(1) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 pertains to the use of funds, specifically, the flexibility in use of funds.

Project/Activity: St. Louis Housing Authority (SLHA).

Granted By: Benjamin Hobbs, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

Date Granted: April 24, 2025.

Reason Waived: HUD grants the waivers on the basis of good cause, citing SLHA's provided reasons of wanting to use Capital Funds for anticrime and antidrug activities (for which the required HUD authorization) and providing local crime data and projections to support such a need.

Contact: David Fleischman, Director in HUD's Capital Program Division, Office of Public and Indian Housing, 451 7th Street SW, Room, Washington, DC 20410, email *David.Fleischman@hud.gov,* telephone (202) 402–2071.

• *Regulation:* 2 CFR 200.313(e)(2).

Nature of Requirement: 2 CFR 200.313(e)(2) pertains to equipment acquired under a Federal award, including its title, use, management requirements, disposition, and retention.

Project/Activity: Oconto Housing Authority (OHA).

Granted By: Benjamin Hobbs, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

Date Granted: May 7, 2025.

Reason Waived: HUD grants the waiver on the basis of good cause, citing OHA's reasons as provided:

○ Following the property conversion under RAD/Section 18, OHA sold the snowplow truck purchased with LRPH funds, for $24,000.

○ OHA requests ''an exception to 2 CFR 200.314, which requires compensation to HUD for the sale of any residual inventory of unused supplies exceeding $5,000 in total aggregate value.'' (The latest amendment to 2 CFR part 200 increased the threshold from $5,000 to $10,000.)

○ OHA states that the proceeds from the sale of the snowplow truck will be used to fulfill its obligation to close out the Public Housing Annual Contributions Contract and ensure that all housing authority obligations and commitments are resolved.

○ OHA outlines that their remaining ACC activities are a final LRPH audit, closeout of LRPH grants, and obtaining several legal opinions to ensure all the OHA's housing authority obligations and commitments are resolved.

○ OHA contends that there are not any remaining LPRH funds to complete the

Public Housing Annual Contributions Contract Obligations, which is why they are requesting this exemption.

Contact: Kevin J. Gallagher, Public Housing Financial Management Division Director, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban, 451 7th Street SW, Room, Washington, DC 20410, email *Kevin.J.Gallagher@hud.gov,* telephone (202) 402–4192.

• *Regulation:* PIH Notice 2018–1, Section 9: Guidance on Small Area Market Rent (SAFMR) and Payment Standard.

Project/Activity: Regulatory Waivers and Administrative Flexibilities During a Presidentially Declared Disaster, for Public Housing Agencies During CY 2024 and CY 2025 FR–6438–N–01 (February 5, 2024).

Nature of Requirement: PHAs may request a suspension or temporary exemption from using SAFMRs. A PDD PHA can request a suspension or temporary exemption from the requirement to use SAFMRs, and HUD can provide such an extension, through this waiver process rather than following the requirements and process outlined in PIH Notice 2018–1, which would normally be required.

Reason Waived: This waiver is to temporarily exempt the PHA from implementing SAFMRs will allow the PHA to prioritize recovery efforts and allow for the housing market to stabilize before the PHAs can adequately assess and apply SAFMRs when fluctuating rental prices and lack of supply stabilized.

Granted by: Benjamin Hobbs, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

Contact: Tesia Anyanaso, Office of Field Operations/Coordination and Compliance Division, Office of Public and Indian Housing, 451 Seventh St. SW, Suite 3180, Washington, DC 20410, or email to *PIH_Disaster_Relief@hud.gov.*

Code	PHAs	Waiver signed
CA004	HACLA	5/21/2025

[FR Doc. 2026–01781 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–IA–2025–0375; FXIA16710900000–256–FF09A30000]

Endangered Species; Issuance of Permits

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of issuance of permits.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), have issued the following permits to conduct certain activities with endangered species. We issue these permits under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

ADDRESSES: Information about the applications for the permits listed in this notice is available online at *https://www.regulations.gov.* See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for details.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Timothy MacDonald, by phone at 703–358–2185 or via email at *DMAFR@fws.gov.* Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We, the Service, have issued permits to conduct certain activities with endangered and threatened species in response to permit applications that we received under the authority of section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)

After considering the information submitted with each permit application and the public comments received, we issued the requested permits subject to certain conditions set forth in each permit. For each application for an endangered species, we found that (1) the application was filed in good faith, (2) the granted permit will not operate to the disadvantage of the endangered species, and (3) the granted permit will be consistent with the purposes and policy set forth in section 2 of the ESA.

Availability of Documents

The permittees' original permit application materials, along with public comments we received during public comment periods for the applications, are available for review. To locate the application materials and received comments, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for the appropriate permit number (*e.g.,* 12345C) provided in the following table:

Endangered Species

ePermits No.	Applicant	Permit issuance date
PER11662205	University of Michigan	December 9, 2024.
PER10468252	Wild Wonders	December 11, 2024.
PER13078805	Mark Fitzgibbons	December 11, 2024.
PER13187291	Jeffrey Hoffman	December 12, 2024.
PER13187274	Ryan Welsh	December 12, 2024.
PER13301853	Alan Freilich	December 12, 2024.
PER13300131	Tanganyika Wildlife Park	December 16, 2024.
PER12823530	Nashville Zoo at Grassmere	December 16, 2024.
PER12097590	Zoological Society of San Diego	December 16, 2024.
PER12378636	Field Museum of Natural History	December 16, 2024.
PER12843861	Great Plains Zoo	December 17, 2024.
PER12856256	Sycamore Creek Ranch	December 17, 2024.
PER12856289	Sycamore Creek Ranch	December 17, 2024.
PER12651951	Paula N. Hansen	December 31, 2024.
PER10793987	Lowry Park Zoological Society of Tampa, Inc	December 31, 2024.
PER13556893	Cleveland Metroparks Zoo	January 23, 2025.
PER13957023	Recordbuck Ranch	January 23, 2025.
PER13967618	Recordbuck Ranch	January 23, 2025.
PER11845142	Los Angeles Zoo	January 23, 2025.
PER8478987	International Elephant Foundation	January 29, 2025.
PER13372478	Todd Harmon	February 4, 2025.
PER13371204	Adam Hall	February 4, 2025.
PER13373724	James Hall	February 4, 2025.
PER13374211	Jason Soulliere	February 4, 2025.
PER13186673	Metro Richmond Zoo	February 12, 2025.
PER11682955	Dallas World Aquarium	February 19, 2025.
PER12805698	Douglas Milkey	February 25, 2025.
PER13300408	Susan Hayes	February 27, 2025.
PER13300406	Claude Hayes	March 3, 2025.

ePermits No.	Applicant	Permit issuance date
PER13158305	Columbian Park Zoo	March 10, 2025.
PER11738565	Duke University	March 26, 2025.
PER15020210	East Coast Zoological Society of Florida, Inc dba Brevard Zoo	April 29, 2025.
PER17273062	Lake Superior Zoo	April 29, 2025.
PER13774849	Kerry Jones	April 30, 2025.
PER13774784	Guy Gelakoski	April 30, 2025.
PER13800404	Jesse D. Palmer	April 30, 2025.
PER13784424	Michael Anderson	April 30, 2025.
PER14686956	Rody Best	May 1, 2025.
PER13883087	University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute	May 1, 2025.
PER14490624	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County	May 1, 2025.
PER14703291	Robert Harry Wallace	May 1, 2025.
PER14688086	Eric Vaillancourt	May 5, 2025.
PER17449908	Lance Craig Brewer	May 5, 2025.
PER15798029	David Lee Ristau	May 5, 2025.
PER14727438	Curtis Richardson	May 5, 2025.
PER13884218	University of Wyoming Museum of Vertebrates	May 12, 2025.
PER16035616	City of San Jose dba Happy Hollow Park & Zoo	May 15, 2025.
PER12792731	Jacksonville Zoo and Gardens	May 15, 2025.
PER13945221	East Texas Ranch D/B/A dba Lazy W Ranch	May 16, 2025.
PER13944433	East Texas Ranch/dba Lazy W Ranch	May 16, 2025.
PER14456509	John Seymour	May 16, 2025.
PER14455200	John Seymour	May 16, 2025.
PER14465364	HPCP Investments LLC	May 16, 2025.
PER14466891	HPCP Investments LLC	May 16, 2025.
PER14365331	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Michigan Field Office	May 19, 2025.
PER12713734	Texas A&M University College Station	May 20, 2025.
PER19078842	Joshua Prewett	July 9, 2025.
PER12124015	Cornell University Museum of Vertebrates	July 10, 2025.
PER13968163	Phoenix Herpetological Sanctuary	July 10, 2025.
PER13890062	Marra Lab, Georgetown University	July 10, 2025.

Authorities

We issue this notice under the authority of the ESA, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and their implementing regulations.

Timothy MacDonald,

Government Information Specialist, Branch of Permits, Division of Management Authority.

[FR Doc. 2026–01795 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. FWS–R4–ES–2025–0968; FXES11140400000–256–FF04EF4000]

Receipt of Three Incidental Take Permit Applications for Participation in the General Conservation Plan for the Alabama Beach Mouse; Categorical Exclusion; Baldwin County, AL

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comment.

SUMMARY: We, the Fish and Wildlife Service, announce receipt of applications from Joseph Pianalto, Jeffrey W. Floyd, and Robert Holzberger (applicants) for separate incidental take permits (ITP), pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the National Environmental Policy Act under the approved general conservation plan (GCP) and final environmental impact statement for the Alabama beach mouse. A GCP is a mechanism that meets the definition of a conservation plan in section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA and enables the construction of a programmatic permitting and conservation process to address a defined suite of proposed activities over a defined planning area. Each applicant requests an ITP to take the federally listed Alabama beach mouse incidental to the construction of a single-family home in Baldwin County, Alabama. We invite public comment from the public and local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies.

DATES: We must receive your written comments on or before March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES:

Obtaining Documents: The documents this notice announces, as well as any comments and other materials that we receive, will be available for public inspection online in Docket No. FWS–R4–ES–2025–0968 at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Submitting Comments: If you wish to submit comments on any of the documents, you may do so in writing by one of the following methods:

- *Online: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments on Docket No. FWS–R4–ES–2025–0968.
- *U.S. mail:* Public Comments Processing, Attn: Docket No. FWS–R4–ES–2025–0968; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: PRB/3W, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Lentz, by U.S. mail (see **ADDRESSES**), by telephone at 1–251–298–3853, or via email at *erin_lentz@fws.gov.* Individuals in the United States who are deaf, blind, 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: We, the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce receipt of applications, under the approved General Conservation Plan (GCP) for the Alabama beach mouse from Joseph Pianalto, Jeffrey W. Floyd and Robert Holzberger for three separate incidental take permits (ITP) under the Endangered Species Act, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), as amended and the Department of the Interior NEPA regulations (43 CFR 46).

Each applicant requests an ITPs to take the federally listed Alabama beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus ammobates*) incidental to the construction, maintenance and operation of a single-family home in Baldwin County, Alabama. We request public comment on each applicants' habitat conservation plans (HCP) and on the Service's preliminary determination that the proposed ITPs qualify under the GCP and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Alabama beach mouse published on March 28, 2012 (FWS–R4–ES–2012–N063).

Proposed Projects

Permit Number: PER21705285

Joseph Pianalto, applicant, requests a 50-year ITP to take Alabama beach mice via the conversion of 0.10 acre (ac) of occupied nesting, foraging, and sheltering ABM habitat incidental to the construction of a single-family home on a 0.66-ac parcel located off Bonita Lane in Gulf Shores, Alabama. The applicant proposes to mitigate for the take of ABM through an in-lieu fee of $10,005.00 to the Alabama Coastal Heritage Trust's Alabama beach mouse conservation fund.

Permit Number: PER21702947

Jeffrey W. Floyd, applicant, requests a 50-year ITP to take Alabama beach via the conversion of approximately 0.13-ac of occupied nesting, foraging, and sheltering ABM habitat incidental to the construction of a single-family home on a 0.964-ac lot. The parcel is located at 2549 W Beach Boulevard, in Gulf Shores, Alabama. The applicant proposes to mitigate for the take of ABM through an in-lieu fee of $12,590.20 to the Alabama Coastal Heritage Trust's Alabama beach mouse conservation fund.

Permit Number: PER21705302

Robert Holzberger, applicant, requests a 50-year ITP to take Alabama beach mice via the conversion of approximately 0.086-ac of occupied nesting, foraging, and sheltering ABM habitat incidental to the construction of a single-family home on a 0.57-ac lot. The parcel is located on Palmetto Drive in Gulf Shores, Alabama. The applicant proposes to mitigate for the take of ABM through an in-lieu fee of $8,579 to the Alabama Coastal Heritage Trust's ABM conservation fund.

Our Preliminary Determination

The Service has made a preliminary determination that reasonably foreseeable effects of each applicants' proposed projects, including the construction of the three single family homes, would have a minor effect on Alabama beach mice and the human environment. Reasonably foreseeable effects encompass effects of the implementation of the action along with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future effects. Therefore, we have preliminarily determined that each proposed ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit would meet the requirements of the GCP and FEIS.

Next Steps

The Service will evaluate each application and the comments to determine whether to issue the requested ITP. We will also conduct an intra-Service consultation pursuant to section 7 of the ESA to evaluate the effects of the proposed take. After considering the preceding and other matters, we will determine whether the permit issuance criteria of section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA have been met. If met, the Service will issue ITP number PER21705285 to Joseph Pianalto, PER21702947 to Jeffrey W. Floyd, and PER21705302 to Robert Holzberger.

Public Availability of Comments

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made available to the public. If you submit a comment at *https://www.regulations.gov,* your entire comment, including any personal identifying information, will be posted on the website. If you submit a hardcopy comment that includes personal identifying information, such as your address, phone number, or email address, you may request at the top of your document that we withhold this information from public review. However, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. Moreover, all submissions from organizations or businesses and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses will be made available for public disclosure in their entirety.

Authority

The Service provides this notice under section 10(c) of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 17.32) and the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations and guidance.

Jeffrey Powell,

Field Supervisor, Alabama Ecological Service Field Office.

[FR Doc. 2026–01769 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

[DOI–2025–0038; 256D0102DM DS61900000 DMSN00000.000000 DX61901]

Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council Meetings for 2026

AGENCY: Office of Subsistence Management, Interior; Forest Service, Agriculture.

ACTION: Announcement of meetings.

SUMMARY: The Federal Subsistence Board (Board) announces the public meetings of the 10 Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils (Councils) for the winter and fall of 2026. The Councils each meet approximately twice a year to provide advice and recommendations to the Board about subsistence hunting and fishing issues on Federal public lands in Alaska.

DATES:

Winter 2026 Meetings: The Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils will meet between February 17, 2026, and April 1, 2026, as shown in table 1 of **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

Fall 2026 Meetings: The Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils will meet between September 24, 2026, and October 29, 2026, as shown in table 2 of **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

Teleconferences will substitute for in-person meetings if public health or safety restrictions are in effect. For more information about accessing the meetings, including start times and whether meetings will be in person or via teleconference, visit *https://www.doi.gov/subsistence/regions.*

All meetings are open to the public. For more information, see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

ADDRESSES: Specific information about meeting locations and the final agendas can be found at *https://www.doi.gov/subsistence/regions.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chair, Federal Subsistence Board, c/o Office of Subsistence Management; Attention: Crystal Leonetti, Director, Office of Subsistence Management; (907) 786–3888 (phone) or *subsistence@ios.doi.gov* (email). For questions

specific to National Forest System lands, contact Gregory Risdahl, Subsistence Program Leader, (907) 302–7354 (phone) or *gregory.risdahl@usda.gov* (email). Individuals in the United States who are deaf, blind, 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.

Reasonable Accommodations: The Board is committed to providing access to these meetings for all participants. Please make requests in advance for sign language interpreter services, assistive listening devices, or other reasonable accommodations. We ask that you contact Katerina Wessels, (907) 444–1376 (phone), *katerina_wessels@ios.doi.gov* (email), at least 7 business days prior to the meeting to give the Department of the Interior sufficient time to process your request. All reasonable accommodation requests are managed on a case-by-case basis.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Board announces the 2026 public meeting schedule for the 10 Councils, in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. Ch. 10). Established in 1993, the Councils are statutory Federal advisory committees that provide a public forum for their regions and recommendations to the Board about subsistence hunting, trapping, and fishing issues on Federal public lands in Alaska, as authorized by section 805 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA; 16 U.S.C. 3111–3126).

The Councils are a crucial link between federally qualified subsistence users and the Board. The Board is a multi-agency body that includes representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U.S. Forest Service, as well as a chair and five public members who are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior with the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Each Council generally meets two times per calendar year, once in the winter and once in the fall, to attend to business and develop proposals and recommendations to the Board.

Winter 2026 Meetings: The Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils will meet between February 17, 2026, and April 1, 2026, as shown in table 1.

TABLE 1—WINTER 2026 MEETINGS OF THE ALASKA SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

Regional Advisory Council	Dates	Location
Southeast Alaska—Region 1	March 10–12	Juneau.
Southcentral Alaska–Region 2	March 17–18	Anchorage.
Kodiak/Aleutians—Region 3	March 4–5	Kodiak.
Bristol Bay—Region 4	March 9–10	Naknek.
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta—Region 5	March 17–19	Bethel.
Western Interior—Region 6	February 24–25	Fairbanks.
Seward Peninsula—Region 7	March 30–31	Nome.
Northwest Arctic—Region 8	March 31–April 1	Kotzebue.
Eastern Interior—Region 9	March 3–5	Fairbanks.
North Slope—Region 10	February 24–25	Utqiagvik.

Fall 2026 Meetings: The Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils will meet between September 24, 2026, and October 29, 2026, as shown in table 2.

TABLE 2—FALL 2026 MEETINGS OF THE ALASKA SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

Regional Advisory Council	Dates	Location
Southeast Alaska—Region 1	October 20–22	Gustavus.
Southcentral Alaska—Region 2	October 14–15	Anchorage.
Kodiak/Aleutians—Region 3	October 1–2	Unalaska.
Bristol Bay—Region 4	October 28–29	Dillingham.
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta—Region 5	October 27–29	Bethel.
Western Interior—Region 6	October 6–7	Aniak.
Seward Peninsula—Region 7	October 20–21	Nome.
Northwest Arctic—Region 8	September 24–25	Kotzebue.
Eastern Interior—Region 9	October 6–8	Fort Yukon.
North Slope—Region 10	October 1–2	Utqiagvik.

Meeting Agendas

Winter 2026 Meetings

- *General Council business:* Review and adoption of agenda; election of officers; review and approval of previous meeting minutes; Council Chair and members reports; public and Tribal comments on non-agenda items.
- Develop proposals and accept public comments on potential changes to federal regulations for subsistence take of fish and shellfish.
- Review and approve Annual Report.
- Develop proposals and/or comments on the Alaska Board of Game and Alaska Board of Fisheries proposals for the current cycles.
- Appoint members to the vacant seats on Subsistence Resource Commissions.
- Agency, Tribal governments, State of Alaska, and nongovernmental organizations reports.
- Future meeting dates.

Fall 2026 Meetings

- *General Council business:* Review and adoption of agenda; review and approval of previous meeting minutes; Council Chair and members reports;

public and Tribal comments on non-agenda items.

• Prepare recommendations and accept public comments on proposals to change federal regulations for subsistence take of fish and shellfish regulations and review and prepare recommendations on fisheries closures.

• Define issues for upcoming Annual Report.

• Develop proposals and/or comments on the Alaska Board of Game and Alaska Board of Fisheries proposals for the current cycles.

• Agency, Tribal governments, Native organizations, State of Alaska, and nongovernmental organizations reports.

• Future meeting dates.

A meeting announcement with specific dates, times, and meeting locations will be sent to the public and regional contact via email distribution list prior to both series of meetings; in addition, announcements will be made on local radio stations and posted on social media and the Federal Subsistence Management Program website (*https://www.doi.gov/subsistence/regions*). Locations and dates may change based on weather or local circumstances. A teleconference will substitute for an in-person meeting if public health or safety restrictions are in effect. The final draft agendas, call-in numbers, instructions on how to participate and provide public comments, and other related meeting information will be posted on the Federal Subsistence Management Program website and on social media at *https://www.facebook.com/subsistencealaska/*. Transcripts of the meetings are maintained by the program and will generally be available for public inspection within 14 days after each meeting at *https://www.doi.gov/subsistence/regions.*

Public Submission of Comments

Time will be allowed during the meetings for any individual or organization wishing to present oral or written comments. If you are not available to submit your comments, you may have another party present your comments on your behalf. Any written comments received will be presented to the Council members by staff.

Public Availability of Comments

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personally identifiable information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personally identifiable information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can request, in your comment, to withhold your personally identifiable information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Authority

5 U.S.C. Ch. 10; 16 U.S.C. 3115(a).

Crystal Leonetti,

Director, DOI—Office of Subsistence Management.

Gregory Risdahl,

Subsistence Program Leader, USDA—Forest Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–01810 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P; 4334–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

[Docket No. BOEM–2025–0318]

Commercial Leasing for Outer Continental Shelf Minerals Offshore Alaska—Request for Information and Interest

AGENCY: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Interior.

ACTION: Request for information and interest.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) is initiating the first steps that could potentially lead to a lease sale for minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) offshore Alaska by publishing this request for information and interest (RFI). This RFI is not a final decision to lease and does not prejudge any future Secretarial decisions concerning leasing on the OCS offshore Alaska. This RFI requests information and comments on, and indications of interest in, the leasing of OCS minerals in an area offshore Alaska, referred to as the RFI Area, with details in Section 5 ''Description of the RFI Area.'' BOEM will consider information and interest received in response to this RFI when considering whether to proceed with additional steps leading to the offer of OCS minerals for lease offshore Alaska. Those interested in providing comments or information should provide the information requested in Section 6 ''Types of Information and Comments Requested,'' of this RFI. Those interested in leasing in and around the RFI Area for OCS mineral development should provide the information described in Section 7 ''Requested Information for Indications of Interest.'' BOEM will decide whether and under what terms and conditions to hold a lease sale for commercial OCS mineral development offshore Alaska after further consideration, consultations, public participation, and environmental analyses.

DATES: BOEM must receive all comments, information, and indications of interest in response to this RFI no later than March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please submit indications of interest in commercial leasing electronically via email to *AlaskaLeaseSales@boem.gov* or by hard copy by mail to the following address: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Alaska Region, Office of Leasing and Plans, 3801 Centerpoint Dr., Ste. 500, Anchorage, Alaska 99503. If you elect to mail a hard copy, also include an electronic copy on a portable storage device. These are the only acceptable means of submitting indication of interest in commercial leasing under this RFI to BOEM.

Please submit all other comments and information as discussed in section 6, entitled, ''Types of Information and Comments Requested,'' by either of the following two methods:

1. *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* In the search box at the top of the web page, enter BOEM–2025–0318 and then click ''search.'' Follow the instructions to submit public comments and to view supporting and related materials.

2. *By mail to the following address:* Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Alaska Region, Office of Leasing and Plans, 3801 Centerpoint Dr., Ste. 500, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

Treatment of confidential information is addressed in Section 8 of this notice entitled, ''Protection of Privileged, Personal, or Confidential Information.'' BOEM will post all comments received on *regulations.gov* unless labeled as confidential and BOEM determines that an exemption from disclosure applies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aldine Reynolds, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Alaska Region, Office of Leasing and Plans, 3801 Centerpoint Dr., Ste. 500, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, at *AlaskaLeaseSales@boem.gov* or (907) 334–5200.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The OCS Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.*) declares that it is the policy of the United States that the OCS ''is a vital national resource reserve held by the Federal Government for the public, which should be made available for expeditious and orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, in a manner which is consistent with the maintenance of competition and other national needs.'' *Id.* at 1332(3). BOEM requests information and comments from Indigenous communities, state and local governments, Federal agencies,

environmental and other public interest organizations, the offshore mining industry, other interested organizations and entities, and the public, for use in the consideration of whether to offer OCS minerals for lease offshore Alaska. BOEM is seeking a wide array of information, including but not limited to information on the potential impact of OCS mineral exploration and development on OCS resources and the marine, coastal, and human environments. This RFI is published under the OCS Lands Act, 43 U.S.C. 1337(k)(1), and its implementing regulations at 30 CFR 581.12.

1. Public Comment Procedure

BOEM's strong preference is to receive comments via *regulations.gov,* except when a comment contains proprietary information. Comments should include the full name and address of the individual submitting the comment(s). Before including personal identifying information in your comment, be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available. While you can ask BOEM in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, BOEM cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. Even if BOEM withholds your information in the context of this RFI, your submission is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), and if your submission is requested under the FOIA, your information will only be withheld if a determination is made that one of the FOIA's exemptions to disclosure applies. Such a determination will be made in accordance with the Department's FOIA regulations and applicable law.

2. Background Information

Section 8(k) of the OCS Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(k)) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant leases on the OCS to qualified persons offering the highest cash bonuses for minerals other than oil, gas, and sulfur on a competitive basis. The Trump Administration recognizes that an overreliance on foreign critical minerals and their derivative products could jeopardize U.S. defense capabilities, infrastructure development, and technological innovation. To support and facilitate domestic production of critical minerals, the Trump Administration has issued a series of Executive Orders (EOs), including E.O. 14156, ''Declaring a National Energy Emergency (January 20, 2025);'' E.O. 14154, ''Unleashing American Energy'' (January 20, 2025) and E.O. 14285, ''Unleashing America's Offshore Critical Minerals and Resources'' (April 24, 2025). The Secretary of the Interior also issued Secretary's Order (SO) 3417, ''Addressing the National Energy Emergency'' (February 3, 2025) and SO 3418, ''Unleashing American Energy,'' (February 3, 2025) which direct Department of the Interior (DOI) bureaus to facilitate and expedite critical mineral permitting, leasing, and ultimately development on the OCS.

In response to the EOs and SO, BOEM is taking immediate action to accelerate the responsible development of OCS mineral resources, advance American leadership in associated extraction technologies, and ensure secure supply chains for U.S. defense, infrastructure, and energy sectors with the publication of this RFI.

BOEM will advance America's national security and future prosperity through the identification of and access to OCS minerals, which include those minerals identified as critical minerals by Federal statute. Pursuant to Section 7002 of the Energy Act of 2020 (Pub. L. 116–260, Division Z), critical minerals are defined as any minerals, elements, substances, or materials that are determined to be essential to the economic and national security of the United States, have a supply chain vulnerable to disruption, and play an essential role in manufacturing a product whose absence would significantly affect U.S. economic or national security. On November 7, 2025, the Secretary of the Interior, through the U.S. Geological Survey, identified 60 critical minerals with 43 of these minerals being found on the OCS (90 FR 50494).

Upon release of this RFI, BOEM intends to evaluate lease planning with the State of Alaska, local governments, relevant OCS users, and Federal agencies including, but not limited to, the Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; the U.S. Coast Guard; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and the Department of Defense. BOEM remains available for the formal government-to-government process with Tribes and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporations. BOEM is also available for engagement with interested stakeholders and the public.

3. BOEM's Leasing Process

BOEM will follow the steps required by 30 CFR 581.14 through 581.23 if it decides to proceed with the competitive leasing process after analyzing the responses to this RFI. Briefly, those steps are:

(1) *OCS Mining Area Identification:* BOEM will select tracts to be considered for offering of a lease. The selected tracts will be considered in the environmental analysis conducted for the proposed lease offering.

(2) *Proposed Leasing Notice (PLN):* BOEM will publish a PLN in the **Federal Register** at least 60 days prior to the publication of a leasing notice. The PLN will describe the areas that BOEM intends to offer for leasing; proposed primary terms of the OCS mineral leases to be offered; lease stipulations including measures to mitigate potentially adverse impacts on the environment; and such rental, royalty, and other terms and conditions that BOEM may prescribe in the leasing notice.

(3) *Leasing Notice (LN):* If it decides to proceed to conduct a lease sale, BOEM will publish a LN in the **Federal Register** at least 30 days before the date of the lease sale. The LN will state whether oral or sealed bids or a combination thereof will be used; the place, date, and time at which sealed bids will be filed; and the place, date, and time at which sealed bids will be opened and/or oral bids received. The LN will contain or reference a description of the tract(s) to be offered for lease; specify the mineral(s) to be offered for lease (if less than all OCS minerals are being offered); specify the period of time the primary term of the lease will cover; and contain any stipulation(s), term(s), and condition(s) of the offer to lease. Additionally, the LN will include a reference to the OCS mineral lease form that will be issued to successful bidders and specify the terms and conditions governing the payment of the winning bid.

(4) *Bid Submission and Evaluation:* BOEM will offer the lease area(s) through a competitive, cash bonus bidding process under terms and conditions specified in the LN.

(5) *Issuance of a Lease:* Following identification of a winning qualified bidder on a lease area, BOEM will notify that bidder and provide the lease documents for signature.

4. Purpose of the RFI

The purpose of this RFI is to gather comments, information, and indications of interest from any interested parties for a potential OCS mineral lease sale offshore Alaska. This RFI is one of the initial steps in the public participation process to ensure that all interests and concerns are considered for future leasing decisions. This does not mean that DOI or BOEM has reached a

preliminary decision to lease in this area. BOEM will consider information and comments received that may identify any potential environmental impacts, multiple use conflicts, and ways to eliminate, mitigate, and monitor for impacts to assist in future analysis and leasing decisions. BOEM will also determine if any responses identify specific areas of interest in the RFI Area that could support commercial mineral development, potential conflicts among offshore activities, and requirements to ensure safe and environmentally responsible activities should a lease sale occur.

5. Description of the RFI Area

The RFI Area includes these areas within the Alaska OCS: Norton Sound Heavy Mineral Sands, Goodnews Bay Heavy Mineral Sands, Aleutian Arc, Canada Basin, Chukchi Borderland and Gulf of Alaska seamounts off the coast of Alaska, covering approximately 113,703,395 acres. The RFI Area boasts a variety of water depths from the deepest point near the Aleutian Trench at over 7,000 meters, the abyssal plains of the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska at 3,800–5,500 meters, and the shallow sandy waters of Norton Sound at 10–25 meters. Deep water resource areas are primarily abyssal plains with scattered seamounts and hydrothermal features. Shallower areas are much sandier and are dominated by sediment transport structures such as sand bars, alluvial fans, and glacial moraines. BOEM is particularly interested in areas that have been identified by USGS as prospective for critical minerals as well as heavy minerals sands along the Seward Peninsula and Bering Sea coast. BOEM plans to refer to Official Protraction Diagrams, whole or partial OCS lease blocks, and aliquots for the purpose of area identification and tract size specification. This is consistent with previous RFIs issued related to OCS mineral lease sales and the practice used by BOEM for other OCS leasing (*e.g.,* oil and gas, other minerals). The map depicting the approximate RFI Area (Figure 1), and an Esri shapefile are available for download on the BOEM website at *https://www.boem.gov/ak-minerals-2027.* BOEM Official Protraction Diagrams (OPDs) and Supplemental Official OCS Block Diagrams, are available online at *https://www.boem.gov/alaska-cadastral-data.* Please note that some areas within the RFI area (and Alaska OCS) do not currently have published OPDs. Additional information on Alaska minerals can be found at *https://www.boem.gov/marine-minerals/critical-minerals/critical-minerals-alaska-ocs.*

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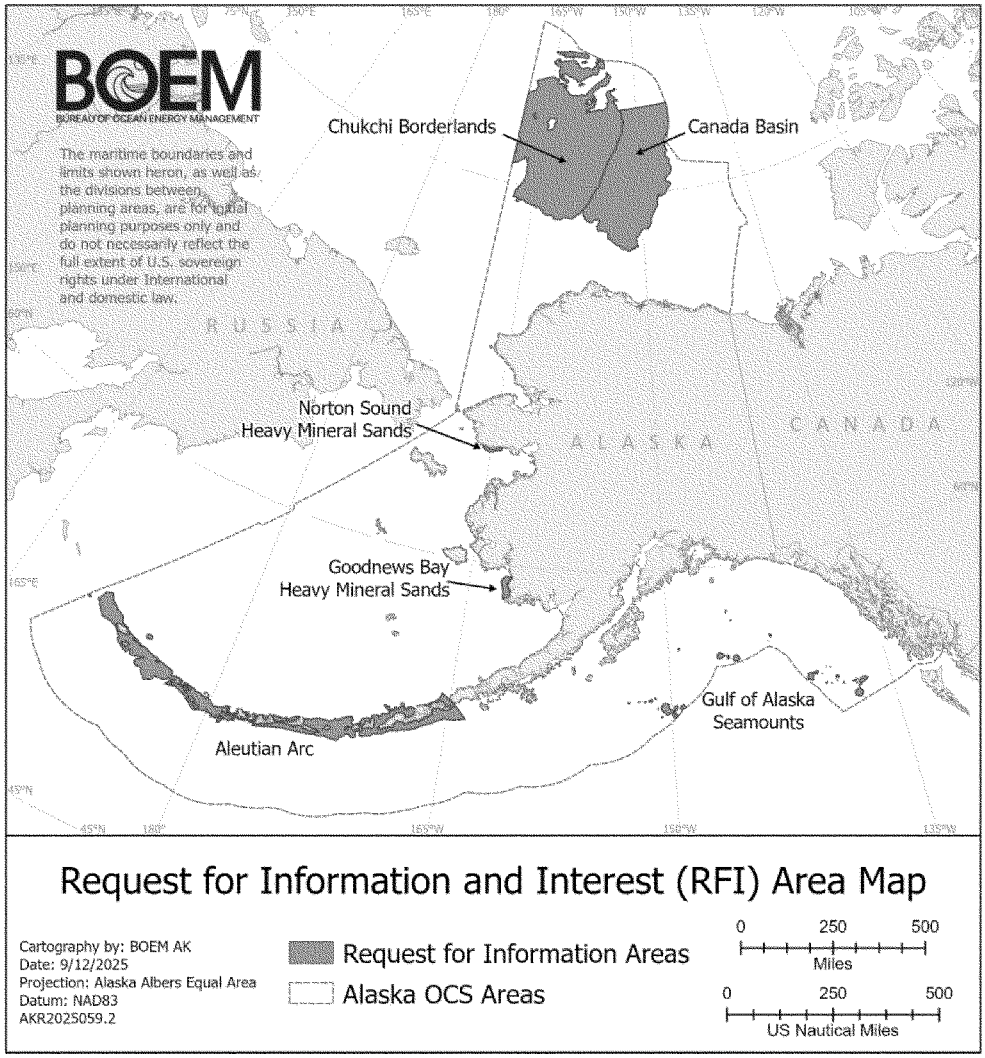
Figure 1: Request for Information and Interest (RFI) Area



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BOEM is seeking to identify locations suitable for OCS mineral development in the RFI Area. Respondents may nominate areas of interest within the RFI Area and comment on any acreage in and around the RFI Area. The RFI Area is not indicative of the area that may ultimately be offered for lease. Responses to this RFI will help determine lease tract size and block configurations for potential leasing. If BOEM proceeds with the leasing process, tract sizes will be proposed in the PLN and finalized in the LN.

6. Types of Information and Comments Requested

BOEM invites comments from anyone who would like to submit information and suggestions for consideration in determining, among other things, the appropriate size and location of potential OCS mineral leasing in and around the RFI Area. Commenters should be as specific and detailed as possible to help BOEM understand and address the comments. Where applicable, spatial information should be submitted in a format compatible with Esri ArcGIS (Esri shapefile, Esri file geodatabase, KML (Keyhole Markup Language), GeoJSON, or GeoPackage) in the WGS84 or NAD83 geographic coordinate system. BOEM is requesting information on the following:

a. Information concerning the offering of a specific OCS mineral, a group of OCS minerals, or all OCS minerals (other than oil, gas, and sulfur) in a broad area for lease in the RFI Area or the offering of one or more discrete tracts which represent a minable orebody.

b. Geological conditions, archaeological resources, or potential hazards on the seabed in and around the RFI Area.

c. Multiple uses in and around the RFI Area, including shipping, navigation, and recreation.

d. Socioeconomic, biological, and environmental information in and around the RFI Area or analogous sites for comparative analysis; potential impacts of leasing and mining activities to these resources; and methods to eliminate, mitigate, and monitor for impacts.

e. Information regarding commercial, Indigenous, and recreational fisheries, including but not limited to, the use of the areas, the fishing gear types used, seasonal use, and recommendations for reducing use conflicts.

f. Relative environmental sensitivity and marine productivity in and around the RFI Area.

g. Information on the preliminary activities necessary to develop comprehensive delineation, testing, or mining plans, particularly the types of any necessary surveys and associated equipment.

h. Information on the types of activities associated with delineation, testing, or mining of OCS minerals.

i. Information related to Indigenous Peoples, including their traditional and cultural activities in the region and interactions with potential OCS mineral exploration and extraction related work, such as potential impacts to the Indigenous way of life; practices; lands; resources; ancestral lands; sacred sites, including sites that are submerged; and access to traditional areas of cultural or religious importance on federally-managed lands and waters. BOEM will protect confidential information shared by Indigenous Peoples in response to this RFI to the extent authorized by Federal law. Treatment of confidential information is addressed in Section 8 of this notice entitled, ''Protection of Privileged, Personal, or Confidential Information.''

j. Socioeconomic information for communities potentially affected by OCS mineral leasing in and around the RFI Area, including community profiles, vulnerability, and resiliency data.

k. Information from the offshore mining industry on the considerations for OCS mineral development in the offshore such as water depth, seafloor conditions, operations, mineral extraction feasibility, and costs.

l. Information on what a reasonable and fair rental rate would be for a minerals lease, including whether and why a rental payment should be required in the first five years, and if not in accordance with 30 CFR 581.27, what the rental payment should be starting in year six. Should the adjustment or suspension of rental payments be allowed under certain conditions, such as geologic, geographic, technical, or economic factors? If so, what specific conditions should apply?

m. Information on the royalty rates and schedules that would effectively serve as both an incentive for development and assure a fair return to the public for extracted minerals. BOEM could potentially issue a minerals lease with an ad valorum royalty and include provisions for a minimum royalty equivalent to the rental rate per 30 CFR 581.30. The royalty schedule may be modified from the provisions in 30 CFR 581.28(b) and is anticipated to include a lower royalty rate during the early years of the lease to help lessees recoup their capital investments.

n. Information on appropriate bid deposit, minimum bid levels, and preferred auction format (sealed bid or ascending). BOEM is evaluating the use of either a sealed bid or an ascending oral bid auction format and is considering limiting bidders to one lease area if multiple areas are offered. An ascending auction allows for more effective price discovery, while a sealed bid auction offers administrative simplicity.

o. Information on the appropriate lease size BOEM should offer for a minerals lease offshore Alaska.

p. Information on the duration and conditions BOEM should consider for potential lease contraction clauses. BOEM could offer one or more *large* lease areas so companies can explore for and find economic deposits of minerals. However, BOEM could also consider lease contraction clauses allowing for the reduction of the leased acreage after a specified period. BOEM is evaluating a two-stage lease contraction process, scheduled around years 7 and 14. The first contraction would reduce the acreage to the most suitable area for more detailed exploration. The second contraction would further refine the lease area to define the acreage for commercial recovery. What is the preferrable acreage for each lease contraction stage? What are the optimal years for implementing these two stages of lease contraction?

q. The regulations at 30 CFR 581.26(h) establish a framework for valuing production for royalty purposes. We invite public comment on whether there are alternative valuation methods that ONRR should consider under 30 CFR 581.26(h)(1)(iii).

7. Requested Information for Indications of Interest

Areas of interest and the accompanying rationale are extremely useful to help BOEM understand and model the commercial viability of portions of the OCS for mineral leasing. Respondents are requested to nominate specific blocks or acreage within the RFI Area that are of particular interest for consideration in a possible OCS mineral lease sale. Nominations must be depicted on a map with the RFI Area by outlining the area(s) of interest. Where applicable, interested companies should submit spatial information in a format compatible with Esri ArcGIS (Esri shapefile, Esri file geodatabase, KML (Keyhole Markup Language), GeoJSON, or GeoPackage) in the WGS84 or NAD83 geographic coordinate system.

If you wish to indicate interest for one or more areas for a commercial OCS mineral lease in the RFI Area, you

should provide the following information for each area of interest:

(a) The area to be offered for lease.

(b) The OCS minerals of primary interest.

(c) The available OCS mineral resource, geological, archaeological resources, and environmental information (including methods to eliminate, mitigate, and monitor for potential impacts) pertaining to the area of interest to be offered for lease which supports the request.

Although the identities of those indicating interest in specific areas in response to this RFI become a matter of public record, their indications of interest in specific areas are considered proprietary information. BOEM will not release information that identifies any particular area of interest or nomination with any particular party, so as not to compromise the competitive position of any participants. Respondents may rank areas of specific interest according to priority: 1 (high), 2 (medium), and 3 (low). The name and telephone number of a person in the respondent's organization to contact for additional information or clarification should be included in the response.

Please submit indications of interest in commercial leasing electronically via email to *AlaskaLeaseSales@boem.gov* or by hard copy by mail to the following address: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Alaska Region, Office of Leasing and Plans, 3801 Centerpoint Dr. Ste 500, Anchorage, Alaska 99503. If you elect to mail a hard copy, also include an electronic copy on a portable storage device. Do not submit indications of interest via the Federal eRulemaking Portal.

8. Protection of Privileged, Personal, or Confidential Information

a. Freedom of Information Act

BOEM will protect privileged or confidential information that you submit when required by the FOIA. Exemption 4 of FOIA applies to trade secrets and commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential. If you wish to protect the confidentiality of such information, clearly label it and request that BOEM treat it as confidential. BOEM will not disclose such information if BOEM determines under FOIA, and the Department and BOEM regulations (see 30 CFR 581.7) that it qualifies for exemption from disclosure under FOIA. Please label privileged or confidential information ''Contains Confidential Information'' and consider submitting such information as a separate attachment.

BOEM will not treat as confidential any aggregate summaries of such information or comments not containing such privileged or confidential information. Information that is not labeled as privileged or confidential may be regarded by BOEM as suitable for public release.

b. Personally Identifiable Information

BOEM encourages you not to submit anonymous comments. Please include your name and address as part of your comment. You should be aware that your entire comment, including your name, address, and any personally identifiable information (PII) included in your comment, may be made publicly available. All submissions from identified individuals, businesses, and organizations will be available for public viewing on regulations.gov. Note that BOEM will make available for public inspection all comments, in their entirety, submitted by organizations and businesses, or by individuals identifying themselves as representatives of organizations or businesses.

For BOEM to consider withholding your PII from disclosure, you must identify any information contained in your comments that, if released, would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of your personal privacy. You must also briefly describe any possible harmful consequences of the disclosure of information, such as embarrassment, injury, or other harm. Even if BOEM withholds your information in the context of this RFI, your submission is subject to FOIA and, if your submission is requested under FOIA, your information will be withheld only if a determination is made that one of FOIA's exemptions to disclosure applies.Such a determination will be made in accordance with the Department's FOIA regulations and applicable law.

c. Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. 307103(a))

After consultation with the Secretary, BOEM is required to withhold the location, character, or ownership of historic resources if it determines that disclosure may, among other things, risk harm to the historic resources or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners. Indigenous Peoples, communities, and organizations should designate information that falls under Section 304 of the NHPA as confidential.

Matthew N. Giacona,

Acting Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

[FR Doc. 2026–01808 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4340–98–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1413]

Certain Wireless Front-End Modules and Devices Containing the Same; Notice of Request for Submissions on the Public Interest

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that on January 23, 2026, the presiding administrative law judge (''ALJ'') issued an Initial Determination on Violation of Section 337. The ALJ also issued a Recommended Determination on remedy and bonding should a violation be found in the above-captioned investigation. The Commission is soliciting submissions on public interest issues raised by the recommended relief should the Commission find a violation. This notice is soliciting comments from the public and interested government agencies only.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Houda Morad, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708–4716. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.* For help accessing EDIS, please email *EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.* General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at *https://www.usitc.gov.* Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides that, if the Commission finds a violation, it shall exclude the articles concerned from the United States unless, after considering the effect of such exclusion upon the public health and welfare, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly

competitive articles in the United States, and United States consumers, it finds that such articles should not be excluded from entry. (19 U.S.C. 1337(d)(1)). A similar provision applies to cease and desist orders. (19 U.S.C. 1337(f)(1)).

The Commission is soliciting submissions on public interest issues raised by the recommended relief should the Commission find a violation, specifically: a general exclusion order or a limited exclusion order directed to certain wireless front-end modules and devices containing the same imported, sold for importation, and/or sold after importation by respondents Kangxi Communication Technologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. of Shanghai, China; Grand Chip Labs, Inc. of Tustin, California; and Ruijie Networks Co., Ltd. of Fuzhou, China (collectively, ''Respondents''); and cease and desist orders directed to each of the Respondents. Parties are to file public interest submissions pursuant to 19 CFR 210.50(a)(4).

The Commission is interested in further development of the record on the public interest in this investigation. Accordingly, members of the public and interested government agencies are invited to file submissions of no more than five (5) pages, inclusive of attachments, concerning the public interest in light of the ALJ's Recommended Determination on Remedy and Bonding issued in this investigation on January 23, 2026. Comments should address whether issuance of the recommended remedial orders in this investigation, should the Commission find a violation, would affect the public health and welfare in the United States, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, or United States consumers.

In particular, the Commission is interested in comments that:

(i) explain how the articles potentially subject to the recommended remedial orders are used in the United States;

(ii) identify any public health, safety, or welfare concerns in the United States relating to the recommended orders;

(iii) identify like or directly competitive articles that complainants, complainants' licensees, or third parties make in the United States which could replace the subject articles if they were to be excluded;

(iv) indicate whether complainants, complainants' licensees, and/or third-party suppliers have the capacity to replace the volume of articles potentially subject to the recommended orders within a commercially reasonable time; and

(v) explain how the recommended orders would impact consumers in the United States.

Written submissions must be filed no later than by close of business on February 24, 2026.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above pursuant to 19 CFR 210.4(f). Submissions should refer to the investigation number (''Inv. No. 337–TA–1413'') in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (*See* Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, *https://www.usitc.gov/secretary/fed_reg_notices/rules/handbook_on_electronic_filing.pdf*). Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary (202–205–2000).

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment by marking each document with a header indicating that the document contains confidential information. This marking will be deemed to satisfy the request procedure set forth in Rules 201.6(b) and 210.5(e)(2) (19 CFR 201.6(b) & 210.5(e)(2)). Documents for which confidential treatment by the Commission is properly sought will be treated accordingly. Any non-party wishing to submit comments containing confidential information must serve those comments on the parties to the investigation pursuant to the applicable Administrative Protective Order. A redacted non-confidential version of the document must also be filed simultaneously with any confidential filing and must be served in accordance with Commission Rule 210.4(f)(7)(ii)(A) (19 CFR 210.4(f)(7)(ii)(A)). All information, including confidential business information and documents for which confidential treatment is properly sought, submitted to the Commission for purposes of this investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements. All nonconfidential written submissions will be available for public inspection on EDIS.

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in Part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: January 26, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–01729 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–449 and 731–TA–1118–1121 (Third Review)]

Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube From China, Mexico, South Korea, and Turkey, Scheduling of Full Five-Year Reviews

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of full reviews pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 to determine whether revocation of the countervailing duty order on light-walled rectangular pipe and tube from China and the antidumping duty orders on light-walled rectangular pipe and tube from China, Mexico, South Korea, and Turkey would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. The Commission has determined to exercise its authority to extend the review period by up to 90 days. Additionally, due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of Commission operations, the Commission tolled its schedule for this proceeding.

DATES: January 26, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Forden ((202) 205–3235), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*https://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for

this review may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background.—On November 24, 2025, the Commission determined that responses to its notice of institution of the subject five-year reviews were such that full reviews should proceed (90 FR 56801, December 8, 2025); accordingly, full reviews are being scheduled pursuant to section 751(c)(5) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(5)).[1] A record of the Commissioners' votes, the Commission's statement on adequacy, and any individual Commissioner's statements are available from the Office of the Secretary and at the Commission's website.

Participation in the reviews and public service list.—Persons, including industrial users of the subject merchandise and, if the merchandise is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations, wishing to participate in these reviews as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in section 201.11 of the Commission's rules, by 45 days after publication of this notice. A party that filed a notice of appearance following publication of the Commission's notice of institution of the reviews need not file an additional notice of appearance. The Secretary will maintain a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the reviews.

For further information concerning the conduct of these reviews and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207).

Please note the Secretary's Office will accept only electronic filings during this time. Filings must be made through the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, *https://edis.usitc.gov*). No in-person paper-based filings or paper copies of any electronic filings will be accepted until further notice.

Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and BPI service list.—Pursuant to section 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make BPI gathered in these reviews available to authorized applicants under the APO issued in the reviews, provided that the application is made by 45 days after publication of this notice. Authorized applicants must represent interested parties, as defined by 19 U.S.C. 1677(9), who are parties to the reviews. A party granted access to BPI following publication of the Commission's notice of institution of the reviews need not reapply for such access. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO.

Staff report.—The prehearing staff report in the reviews will be placed in the nonpublic record on June 4, 2026, and a public version will be issued thereafter, pursuant to section 207.64 of the Commission's rules.

Hearing.—The Commission will hold an in-person hearing in connection with the reviews beginning at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, June 25, 2026. Requests to appear at the hearing should be filed in writing with the Secretary to the Commission on or before 5:15 p.m. on Thursday, June 18, 2026. Any requests to appear as a witness via videoconference must be included with your request to appear. Requests to appear via videoconference must include a statement explaining why the witness cannot appear in person; the Chairman, or other person designated to conduct the reviews, may in their discretion for good cause shown, grant such a request. Requests to appear as remote witness due to illness or a positive COVID–19 test result may be submitted by 3 p.m. the business day prior to the hearing. Further information about participation in the hearing will be posted on the Commission's website at *https://www.usitc.gov/calendarpad/calendar.html.*

A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission's deliberations may request permission to present a short statement at the hearing. All parties and nonparties desiring to appear at the hearing and make oral presentations should attend a prehearing conference, if deemed necessary, to be held at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 24, 2026. Parties shall file and serve written testimony and presentation slides in connection with their presentation at the hearing by no later than noon on Wednesday, June 24, 2026. Oral testimony and written materials to be submitted at the public hearing are governed by sections 201.6(b)(2), 201.13(f), and 207.24 of the Commission's rules. Parties must submit any request to present a portion of their hearing testimony *in camera* no later than 7 business days prior to the date of the hearing.

Written submissions.—Each party to the reviews may submit a prehearing brief to the Commission. Prehearing briefs must conform with the provisions of section 207.65 of the Commission's rules; the deadline for filing is 5:15 p.m. on June 15, 2026. Parties shall also file written testimony in connection with their presentation at the hearing, and posthearing briefs, which must conform with the provisions of section 207.67 of the Commission's rules. The deadline for filing posthearing briefs is 5:15 p.m. on July 7, 2026. In addition, any person who has not entered an appearance as a party to the reviews may submit a written statement of information pertinent to the subject of the reviews on or before 5:15 p.m. on July 7, 2026. On July 30, 2026, the Commission will make available to parties all information on which they have not had an opportunity to comment. Parties may submit final comments on this information on or before 5:15 p.m. on August 3, 2026, but such final comments must not contain new factual information and must otherwise comply with section 207.68 of the Commission's rules. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's *Handbook on Filing Procedures,* available on the Commission's website at *https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf,* elaborates upon the Commission's procedures with respect to filings.

Additional written submissions to the Commission, including requests pursuant to section 201.12 of the Commission's rules, shall not be accepted unless good cause is shown for accepting such submissions, or unless the submission is pursuant to a specific request by a Commissioner or Commission staff.

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the Commission's rules, each document filed by a party to the reviews must be served on all other parties to the reviews (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

The Commission has determined that these reviews are extraordinarily complicated and therefore has determined to exercise its authority to extend the review period by up to 90

[1] Due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of Commission operations, the Commission tolled its schedule for this proceeding (90 FR 56801, December 8, 2025).

days pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(5)(B).

Authority: These reviews are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: January 27, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–01761 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50–331 and 72–32; NRC–2026–0298]

NextEra Energy Duane Arnold, LLC; Central Iowa Power Cooperative; Corn Belt Power Cooperative; Duane Arnold Energy Center; Consideration of Approval of Transfer of Licenses and Conforming Amendment

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Application for direct transfer of license; opportunity to comment, request a hearing, and petition for leave to intervene.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) received and is considering approval of an application filed by NextEra Energy Duane Arnold, LLC (NEDA), on behalf of itself, Central Iowa Power Cooperative (CIPCO), and Corn Belt Power Cooperative (Corn Belt) (the current licensees), on November 25, 2025. The application seeks NRC approval of the direct transfer to NEDA of CIPCO's 20 percent ownership interest and Corn Belt's 10 percent ownership interest in Renewed Facility License No. DPR–49 for the Duane Arnold Energy Center (DAEC) and in the general license for the DAEC Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI), and issuance of a conforming license amendment.

DATES: Submit comments by March 2, 2026. A request for a hearing must be filed by February 18, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods; however, the NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2026–0298. 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.
- *Email comments to: Hearing.Docket@nrc.gov*. If you do not receive an automatic email reply confirming receipt, then contact us at 301–415–1677.
- *Fax comments to:* Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission at 301–415–1101.
- *Mail comments to:* Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, ATTN: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff.
- *Hand deliver comments to:* 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852, between 7:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. eastern time (ET) Federal workdays; telephone: 301–415–1677.

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: Brent Ballard, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–0680; email: *Brent.Ballard@nrc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments

A. Obtaining Information

Please refer to Docket ID NRC 2026–0298 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC 2026–0298.
- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html*. To begin the search, select ''Begin ADAMS Public Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov*. The license transfer application is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML25330A015.
- *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. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

B. Submitting Comments

The NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website (*https://www.regulations.gov*). Please include Docket ID NRC 2026–0298 in your comment submission.

The NRC cautions you not to include identifying or contact information that you do not want to be publicly disclosed in your comment submission. The NRC will post all comment submissions at *https://www.regulations.gov* as well as enter the comment submissions into ADAMS. The NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove identifying or contact information.

If you are requesting or aggregating comments from other persons for submission to the NRC, then you should inform those persons not to include identifying or contact information that they do not want to be publicly disclosed in their comment submission. Your request should state that the NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove such information before making the comment submissions available to the public or entering the comment into ADAMS.

II. Introduction

The NRC is considering the issuance of an order under sections 50.80 and 72.50 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), approving the direct transfer of control of Renewed Facility License No. DPR–49 for the DAEC and the general license for the DAEC ISFSI, currently held by NEDA, CIPCO, and Corn Belt. The transfer would be to NEDA and would consolidate all outstanding ownership interests in the DAEC and its generally licensed ISFSI. The NRC is also considering amending the DAEC license for administrative purposes to reflect the proposed transfer.

No physical changes to the DAEC, or its generally licensed ISFSI, or operational changes are being proposed in the application.

The NRC's regulations at 10 CFR 50.80 and 10 CFR 72.50 state that no license, or any right thereunder, shall be transferred, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of the license, unless the Commission gives its consent in writing. The Commission will approve an application for the direct transfer of a license if the

Commission determines that the proposed transferee is qualified to hold the license, and that the transfer is otherwise consistent with applicable provisions of law, regulations, and orders issued by the Commission.

Before issuance of the proposed conforming license amendment, the Commission will have made findings required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's regulations.

As provided in 10 CFR 2.1315, unless otherwise determined by the Commission with regard to a specific application, the Commission has determined that any amendment to the license of a utilization facility or to the license of an ISFSI that does no more than conform the license to reflect the transfer action involves no significant hazards consideration and no genuine issue as to whether the health and safety of the public will be significantly affected. No contrary determination has been made with respect to this specific license amendment application. In light of the generic determination reflected in 10 CFR 2.1315, no public comments with respect to significant hazards considerations are being solicited, notwithstanding the general comment procedures contained in 10 CFR 50.91.

III. Opportunity To Comment

Within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice, persons may submit written comments regarding the license transfer application, as provided for in 10 CFR 2.1305. The Commission will consider and, if appropriate, respond to these comments, but such comments will not otherwise constitute part of the decisional record. Comments should be submitted as described in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

IV. Opportunity To Request a Hearing and Petition for Leave To Intervene

Within 20 days after the date of publication of this notice, any person (petitioner) whose interest may be affected by this action may file a request for a hearing and petition for leave to intervene (petition) with respect to the action. Petitions shall be filed in accordance with the Commission's ''Agency Rules of Practice and Procedure'' in 10 CFR part 2. Interested persons should consult 10 CFR 2.309. If a petition is filed, the Commission or a presiding officer will rule on the petition and, if appropriate, a notice of a hearing will be issued.

Petitions must be filed no later than 20 days from the date of publication of this notice in accordance with the filing instructions in the ''Electronic Submissions (E-Filing)'' section of this document. Petitions and motions for leave to file new or amended contentions that are filed after the deadline will not be entertained absent a determination by the presiding officer that the filing demonstrates good cause by satisfying the three factors in 10 CFR 2.309(c)(1)(i) through (iii).

A State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof, may submit a petition to the Commission to participate as a party under 10 CFR 2.309(h) no later than 20 days from the date of publication of this notice. Alternatively, a State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof, may participate as a non-party under 10 CFR 2.315(c).

For information about filing a petition and about participation by a person not a party under 10 CFR 2.315, see ADAMS Accession No. ML20340A053 (*https://adamswebsearch2.nrc.gov/webSearch2/main.jsp?AccessionNumber=ML20340A053*) and the NRC's public website (*https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/adjudicatory/hearing.html#participate*).

V. Electronic Submissions (E-Filing)

All documents filed in NRC adjudicatory proceedings, including documents filed by an interested State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof that requests to participate under 10 CFR 2.315(c), must be filed in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302. The E-Filing process requires participants to submit and serve all adjudicatory documents over the internet, or in some cases, to mail copies on electronic storage media, unless an exemption permitting an alternative filing method, as further discussed, is granted. Detailed guidance on electronic submissions is located in the ''Guidance for Electronic Submissions to the NRC'' (ML13031A056), and on the NRC's public website (*https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html*).

To comply with the procedural requirements of E-Filing, at least 10 days prior to the filing deadline, the participant should contact the Office of the Secretary by email at *Hearing.Docket@nrc.gov,* or by telephone at 301–415–1677, to: (1) request a digital identification (ID) certificate which allows the participant (or their counsel or representative) to digitally sign submissions and access the E-Filing system for any proceeding in which it is participating; and (2) advise the Secretary that the participant will be submitting a petition or other adjudicatory document (even in instances in which the participant, or their counsel or representative, already holds an NRC-issued digital ID certificate). Based upon this information, the Secretary will establish an electronic docket for the proceeding if the Secretary has not already established an electronic docket.

Information about applying for a digital ID certificate is available on the NRC's public website (*https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals/getting-started.html*). After a digital ID certificate is obtained and a docket is created, the participant must submit adjudicatory documents in the Portable Document Format. Guidance on submissions is available on the NRC's public website (*https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/electronic-sub-ref-mat.html*). A filing is considered complete at the time the document is submitted through the NRC's E-Filing system. To be timely, an electronic filing must be submitted to the E-Filing system no later than 11:59 p.m. ET on the due date. Upon receipt of a transmission, the E-Filing system time-stamps the document and sends the submitter an email confirming receipt of the document. The E-Filing system also distributes an email that provides access to the document to the NRC's Office of the General Counsel and any others who have advised the Office of the Secretary that they wish to participate in the proceeding, so that the filer need not serve the document on those participants separately. Therefore, applicants and other participants (or their counsel or representative) must apply for and receive a digital ID certificate before adjudicatory documents are filed in order to obtain access to the documents via the E-Filing system.

A person filing electronically using the NRC's adjudicatory E-Filing system may seek assistance by contacting the NRC's Electronic Filing Help Desk through the ''Contact Us'' link located on the NRC's public website (*https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html*), by email to *MSHD.Resource@nrc.gov,* or by a toll-free call at 1–866–672–7640. The NRC Electronic Filing Help Desk is available between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Participants who believe that they have good cause for not submitting documents electronically must file an exemption request, in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302(g), with their initial paper filing stating why there is good cause for not filing electronically and requesting authorization to continue to submit documents in paper format. Such filings must be submitted in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302(b)–(d). Participants filing

adjudicatory documents in this manner are responsible for serving their documents on all other participants. Participants granted an exemption under 10 CFR 2.302(g)(2) must still meet the electronic formatting requirement in 10 CFR 2.302(g)(1), unless the participant also seeks and is granted an exemption from 10 CFR 2.302(g)(1).

Documents submitted in adjudicatory proceedings will appear in the NRC's electronic hearing docket, which is publicly available on the NRC's public website (*https://adams.nrc.gov/ehd*), unless otherwise excluded pursuant to an order of the presiding officer. If you do not have an NRC-issued digital ID certificate as previously described, click ''cancel'' when the link requests certificates and you will be automatically directed to the NRC's electronic hearing docket where you will be able to access any publicly available documents in a particular hearing docket. Participants are requested not to include personal privacy information such as social security numbers, home addresses, or personal phone numbers in their filings unless an NRC regulation or other law requires submission of such information. With respect to copyrighted works, except for limited excerpts that serve the purpose of the adjudicatory filings and would constitute a Fair Use application, participants should not include copyrighted materials in their submission.

The Commission will issue a notice or order granting or denying a hearing request or intervention petition, designating the issues for any hearing that will be held and designating the Presiding Officer. A notice granting a hearing will be published in the **Federal Register** and served on the parties to the hearing.

For further details with respect to this application, see the application dated November 25, 2025 (ML25330A015).

Dated: January 23, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Brent Ballard,

Project Manager, Plant Licensing Branch III, Division of Operating Reactor Licensing, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 2026–01752 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2024–0217]

Interim Staff Guidance: Content of Risk Assessment and Severe Accident Information in Light-Water Power Reactor Construction Permit Applications

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Final guidance; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing Interim Staff Guidance (ISG) DRA–ISG–2026–01, ''Content of Risk Assessment and Severe Accident Information in Light-Water Power Reactor Construction Permit Applications'' to clarify the scope and depth of the NRC staff review of the description of risk assessment and severe accident information in the Preliminary Safety Analysis Report (PSAR) for a light-water power reactor (LWR) construction permit (CP) application that uses risk assessment and severe accident information. The NRC is aware of one applicant's interest in submitting a CP application within the next few years, and this guidance is applicable to the review of all applications for a CP for a LWR but not to non-LWR applications.

DATES: This guidance is effective on March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2024–0217 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2024–0217. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301–415–1003; email: *Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov*. For technical questions, contact the individual(s) listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.
- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html*. To begin the search, select ''Begin ADAMS Public Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov*. The final ISG for the ''Content of Risk Assessment and Severe Accident Information in Light-Water Power Reactor Construction Permit Applications'' is available in ADAMS under Package Accession No. ML25099A047.
- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov* or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: India Banks, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, telephone: 301–287–0787; email: *India.Banks@nrc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On January 16, 2025 (90 FR 4806), the staff requested public comments on the draft ISG, DRA–ISG–2024–XX, ''Content of Risk Assessment and Severe Accident Information in Light-Water Power Reactor Construction Permit Applications.'' The NRC issued the draft ISG in anticipation of the submission of power-reactor CP applications over the next few years based on preapplication engagement initiated by several prospective applicants. The review of these applications falls within the two-step licensing process outlined in part 50 of title 10 of *the Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) ''Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities,'' and involves the issuance of a CP before an operating license (OL).

The NRC last issued a power reactor CP in the 1970s. Most recently, the NRC issued combined licenses (COLs) for power reactors through the one step licensing process under 10 CFR part 52, ''Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants,'' using the guidance in NUREG–0800, ''Standard Review Plan for the Review of Safety Analysis Reports for Nuclear Power Plants: LWR Edition'' (*https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr0800/cover/index.html*); and Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.206, ''Combined License Applications for Nuclear Power Plants (LWR Edition),'' issued June 2007 (ADAMS Package Accession No. ML070720184). The NRC has periodically updated some of the standard review plan (SRP) guidance and issued Revision 1 to RG 1.206, ''Applications for Nuclear Power Plants,'' in October 2018 (ADAMS Package Accession No. ML18131A181).

The licensing process under 10 CFR part 50 allows an applicant to begin

construction with preliminary design information instead of the final design required for a COL under 10 CFR part 52. Although the two-step licensing process provides flexibility and allows a more limited safety review before construction, the design has less finality before the applicant commits to construction of the facility. The final safety analysis report (FSAR) submitted with the OL application should describe in detail the final design of the facility as constructed; identify the changes from the criteria, design, and bases in the CP PSAR; and discuss the bases for, and safety significance of, the changes from the PSAR. Before issuing an OL, the NRC staff will review the applicant's final design in the FSAR to determine whether all the Commission's safety requirements have been met.

The SRP contains the NRC staff review guidance for light-water power reactor applications submitted under 10 CFR part 50 or 10 CFR part 52. In addition to the CP review guidance in the SRP, RG 1.70, ''Standard Format and Content of Safety Analysis Reports for Nuclear Power Plants: LWR Edition,'' Revision 3, issued November 1978 (ADAMS Package Accession No. ML011340122), offers some insights on the level of detail that is required for the PSAR in support of the CP application, but these insights may be limited to the degree that the guidance does not account for subsequent requirements, NRC technical positions, or advances in technical knowledge. Regulatory Guide 1.206 provides guidance for 10 CFR part 52 applications, including for early site permits and COLs, and includes insights on the level of detail needed for final design information if the CP applicant chooses to provide such information.

On October 31, 2022, the NRC staff issued ISG DNRL–ISG–2022–01, ''Safety Review of Light-Water Power Reactor Construction Permit Applications,'' (ADAMS Accession No. ML22189A099), to facilitate safety reviews of LWR CP applications and to supplement the guidance in the SRP. DNRL–ISG–2022–01 describes the regulatory requirements, applicable review guidance in the SRP, and special topics for an LWR CP application. DNRL–ISG–2022–01 provides guidance on the staff review of the preliminary design information in the PSAR including the description and safety assessment of the site on which the facility is to be located. DNRL–ISG–2022–01 does not provide specific information relevant to the review of probabilistic risk assessment and alternative risk evaluations supporting an LWR CP application but points generally to the SRP to provide the NRC staff with an acceptable approach for reviewing such information. The staff has developed this ISG to clarify the scope and depth of the staff review of the description of risk assessment and severe accident information in the PSAR for a light-water power reactor CP application that uses risk assessment and severe accident information.

The comments received by the NRC on the draft ISG are identified, summarized, and considered in Appendix A, ''Resolution of Public Comments on Draft Interim Staff Guidance DRA–ISG–2026–01, 'Content of Risk Assessment and Severe Accident Information in Light-Water Power Reactor Construction Permit Applications' '' (ADAMS Accession No. ML25099A053).

II. Backfitting, Forward Fitting, and Issue Finality

This ISG provides guidance for the NRC staff review of light-water power reactor construction permit applications. Issuance of this final ISG would not constitute backfitting as defined in 10 CFR 50.109 (the Backfit Rule) and as described in NRC Management Directive (MD) 8.4, ''Management of Backfitting, Forward Fitting, Issue Finality, and Information Requests''; would not constitute forward fitting as that term is defined and described in MD 8.4; and would not affect the issue finality of any approval issued under 10 CFR part 52. The guidance would not apply to any current licensees or applicants or existing or requested approvals under 10 CFR part 52, and therefore its issuance cannot be a backfit or forward fit or affect issue finality.

III. Congressional Review Act

This ISG is a rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801–808). However, the Office of Management and Budget has not found it to be a major rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act.

IV. Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Order 12866, ''Regulatory Planning and Review,'' dated September 30, 1993, provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs determine whether a regulatory action is significant as defined by Executive Order 12866 and will review significant regulatory actions. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs determined that this final ISG is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Michele Sampson,

Director, Division of New and Renewed Licenses, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 2026–01756 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0632]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 12h–1(f)

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget for extension and approval.

Rule 12h–1(f) (17 CFR 240.12h–1(f)) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'') provides an exemption for private, non-reporting issuers from Exchange Act Section 12(g) registration for compensatory employee stock options issued under employee stock option plans where certain conditions, including certain information provision conditions, are present. Among other things, the exemption requires an issuer to provide information to option holders and holders of shares received on exercise of compensatory employee stock options. We estimate that it takes approximately 2 hours per response to comply with the information collection requirements of Rule 12h–1(f), and that approximately 40 respondents rely on Rule 12h–1(f) once per year, for a total of 40 estimated responses annually. We estimate that 25% of the 2 hours per response (0.5 hours) is carried internally by the issuer for a total annual burden of 20 hours (0.5 hours per response × 40 responses annually). We estimate that 75% of the 2 hours per response (1.5 hours) is carried externally by outside professionals retained by the issuer at an estimated rate of $600 per hour for a total annual cost burden of $36,000 (1.5 hours per response × $600 per hour × 40 responses annually).

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.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden imposed by the collection of information; (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 respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg via email to *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov* by March 30, 2026. There will be a second opportunity to comment on this SEC request following the **Federal Register** publishing a 30-Day Submission Notice.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01725 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35916; 812–15922]

First Eagle ETF Trust and First Eagle Investment Management, LLC

January 26, 2026.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'').

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of an application under section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (''Act'') for an exemption from section 15(a) of the Act, as well as from certain disclosure requirements in rule 20a–1 under the Act, Item 19(a)(3) of Form N–1A, Items 22(c)(1)(ii), 22(c)(1)(iii), 22(c)(8) and 22(c)(9) of Schedule 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and sections 6–07(2)(a), (b), and (c) of Regulation S–X (''Disclosure Requirements'').

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: The requested exemption would permit Applicants to enter into and materially amend subadvisory agreements with subadvisers without shareholder approval and would grant relief from the Disclosure Requirements as they relate to fees paid to the subadvisers.

APPLICANTS: First Eagle ETF Trust and First Eagle Investment Management, LLC.

FILING DATE: The application was filed on October 23, 2025 and amended on January 8, 2026.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing on any application by emailing the SEC's Secretary at *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov* and serving the Applicants with a copy of the request by email, if an email address is listed for the relevant Applicant below, or personally or by mail, if a physical address is listed for the relevant Applicant below. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m. on February 20, 2026, and should be accompanied by proof of service on the Applicants, in the form of an affidavit, or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing the Commission's Secretary.

ADDRESSES: The Commission: *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.* Applicants: Nathan J. Greene, Matthew J. Kutner, and John M. Ekblad, Sidley Austin LLP, 787 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019, *ngreene@sidley.com, mkutner@sidley.com,* and *jekblad@sidley.com,* with a copy to Sheelyn Michael, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10105, *sheelyn.michael@firsteagle.com.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Loko, Senior Special 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' amended application, dated January 8, 2026, which may be obtained via the Commission's website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for an Applicant using the Company name search field on the SEC's EDGAR system. The SEC's EDGAR system may be searched at *https://www.sec.gov/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. 2026–01737 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0550]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Securities Act Rule 477

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget for extension and approval.

Rule 477 (17 CFR 230.477) under the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77a *et seq.*) sets forth procedures for withdrawing a registration statement, including any amendments or exhibits to the registration statement. The rule provides that a registrant must sign any application for withdrawal and must state fully in it the grounds on which the registrant makes the application. The rule further provides that the registrant must state in the application that no securities were sold in connection with the offering. Rule 477's information collection requirements help to ensure that the Commission has sufficient information regarding a registrant's application to withdraw a registration statement to determine whether to grant such application (based on whether such withdrawal is consistent with the public interest and the protection of investors). We estimate that approximately 548 registrants file a withdrawal application under Rule 477, once per year each, for a total estimate of 548 responses annually. We estimate that Rule 477 requires one burden hour per response for a total annual burden of approximately 548 hours. We estimate that registrants carry 100% of

the burdens associated with Rule 477 internally and, therefore, that there is no cost burden associated with Rule 477.

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.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden imposed by the collection of information; (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 respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg via email to *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov* by March 30, 2026. There will be a second opportunity to comment on this SEC request following the **Federal Register** publishing a 30-Day Submission Notice.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01724 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–104688; File No. SR–NASDAQ–2026–004]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To Adopt a New Continued Listing Requirement

January 26, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1], and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on January 13, 2026, 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 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 adopting a new Market Value of Listed Securities continued listing requirement of at least $5 million. The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/nasdaq/rulefilings,* and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

Nasdaq is proposing to adopt Listing Rules 5450(a)(3) and 5550(a)(6) to require companies listed on the Nasdaq Global and Capital Markets, respectively, to maintain a minimum Market Value of Listed Securities [3] of at least $5 million. Nasdaq is also proposing to amend Rule 5810, to suspend trading and immediately delist from Nasdaq securities of companies that do not satisfy the proposed new requirements, and Rule 5815, to set forth the procedures for requesting a hearing before a Hearings Panel [4] and the scope of the Panel's discretion.

Nasdaq rules have minimum requirements for companies to remain listed and generally provide compliance periods for companies that fail to maintain compliance with those rules. The compliance periods are designed to allow time for companies to take action to come back into compliance for a company facing temporary business issues, a temporary decrease in the value of its securities, or temporary market conditions. However, Nasdaq has observed that some companies, typically those in financial distress or experiencing a prolonged operational downturn, are unable to regain compliance with the listing requirements for the long-term. The market typically identifies these companies and investors lose interest in the companies, resulting in their having low market values.

Nasdaq believes that once the market identifies significant problems in a company by assigning a very low market value, that company is no longer appropriate for continued listing and trading on Nasdaq because challenges facing such companies, generally, are not temporary and may be so severe that the company is not likely to regain compliance within a compliance period and sustain compliance thereafter. Moreover, it is more difficult for market makers to make markets in these securities and for there to be a fair and orderly market.

Nasdaq now proposes to enhance investor protections by providing for suspension from Nasdaq trading and immediate delisting of any company that has a sustained market value of listed securities of less than $5 million. To effect this change, Nasdaq proposes to adopt Listing Rules 5450(a)(3) and 5550(a)(6) to require companies listed on the Nasdaq Global [5] and Capital Markets, respectively, to maintain a minimum Market Value of Listed Securities of at least $5 million. Nasdaq also proposes to modify Listing Rule 5810(c)(1) to add an additional type of a deficiency that results in immediate delisting and suspension from trading of the company's securities. Specifically, Listing Rule 5810(c)(1) will provide that staff's delisting notice will inform the company that its securities are immediately subject to suspension and delisting when a company fails to meet the continued listing requirement for Market Value of Listed Securities of at least $5 million under proposed Rule 5450(a)(3) or 5550(a)(6) for a period of 30 consecutive business days.

Listing Rule 5810(c)(3) currently identifies deficiencies for which the rules provide a specified cure or

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Listing Rule 5005(a)(23) defines Market Value as the consolidated closing bid price multiplied by the measure to be valued; Listing Rule 5005(a)(22) defines Listed Securities, in relevant part, as securities listed on Nasdaq.

[4] *See* footnote 7 below.

[5] After initial inclusion on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, a Company will remain on the Nasdaq Global Select Market provided it continues to meet the applicable requirements of the Listing Rules, including the continued listing requirements contained in the Rule 5400 Series, the requirements of the Rule 5100 Series, and the qualitative requirements of Rule 5200 and 5600 Series. *See* Listing Rule 5305(e).

compliance period. Nasdaq proposes to modify Listing Rule 5810(c)(3) to provide that a company will not be entitled to such cure or compliance period if the company failed to meet the Market Value of Listed Securities requirement of at least $5 million under proposed Rule 5450(a)(3) or 5550(a)(6), as applicable.

Finally, as described above, Nasdaq proposes to modify Listing Rule 5810(c)(1) to provide that staff's delisting notice in these circumstances will inform the company that its securities are immediately subject to suspension from trading on Nasdaq. Once the company is issued a Staff Delisting Determination under Rule 5810 with respect to that security, such a determination can be appealed to a Nasdaq Listing Qualifications Hearings Panel (the ''Hearings Panel'').[6] However, given the difficulties with maintaining fair and orderly markets in such low value companies, Nasdaq believes that it is not appropriate for such a company to continue trading on Nasdaq during the pendency of the Hearings Panel review process. Instead, Nasdaq proposes to amend Rule 5815 to provide that the stay provision is not applicable in these situations so that the company's securities will be suspended from trading on Nasdaq during the pendency of the Hearings Panel's review.

Specifically, Nasdaq proposes to adopt Listing Rule 5815(a)(1)(B)(ii)f. to provide that, notwithstanding the general rule that a timely request for a hearing shall ordinarily stay the suspension and delisting action pending the issuance of a written panel decision, a request for a hearing shall not stay the suspension of the securities from trading where the matter relates to a request made by a company that received a Staff Delisting Determination notice due to a failure to maintain Market Value of Listed Securities of at least $5 million under Rule 5450(a)(3) or 5550(a)(6) for a period of 30 consecutive business days. A company that is suspended under the proposed rule could appeal the Staff Delisting Determination to a Hearings Panel, but its securities would generally trade in the over-the-counter market while that appeal is pending.

Listing Rule 5815(c) sets forth the scope of the Hearings Panel's discretion and provides that when the Hearings Panel review is of a deficiency related to continued listing standards, in most cases the Hearings Panel may, where it deems appropriate, take certain actions including granting an exception to the continued listing standards for a period not to exceed 180 days, and finding the company has regained compliance with all applicable listing standards. However, the rule currently prevents the Panel from granting an exception nor considering facts indicating that the company has regained compliance in certain circumstances.[7] Nasdaq believes it would enhance investor protection to similarly limit the Hearings Panel's review of these issues to the question of whether Nasdaq Staff made a factual error applying the applicable rule. Accordingly, Nasdaq proposes to amend Listing Rule 5815(c)(1)(H) to provide that in the case of a company that received a Staff Delisting Determination notice due to a failure to maintain Market Value of Listed Securities of at least $5 million under Rule 5450(a)(3) or 5550(a)(6), the Panel may only reverse a delisting decision where the Panel determines that the Staff Delisting Determination letter was in error and that the Company never failed to satisfy the applicable requirement. In such cases, the Panel may not consider facts indicating that the Company had regained compliance under Rule 5815(c)(1)(E), nor may the Panel grant an exception under Rule 5815(c)(1)(A) allowing the Company additional time to regain compliance.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[8] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[9] 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. Specifically, Nasdaq believes that the proposal to adopt Listing Rules 5450(a)(3) and 5550(a)(6) requiring companies listed on the Nasdaq Global (including the Nasdaq Global Select) and Nasdaq Capital Markets, respectively, to maintain a minimum Market Value of Listed Securities of at least $5 million and the proposal to suspend from Nasdaq trading and immediately delist any company that becomes non-compliant with this requirement are designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and, in general to protect investors and the public interest by enhancing Nasdaq's listing requirements and limiting the time that a security can remain listed and trade on Nasdaq in these circumstances. In that regard, Nasdaq has observed that the challenges facing such companies generally are not temporary and may be so severe that the company is not likely to regain and maintain compliance with continued listing requirements. Moreover, the concerns with Market Value of Listed Securities of less than $5 million with these companies can be a leading indicator of other listing compliance concerns, and these companies often become subject to delisting for other reasons. Further, continuing the listing and trading of these companies is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and, in general to protect investors and the public interest because it is more difficult to maintain fair and orderly markets in such securities.

Nasdaq also believes that the proposal to amend Listing Rule 5815(a)(1)(B)(ii) to provide that a hearing request shall not stay the suspension of the securities from trading when the matter relates to a request made by a company that received a Staff Delisting Determination notice due to non-compliance with the Market Value of Listed Securities requirement of at least $5 million for a period of 30 consecutive business days is designed to protect investors and the public interest. In particular, this provision will prevent continued trading on Nasdaq in such company's securities unless an independent Hearings Panel reviews the Staff Delisting Determination and determines that it was issued in error and that the company never failed to satisfy the applicable requirement. In addition, as described above, Nasdaq believes that once the market identifies significant problems in a company by assigning a very low market value, that company is no longer appropriate for continued trading on Nasdaq because challenges facing such companies, generally, are not temporary and may be so severe that the company is not likely to regain and sustain compliance. Moreover, it is more difficult for market makers to make markets in these securities and for there to be a fair and orderly market.

Finally, Nasdaq believes the proposed rule changes further the objectives of Section 6(b)(7) of the Act in that the rules continue to provide a fair procedure for companies subject to

[6] *See* Rule 5815.

[7] *See* Rule 5815(c)(1)(H) discussing failures to satisfy (i) the requirement set forth in Rule IM–5101–2(b) and Rule 5452(a)(3) to complete one or more business combinations within 36 months of the effectiveness of its IPO registration statement; and (ii) the requirements for initial listing immediately following a business combination as required by Rule IM–5101–2. In these situations, the Panel may only reverse a delisting decision where the Panel determines that the Staff Delisting Determination letter was in error and that the company never failed to satisfy the requirement.

[8] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

these enhanced listing requirements. These companies can seek review of a Staff Delisting Determination from a Hearings Panel and can appeal the Hearings Panel decision to the Nasdaq Listing and Hearing Review Council.[10] As a result, Nasdaq believes that the proposed rule appropriately balances the need for appropriate listing standards with the statutory requirement to protect investors and the public interest.

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. While Nasdaq does not believe there will be any impact on competition from the proposed change, any impact on competition that does arise will be necessary to better protect investors, in furtherance of a central purpose of the Act.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate of such date if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the Exchange consents, the Commission will: (a) by order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or (b) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be 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–2026–004 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–NASDAQ–2026–004. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–NASDAQ–2026–004 and should be submitted on or before February 19, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[11]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01740 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[10] *See* Listing Rules 5815 and 5820, respectively.

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0435]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Customer Account Statements (17 CFR 242.607)

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (''PRA''), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the existing collection of information provided for in Rule 607 (17 CFR 242.607) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*) (''Exchange Act''). The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget) (''OMB'') for extension and approval.

Rule 607 requires disclosure on each new account and on a yearly basis thereafter, on the annual statement, the firm's policies regarding receipt of payment for order flow from any market makers, exchanges or exchange members to which it routes customers' order in national market system securities for execution; and information regarding the aggregate amount of monetary payments, discounts, rebates or reduction in fees received by the firm over the past year.

The information collected pursuant to Rule 607 is necessary to facilitate the establishment of a national market system for securities. The purpose of the rule is to ensure that customers are adequately apprised of the broker-dealer's order routing practices with respect to the customer's order, in furtherance of the Commission's statutory mandate to protect investors.

The Commission estimates that approximately 3,342 respondents will make the third-party disclosures required in the collection of information requirements to 330,297,553 customer accounts each year. The Commission estimates that the average number of hours necessary for each respondent to comply with Rule 607 per year is 77.918 hours, which results in an average aggregated annual burden of 260,401.956 hours.

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.

Written comments are invited on: (a) 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; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's estimates of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and the assumptions used; (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 respondents, including through the use of automated, electronic collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg via email to *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov* by March 30, 2026. There will

be a second opportunity to comment on this SEC request following the **Federal Register** publishing a 30-Day Submission Notice.

Dated: January 27, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01773 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–104687; File No. SR–NSCC–2026–001]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; National Securities Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Concerning the Clearing of Exchange-Trade Funds With Options as Underlying Components

January 26, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on January 16, 2026, National Securities Clearing Corporation (''NSCC'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by the clearing agency. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The proposed rule change consists of amendments to the NSCC Rules & Procedures (''NSCC Rules'') to facilitate clearing for the primary market creation and redemption of exchange-traded funds (''ETFs'') that have options as underlying components.[3]

II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the clearing agency 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 clearing agency has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The primary purpose of the proposed rule change is to amend the NSCC Rules to facilitate clearing for the primary market creation and redemption of ETFs that have options as underlying components. Specifically, the proposed rule change would implement new messaging connectivity between NSCC and The Options Clearing Corporation (''OCC'') and allow NSCC to submit instructions to OCC on behalf of their participants concerning position transfers or adjustments of ETF option components in connection with ''in-kind'' ETF creation and redemption orders. The proposed rule change is discussed in detail below.

Background

ETFs (referred to as ''index receipts'' in the NSCC Rules) are marketable securities that track stock indices, commodities, bonds, or baskets of assets. ETFs are listed on exchanges and are traded throughout the trading day. Shares of ETFs are created and redeemed in the primary market and are traded on listed exchanges in the secondary market. Each share of an ETF represents an undivided interest in the underlying assets of the ETF.

NSCC facilitates central counterparty (''CCP'') clearing and settlement of the creation and redemption of ETF shares in the primary market as well as clearing of ETF trades in the secondary market. The participants in the ETF primary market typically consist of the issuers of ETFs (''ETF Sponsors''), custodian banks (''ETF Agents,'' also referred to as ''Index Receipt Agents'' in the NSCC Rules), and brokers/dealers that have agreements directly with ETF Sponsors to allow the brokers/dealers to place orders for the creation and redemption of ETF shares (''Authorized Participants'' or ''APs''). Both the ETF Agents and APs are Members of NSCC.

In general, APs create and redeem ETF shares from the ETF Sponsors in blocks called ''creation units.'' An AP that purchases a creation unit of ETF shares delivers a ''basket'' of securities and other assets to the ETF Agent, and then receives the creation unit of ETF shares in return for those assets. The redemption process is the reverse of the creation process: the AP redeems a creation unit of ETF shares in exchange for a basket of securities and other assets. These creation and redemption baskets are referred to as ''trading baskets.''

NSCC supports the creation and redemption of ETFs on both a ''cash-only'' and ''in-kind'' basis. ''Cash-only'' creations and redemptions represent an exchange of ETF shares for cash rather than for the component securities and other assets in the trading basket. ''In-kind'' ETF creations and redemptions represent an exchange of ETF shares for the component securities and other assets in the trading basket.

NSCC facilitates ''in-kind'' creation and redemption of ETFs with trading baskets comprised of underlying securities that are cleared by NSCC and settled by its affiliate clearing agency, The Depository Trust Company (''DTC''). However, some ETFs have trading baskets containing securities that are not eligible for clearing at NSCC, such as listed options, which are cleared and settled by OCC.[4] While the creation of ETF units with underlying option components may currently be done on a ''cash-only'' basis at NSCC, ETF market participants typically handle the redemption of such ETFs on an ''ex-clearing'' basis (*e.g.,* outside of traditional clearing mechanisms and NSCC).

APs and ETF Agents have raised concerns regarding the existing processes for clearing ETFs that have option components in their trading baskets. The current ETF creation process requires ETF market participants to create the ETF shares at NSCC and effectuate the simultaneous transfer or adjustment of the associated underlying option components at OCC. Specifically, APs and ETF Agents must initiate a ''cash-only'' creation at NSCC, and the ETF Agent uses the cash received from the order to purchase the necessary underlying options components for the ETF through a prime broker, which are cleared by OCC. Conversely, the entire redemption process is generally managed ex-clearing, requiring multiple manual steps to ensure completion, including the tracking, pricing, validation and ultimate execution of options positions transfers at OCC by the APs, ETF Agents and primer brokers, which are required in connection with the redemption process. This process, as it stands, is fragmented and heavily dependent on manual intervention, which increases the potential for errors and operational

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning assigned to such terms in the NSCC Rules, *available at www.dtcc.com/legal/rules-and-procedures.*

[4] OCC is the world's largest equity derivatives clearing organization and the sole clearing agency for standardized equity options listed on national securities exchanges registered with the Commission.

risk. This lack of integration and automation has been identified as a significant pain point by industry participants. In addition, the processing of these transactions outside of clearing, and without the benefit of NSCC's CCP guaranty, can introduce counterparty credit risks among participants. NSCC also understands that the bilateral processing of these transactions outside a CCP model may result in additional balance sheet costs to APs.

NSCC, OCC, and key industry stakeholders have closely collaborated to design a new industry messaging interface between NSCC, OCC and ETF market participants to facilitate the ''in-kind'' creation and redemption of ETFs with option components at NSCC, mitigating the aforementioned current state challenges. While the proposed rule change would provide ETF industry participants with the ability to process both ''in-kind'' creations and redemptions of ETFs with option components, NSCC understands that industry participants would initially use this new functionality primarily for ETF redemption orders, which currently present the largest challenges for industry participants. However, NSCC believes that by addressing industry concerns and reducing operational burdens associated with the redemption of ETFs with option components, this may in turn promote and facilitate primary market creation and redemption activity more broadly for such ETFs.

Proposed Changes

NSCC proposes to amend the NSCC Rules to facilitate clearing for the primary market creation and redemption of ETFs with options as underlying components, and particularly the ''in-kind'' redemption of such ETFs. Under the proposal, NSCC would process the intake of ETF creation/redemption orders and any underlying securities that are cleared by NSCC and settled by DTC. For underlying option components that are ineligible for clearance through NSCC, such as FLEX options and covered call options, NSCC would seamlessly route instructions to OCC for the processing of any option position transfers or adjustments associated with the creation/redemption order.[5] NSCC is working with OCC and other stakeholders to develop a messaging interface that would operate similar to the existing messaging interface between NSCC and OCC used for NSCC's Automated Customer Account Transfer Service (''ACATS'') in transmitting such instructions to OCC.[6] NSCC would guarantee settlement of the ETFs as well as any underlying components eligible for clearance and settlement at NSCC. However, NSCC would not guarantee position transfers, position adjustments or related activity concerning the underlying option components at OCC.

NSCC proposes to adopt new rules in Section F of Procedure II, including new sub-section 3 of Section F, to describe additional requirements related to the creation and redemption of ETFs with option components. The proposed rules would provide that ETF component securities that are options (''Index Receipt Option Components'') that are not eligible for settlement or processing through the facilities of NSCC may be eligible for position transfer or adjustments through another Registered Clearing Agency or derivatives clearing organization (an ''Options Clearing Organization,'' such as OCC). The proposed rule would further state that NSCC may provide instructions to the applicable Options Clearing Organization concerning position transfers or adjustment of Index Receipt Option Components in connection with the creation and redemption of Index Receipts, and that any transactions, position transfers, position adjustments, or settlements related to Index Receipt Option Components shall be governed by and subject to rules of the applicable Options Clearing Organization. These instructions would be created by using the daily portfolio composition files provided to NSCC by the ETF Agents to identify the underlying option components within the fund to be transferred at OCC.[7]

In addition, the proposed rule would provide that NSCC would not be responsible for the completeness or accuracy of any instruction received from an Index Receipt Agent and transmitted to an Options Clearing Organization with respect to Index Receipt Option Components and would not be responsible for any action taken, or any delay or failure to take any action by the Options Clearing Organization, in connection with the transfer or adjustment of such Index Receipt Option Components. The proposed rules would also clarify that NSCC's guaranty would not apply to position transfers, position adjustments or any associated settlements for Index Receipt Option Components and that NSCC would not be liable for any obligations of any Options Clearing Organization transferring such Index Receipt Option Components nor shall the Clearing Fund or other assets of NSCC be available to such Options Clearing Organization. As noted above, NSCC would only guarantee the settlement of ETFs and underlying components that are eligible for clearing at NSCC.

The proposed rule change would also allow NSCC to automatically process payment orders between APs and ETF Agents to offset CNS[8] cash debit amounts associated with the value of the option components that have been instructed for position movement at OCC. For example, in a redemption scenario, CNS credits the ETF Agent the ETF shares and debits the ETF Agent the value of the ETF shares. In the case of an ETF with option components, this would create exposure for the ETF Agent as they are debited for the value of the entire ETF when they have already instructed for the underlying option components to be transferred at the OCC. Through industry discussions, ETF market participants have agreed that the AP should issue a credit through a special payment order to the ETF Agent to offset their CNS debit, reducing ETF Agent's exposure on the order. NSCC would automate the processing of such payment orders.

[5] OCC recently amended the OCC By-Laws to provide its Clearing Members with additional certainty regarding the circumstances under which they may submit adjustments to their positions with OCC by aligning OCC's By-Laws with Exchange rules regarding off-floor transfers of options positions. The rule change was intended, in part, to remove any uncertainty about whether adjustment of options positions at OCC is permissible to support ETF creations and redemptions. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103521 (July 22, 2025), 90 FR 35322 (July 25, 2025) (File No. SR–OCC–2025–010).

[6] ACATS is a non-guaranteed service provided by NSCC that enables Members to effect transfers of customer accounts among themselves. *See* Rule 50 (Automated Customer Account Transfer Service) and Procedure XVIII (ACATS Settlement Accounting Operation) of the NSCC Rules, *supra* note 3.

[7] *See* Section F.1. of Procedure II (Trade Comparison and Recording Service) of the NSCC Rules, *supra* note 3.

[8] CNS is NSCC's automated accounting and securities settlement system that centralizes and nets the settlement of compared and recorded securities transactions and maintains an orderly flow of security and money balances. CNS provides clearance for equities, ETFs, corporate bonds, unit investment trusts, and municipal bonds that are eligible for book-entry transfer at DTC. Within CNS, all eligible compared and recorded transactions for a particular settlement date are netted by issue into one position per Member. The position can be net long (buy), net short (sell) or flat. As a continuous net system, those positions are further netted with positions of the same issue that remain open after their original scheduled settlement date (usually one business day after the trade date or T+1), so that transactions scheduled to settle on any day are netted with fail positions (*i.e.,* positions that have failed in delivery or receipt on the settlement date), which results in a single deliver or receive obligation for each Member for each issue in which the Member has activity.

Accordingly, NSCC proposes to add new rules to provide that, with respect to the redemption of index receipts containing Index Receipt Option Components, Authorized Participants may be required to make a cash payment to the Index Receipt Agents, which will be facilitated by NSCC, equal to the value of the Index Receipt Option Components. Alternatively, for the creation of index receipts containing Index Receipt Option Components, Index Receipt Agents may be required to make a cash payment to the Authorized Participant, which will be facilitated by NSCC, equal to the value of the Index Receipt Option Components. These cash payments are intended to offset corresponding debits in CNS for the value of the Index Receipt Option Components transferred through an Options Clearing Organization.

Finally, NSCC would amend existing Section F.1. of Procedure II to incorporate the inclusion of certain information regarding Index Receipt Option Components in the submission and reporting of the composition of ETFs for creations and redemptions. Specifically, the proposed rule change would require that Index Receipt Agents include in portfolio composition files information concerning any component securities that are Index Receipt Option Components to be transferred through an Options Clearing Organization (*e.g.,* the shares and their associated quantities). The proposed rule change would also clarify that the Portfolio Reports made available to Members by NSCC would include information regarding Index Receipt Option Components. The composition data within these Portfolio Reports may be used by NSCC to process index receipt creations and redemptions on the next Business Day.

The proposed rule change would address industry concerns and reduce operational burdens by allowing NSCC to function as the central hub for creation and redemption order processing for ETFs with option components. The proposal would alleviate the operational burdens currently placed on APs, ETF Agents, and prime brokers, reduce bilateral counterparty risks by applying NSCC's guaranty to these transactions, and reduce balance sheet costs for APs. Accordingly, the proposed rule change would improve the overall efficiency of the creation/redemption process for ETFs with option components and reduce risk between counterparties and across the industry.

Implementation Timeframe

NSCC would implement the proposed rule change by no later than 60 Business Days after the approval of the proposed rule change by the Commission. NSCC would announce the effective date of the proposed changes by an Important Notice posted to its website.

2. Statutory Basis

NSCC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a registered clearing agency. Specifically, NSCC believes that the proposed changes are consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act [9] for the reasons set forth below.

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of Act [10] requires, in part, that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in the clearance and settlement of securities transactions. The proposed rule change is designed to facilitate clearing for the primary market in-kind creation and redemption of ETFs with options as underlying components. Under the proposal, NSCC would expand its ETF clearing services to include the processing of in-kind ETF creation/redemption orders for ETFs with options as underlying components. NSCC would guarantee settlement of such ETFs as well as any underlying components of such ETFs that are eligible for clearance and settlement at NSCC and would seamlessly route instructions concerning the underlying option components to OCC for the processing of any option position transfers or adjustments associated with the creation/redemption order (which would not be guaranteed and settled by NSCC). As described above, market participants primarily manage this process outside of NSCC today (*i.e.,* ex-clearing) through fragmented and cumbersome manual workflows, and without the benefit of NSCC's CCP guaranty, which introduces operational and counterparty credit risks among market participants. NSCC also understands that the bilateral processing of these transactions outside of a CCP model may result in additional balance sheet costs to APs. The proposed rule change would address industry concerns and reduce operational burdens by allowing NSCC to function as the central hub for creation and redemption order processing for ETFs with option components, with NSCC guaranteeing settlement of these ETFs as well as any underlying components eligible for clearing at NSCC and routing instructions concerning the underlying option components to OCC. In this way, the proposed rule change would alleviate the operational burdens currently placed on APs, ETF Agents, and Prime Brokers, reduce bilateral counterparty risks by applying NSCC's guaranty to these transactions, and reduce balance sheet costs for APs. Accordingly, the proposed rule change would improve the overall efficiency of the creation/redemption process for ETFs with option components and reduce risk between counterparties and across the industry. NSCC therefore believes that the proposed rule change would promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in the clearance and settlement of securities transactions in accordance with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of Act.

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

Section 17A(b)(3)(I) of Act [11] requires that the rules of a clearing agency do not impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. NSCC does not believe the proposed rule change would present any burden or have any impact on competition. The proposed rule change is designed to facilitate clearing for the primary market creation and redemption of ETFs with options as underlying components. The proposed rule change would enable NSCC to function as the central hub for creation and redemption order processing for ETFs with option components, alleviating the operational burden currently placed on APs, ETF Agents, and prime brokers, while also enhancing overall efficiency and reducing risk between counterparties and across the industry. The proposed ETF service enhancement would be available to all Members and market participants using NSCC's ETF clearing services and would not advantage or disadvantage any particular participant or user of NSCC's services or unfairly inhibit access to NSCC's services. Therefore, NSCC does not believe that the proposed rule changes would impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[10] *Id.*

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(I).

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

NSCC has not received or solicited any written comments relating to this proposal. If any written comments are received, they will be publicly filed as an Exhibit 2 to this filing, as required by Form 19b-4 and the General Instructions thereto.

Persons submitting comments are cautioned that, according to Section IV (Solicitation of Comments) of the Exhibit 1A in the General Instructions to Form 19b–4, the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. Commenters should submit only information that they wish to make available publicly, including their name, email address, and any other identifying information.

All prospective commenters should follow the Commission's instructions on how to submit comments, *available at www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/how-submit-comment.* General questions regarding the rule filing process or logistical questions regarding this filing should be directed to the Main Office of the Commission's Division of Trading and Markets at *tradingandmarkets@sec.gov* or 202–551–5777.

NSCC reserves the right not to respond to any comments received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change, and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) by order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be 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–NSCC–2026–001 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–NSCC–2026–001. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of NSCC and on DTCC's website (*https://dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings.aspx*). 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–NSCC–2026–001 and should be submitted on or before February 19, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[12]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01739 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35917]

Multi-Class ETF Fund Exemptive Relief Under the Investment Company Act of 1940

January 27, 2026.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'').

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of applications under section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (''Act''), each for an exemption from sections 2(a)(32), 5(a)(1), 18(f)(1), 18(i), 22(d) and 22(e) of the Act and rule 22c–1 under the Act and under sections 6(c) and 17(b) of the Act for an exemption from sections 17(a)(1) and 17(a)(2) of the Act.

[12] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS: In each case, the Applicants (specified below) listed in the relevant paragraph below request an order (''Order'') that would permit a registered open-end management investment company to offer one class of exchange-traded shares that operates as an exchange-traded fund (an ''ETF Class,'' and such shares, ''ETF Shares'') and one or more classes of shares that are not exchange-traded (each such class, a ''Mutual Fund Class,'' and such shares, ''Mutual Fund Shares,'' and each such fund, a ''Multi-Class ETF Fund''). Each Order would provide Multi-Class ETF Funds with two broad categories of relief: (i) the relief necessary to permit standard exchange-traded fund (''ETF'') operations consistent with Rule 6c–11 under the Act (''ETF Operational Relief'') and (ii) the relief necessary for a fund to offer an ETF Class and one or more Mutual Fund Classes (''ETF Class Relief'').

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the relevant application referenced below will be issued unless the SEC orders a hearing on that application. Interested persons may request a hearing on any application by emailing the SEC's Secretary at *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov* and serving the relevant applicant with a copy of the request by email, if an email address is listed for the relevant applicant below, or personally or by mail, if a physical address is listed for the relevant applicant below. The email should include the relevant file number referenced below. Hearing requests should be received by the SEC by 5:30 p.m., Eastern time, on February 23, 2026, and should be accompanied by proof of service on 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 writing to the Commission's Secretary at *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.*

ADDRESSES: The Commission: *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The relevant person listed under each application below, 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' application, which may be obtained via the Commission's website

by searching for the applicable file number listed below, or for an applicant using the Company name search field, on the SEC's EDGAR system. The SEC's EDGAR system may be searched at *https://www.sec.gov/search-filings.* You may also call the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy at (202) 551–8090.

ALPS ETF Trust, et al. [File No. 812–15731]

Applicants: ALPS ETF Trust, Financial Investors Trust, and ALPS Advisors, Inc.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on March 24, 2025 and amended on April 15, 2025, June 27, 2025 and October 10, 2025.

Addresses: Brendan Hamill, Esq., *brendan.hamill@sscinc.com;* and Adam T. Teufel, Esq., Dechert LLP, *adam.teufel@dechert.com.*

For Further Information Contact: Laura L. Solomon, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

Advisors Preferred Trust, et al. [File No. 812–15797]

Applicants: Advisors Preferred Trust and Advisors Preferred LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on May 14, 2025 and amended on June 23, 2025, October 7, 2025 and January 13, 2026.

Addresses: Catherine Ayers-Rigsby, Advisors Preferred Trust, *cayers-rigsby@cerosfs.com;* and Parker Bridgeport, Thompson Hine LLP, *Parker.Bridgeport@ThompsonHine.com.*

For Further Information Contact: Laura L. Solomon, Senior Counsel, or Kaitlin C. Bottock, Assistant Chief Counsel.

The Alger ETF Trust, et al. [File No. 812–15733]

Applicants: The Alger ETF Trust, The Alger Funds, The Alger Funds II, The Alger Institutional Funds, Alger Global Equity Fund, Fred Alger Management, LLC, Weatherbie Capital, LLC, and Redwood Investments, LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on March 26, 2025 and amended on May 22, 2025, June 27, 2025 and October 7, 2025.

Addresses: Tina Payne, Esq., and Mia Pillinger, Esq., Fred Alger Management, LLC, 100 Pearl Street, 27th Floor, New York, New York 10004; Nicole M. Runyan, P.C., Kirkland & Ellis LLP, 601 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

For Further Information Contact: Christopher D. Carlson, Senior Counsel, or Kaitlin C. Bottock, Assistant Chief Counsel.

AMG Funds, et al. [File No. 812–15599]

Applicants: AMG Funds, AMG Funds I, AMG ETF Trust, AMG Funds III, and AMG Funds IV, and AMG Funds LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on July 2, 2024 and amended on May 28, 2025, June 27, 2025 and October 9, 2025.

Addresses: Gregory C. Davis, Esq., Ropes & Gray LLP, *Gregory.Davis@ropesgray.com;* Mark Duggan, Esq., AMG Funds LLC, 680 Washington Boulevard, Suite 500, Stamford, Connecticut 06901.

For Further Information Contact: Deepak T. Pai, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

Aristotle Funds Series Trust, et al. [File No. 812–15671]

Applicants: Aristotle Funds Series Trust and Aristotle Investment Services, LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on December 13, 2024 and amended on April 30, 2025, June 20, 2025, and October 7, 2025.

Addresses: Joseph Lallande, Esq., Aristotle Investment Services, LLC, 840 Newport Center Drive, 7th Floor, Newport Beach, CA 92660, *jlallande@aristotlecap.com;* Rachael Schwartz, Esq., Sullivan & Worcester LLP, 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 19th Floor New York, NY 10020.

For Further Information Contact: Kris Easter Guidroz, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

BNY Mellon Investment Funds VII, Inc., et al. [File No. 812–15723]

Applicants: BNY Mellon Investment Funds VII, Inc., BNY Mellon Large Cap Securities Fund, Inc., BNY Mellon Opportunity Funds, BNY Mellon Short Term Municipal Bond Fund, BNY Mellon Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund, Inc., BNY Mellon Advantage Funds, Inc., BNY Mellon Appreciation Fund, Inc., BNY Mellon Index Funds, Inc., BNY Mellon Investment Funds V, Inc., BNY Mellon Investment Funds VI, BNY Mellon Midcap Index Fund, Inc., BNY Mellon New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund, Inc., BNY Mellon New York AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, BNY Mellon Opportunistic Municipal Securities Fund, BNY Mellon Research Growth Fund, Inc., BNY Mellon Worldwide Growth Fund, Inc., BNY Mellon Absolute Insight Funds, Inc., BNY Mellon California AMT-Free Municipal Bond Fund, Inc., BNY Mellon Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund, Inc., BNY Mellon Municipal Funds, Inc., BNY Mellon Stock Funds, BNY Mellon Strategic Funds, Inc., BNY Mellon Investment Funds I, BNY Mellon Investment Funds II, Inc., BNY Mellon Investment Funds III, BNY Mellon Investment Funds IV, Inc., BNY Mellon ETF Trust, BNY Mellon ETF Trust II, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc., and BNY Mellon ETF Investment Adviser, LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on March 13, 2025 and amended on April 16, 2025, June 26, 2025 and October 10, 2025.

Addresses: Michael W. Mundt and Brian P. Murphy, Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, *mmundt@stradley.com* and *bmurphy@stradley.com;* Jeff Prusnofsky, BNY Mellon Investment Advisers, Inc., 240 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10286.

For Further Information Contact: Deepak T. Pai, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

Calamos Investment Trust, et al. [File No. 812–15829]

Applicants: Calamos Investment Trust, Calamos Antetokounmpo Sustainable Equities Trust, Calamos ETF Trust, Calamos Advisors LLC, and Calamos Antetokounmpo Asset Management LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on June 6, 2025 and amended on October 6, 2025.

Addresses: Erik D. Ojala, *eojala@calamos.com;* Paulita Pike and Rita Rubin, Ropes & Gray LLP, *Paulita.Pike@ropesgray.com* and *Rita.Rubin@ropesgray.com.*

For Further Information Contact: Laura L. Solomon, Senior Counsel, or Kaitlin C. Bottock, Assistant Chief Counsel.

DoubleLine ETF Trust, et al. [File No. 812–15724]

Applicants: DoubleLine Funds Trust, DoubleLine ETF Trust, DoubleLine Capital LP, DoubleLine ETF Adviser LP, and DoubleLine Alternatives LP.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on March 13, 2025 and amended on April 16, 2025, June 27, 2025, and October 9, 2025, and January 23, 2026.

Addresses: Ronald R. Redell, DoubleLine Funds Trust, *Legal@doubleline.com;* and Jeremy C. Smith, Ropes & Gray LLP, *Jeremy.Smith@ropesgray.com.*

For Further Information Contact: Kris Easter Guidroz, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

First Trust Exchange-Traded Fund, et al. [File No. 812–15698]

Applicants: First Trust Exchange-Traded Fund, First Trust Exchange-Traded Fund II, First Trust Exchange-Traded Fund III, First Trust Exchange-Traded Fund IV, First Trust Exchange-

Traded Fund V, First Trust Exchange-Traded Fund VI, First Trust Exchange-Traded Fund VII, First Trust Exchange-Traded Fund VIII, First Trust Exchange-Traded AlphaDEX® Fund, First Trust Exchange-Traded AlphaDEX® Fund II, First Trust Series Fund, and First Trust Advisors L.P.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on February 6, 2025 and amended on May 15, 2025, July 17, 2025, and October 8, 2025.

Addresses: W. Scott Jardine, Esq., First Trust Advisors L.P., 120 East Liberty Drive, Suite 400, Wheaton, IL 60187; and Eric F. Fess, Esq., Felice R. Foundos, Esq., Morrison C. Warren, Esq., and Suzanne M. Russell, Esq., Chapman and Cutler LLP, *fess@chapman.com, foundos@chapman.com, warren@chapman.com,* and *russell@chapman.com.*

For Further Information Contact: Kris Easter Guidroz, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

Gabelli Equity Series Funds, Inc., et al. [File No. 812–15866]

Applicants: Gabelli Equity Series Funds, Inc., Gamco Global Series Funds, Inc., Gabelli Innovations Trust, Gabelli Investor Funds, Inc., Gabelli International Growth Fund, Inc., Gabelli Gold Fund, Inc., Gabelli SRI Fund, Inc., Gabelli Value 25 Fund Inc., Gabelli 787 Fund, Inc., Comstock Funds, Inc., Gabelli Asset Fund, The Gabelli Dividend Growth Fund, The Gabelli Utilities Fund, The Gabelli Growth Fund, Keeley Funds, Inc., Teton Westwood Funds, Gabelli Funds, LLC, Teton Advisors, LLC, and Keeley Teton Advisors, LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on July 25, 2025 and amended on October 7, 2025 and January 14, 2026.

Addresses: Peter D. Goldstein, GAMCO Investors, Inc., *PGoldstein@gabelli.com;* and Karen A. Aspinall, Esq. and Robert J. Rhatigan, Esq., Practus, LLP, *karen.aspinall@practus.com,* and *robert.rhatigan@practus.com.*

For Further Information Contact: Laura L. Solomon, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc., et al. [File No. 812–15635]

Applicants: The Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc., The Hartford Mutual Funds II, Inc., Hartford Funds Exchange-Traded Trust, Lattice Strategies Trust, Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC, and Lattice Strategies LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on September 24, 2024 and amended on April 11, 2025, June 18, 2025, and October 9, 2025, and January 22, 2026.

Addresses: Thomas R. Phillips, Hartford Mutual Funds, Inc., *thomas.phillips@hartfordfunds.com;* and John V. O'Hanlon, Esq. and Adam T. Teufel, Esq., Dechert LLP, *john.ohanlon@dechert.com* and *adam.teufel@dechert.com.*

For Further Information Contact: Kris Easter Guidroz, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

Impax Funds Series Trust I, et al. [File No. 812–15631]

Applicants: Impax Funds Series Trust I, Impax Funds Series Trust III, and Impax Asset Management LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on September 20, 2024 and amended on April 18, 2025, June 25, 2025, October 7, 2025, and January 13, 2026.

Addresses: Edward Farrington, *e.farrington@impaxam.com;* Brian D. McCabe and Jimena A. Smith, Ropes & Gray LLP, *brian.mccabe@ropesgray.com* and *jimena.smith@ropesgray.com.*

For Further Information Contact: Deepak T. Pai, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

Invesco Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, et al. [File No. 812–15672]

Applicants: Invesco Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, Invesco Exchange-Traded Fund Trust II, Invesco India Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, Invesco Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, Invesco Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Commodity Fund Trust, Invesco Exchange-Traded Self-Indexed Fund Trust, AIM Counselor Series Trust (Invesco Counselor Series Trust), AIM Equity Funds (Invesco Equity Funds), AIM Funds Group (Invesco Funds Group), AIM Growth Series (Invesco Growth Series), AIM International Mutual Funds (Invesco International Mutual Funds), AIM Investment Funds (Invesco Investment Funds), AIM Investment Securities Funds (Invesco Investment Securities Funds), AIM Sector Funds (Invesco Sector Funds), AIM Tax-Exempt Funds (Invesco Tax-Exempt Funds), Invesco Management Trust, Invesco Capital Management LLC, and Invesco Advisers, Inc.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on December 16, 2024 and amended on April 17, 2025, June 27, 2025, and October 8, 2025.

Addresses: Adam Henkel, Invesco Capital Management LLC, *Adam.Henkel@invesco.com;* and Michael W. Mundt, Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, *mmundt@stradley.com.*

For Further Information Contact: Kris Easter Guidroz, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

Lazard Active ETF Trust, et al. [File No. 812–15842]

Applicants: Lazard Active ETF Trust, The Lazard Funds, Inc., and Lazard Asset Management LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on June 27, 2025 and amended on October 10, 2025.

Addresses: Mark R. Anderson, Esq., *mark.anderson@lazard.com;* and Allison M. Fumai, Esq., Dechert LLP, *allison.fumai@dechert.com.*

For Further Information Contact: Laura L. Solomon, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

Natixis Funds Trust I, et al. [File No. 812–15627]

Applicants: Natixis Funds Trust I, Natixis Funds Trust II, Natixis Funds Trust IV, Gateway Trust, Loomis Sayles Funds I, Loomis Sayles Funds II, Natixis ETF Trust, Natixis ETF Trust II, Natixis Advisors, LLC, Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P., AEW Capital Management, L.P., Gateway Investment Advisers, LLC, Mirova US LLC, Harris Associates L.P., and Vaughan Nelson Investment Management, L.P.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on September 12, 2024 and amended on April 17, 2025, July 1, 2025 and October 7, 2025.

Addresses: Susan McWhan Tobin, Esq., Natixis Advisors, LLC, 888 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02199; Jessica L. Reece and Michael G. Doherty, Ropes & Gray LLP, 800 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02199.

For Further Information Contact: Christopher D. Carlson, Senior Counsel, or Kaitlin C. Bottock, Assistant Chief Counsel.

New Age Alpha Funds Trust, et al. [File No. 812–15803]

Applicants: New Age Alpha Funds Trust and New Age Alpha Advisors, LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on May 19, 2025 and amended on June 27, 2025, October 1, 2025 and December 22, 2025.

Addresses: Michael J. Semack, Esq., New Age Alpha Advisors, LLC, *msemack@newagealpha.com;* Bo James Howell, Esq., FinTech Law, LLC, *bo.howell@fintechlegal.io.*

For Further Information Contact: Christopher D. Carlson, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

Thrivent Mutual Funds, et al. [File No. 812–15621]

Applicants: Thrivent Mutual Funds, Thrivent ETF Trust and Thrivent Asset Management, LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on August 28, 2024 and amended on April 22, 2025, June 23, 2025 and October 9, 2025.

Addresses: John D. Jackson, *Jay.Jackson@thrivent.com;* Jeremy C. Smith and Ali R. Olia, Ropes & Gray LLP, *Jeremy.Smith@ropesgray.com* and *Ali.Olia@ropesgray.com.*

For Further Information Contact: Laura L. Solomon, Senior Counsel, or Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special Counsel.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01791 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0689]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 203A–2(d)

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the proposed collection of information described below.

Section 203A of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (''Advisers Act'') prohibits certain advisers from registering with the Commission, including those that are smaller and those that advise a Commission-registered investment company. 17 CFR 275.203A–2(d) (''rule 203A–2(d)'') provides an exemption from that prohibition. Under rule 203A–2(d), an adviser may register with the Commission if it would otherwise be required to register with 15 or more states. To rely on rule 203A–2(d), an adviser must do the following: (1) indicate on Schedule D of Form ADV that it has concluded that it is required to register in 15 or more states; (2) include an undertaking on Schedule D of Form ADV that it will withdraw its registration if it indicates on its annual updating amendment that the adviser is no longer required to register with at least 15 states; in such a case, it must file a Form ADV–W within 180 days of the adviser's fiscal year end; and (3) for five years after each Form ADV filing, the adviser must maintain in an easily accessible place, a record of the states in which the adviser has determined it would be required to register, but for the exemption in rule 203A–2(d).

The rule's record maintenance requirement (17 CFR 275.203A–2(d)(3)) is a ''collection of information'' for Paperwork Reduction Act (''PRA'') purposes. Rule 203A–2(d)'s requirements concerning Schedule D of Form ADV are included in the PRA burden for Form ADV. The title of the collection of information is ''Exemption for Certain Multi-State Investment Advisers (Rule 203A–2(d)).'' Its currently approved OMB control number is 3235–0689. The collection of information is codified at 17 CFR 275.203A–2(d) and is mandatory to qualify for and maintain Commission registration eligibility under rule 203A–2(d).

Respondents to this collection of information are investment advisers that rely on rule 203A–2(d) to register with the Commission, but would otherwise be prohibited from registering with the Commission. The collection of information is necessary for the Commission staff to use in its examination and oversight program, to help determine an adviser's eligibility for registration with the Commission under rule 203A–2(d). Responses provided to the Commission in the context of its examination and oversight program are generally kept confidential under section 210(b) of the Advisers Act.

We estimate 122 respondents will provide one response each, for an aggregate of 122 annual responses. We estimate an annual time burden of 8 hours per response for an aggregate time burden of 976 hours. We estimate an annual monetized time burden per response of $3,024 for an aggregate monetized time burden of $368,928. We estimate $0 cost burdens.

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.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the SEC, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the SEC's estimate of the burden imposed by the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and the assumptions 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 through the use of automated, electronic collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg via email to *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov* by March 30, 2026. There will be a second opportunity to comment on this SEC request following the **Federal Register** publishing a 30-Day Submission Notice.

Dated: January 27, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01767 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–104690; File No. SR–FICC–2025–025]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To Amend and Restate the Second Amended and Restated Cross-Margining Agreement Between FICC and CME and Amend Related GSD Rules

January 26, 2026.

On December 12, 2025, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (''FICC'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change SR–FICC–2025–025 (''Proposed Rule Change'') pursuant to Section 19(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 [2] thereunder concerning changes to the Cross-Margining Agreement with the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. (''CME'') and related rule changes to FICC Government Securities Division (''GSD'') Rulebook (''GSD Rules'') to extend the availability of cross-margining to positions cleared and carried for customers by a dually registered broker-dealer and futures commission merchant that is a common member of FICC and CME. The

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

Proposed Rule Change was published for public comment in the **Federal Register** on December 29, 2025.[3] The Commission has received comments regarding the substance of the changes proposed in the Proposed Rule Change.

Section 19(b)(2)(i) of the Exchange Act[4] provides that, within 45 days of the publication of notice of the filing of a proposed rule change, the Commission shall either approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved unless the Commission extends the period within which it must act as provided in Section 19(b)(2)(ii) of the Exchange Act.[5] Section 19(b)(2)(ii) of the Exchange Act allows the Commission to designate a longer period for review (up to 90 days from the publication of notice of the filing of a proposed rule change) if the Commission finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding, or as to which the self-regulatory organization consents.[6]

The 45th day after publication of the Notice of Filing is February 12, 2026. In order to provide the Commission with sufficient time to consider the Proposed Rule Change, the Commission finds that it is appropriate to designate a longer period within which to take action on the Proposed Rule Change and therefore is extending this 45-day time period.

Accordingly, the Commission, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act,[7] designates March 29, 2026, as the date by which the Commission shall either approve, disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove proposed rule change SR–FICC–2025–025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[8]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01742 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[3] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 104485 (Dec. 22, 2025), 90 FR 60791 (Dec. 29, 2025) (File No. SR–NSCC–2025–025) (''Notice of Filing'').

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(i).

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(ii).

[6] *Id.*

[7] *Id.*

[8] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0310]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 22d–1

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the proposed collection of information discussed below.

Section 22(d) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the ''Act'') (15 U.S.C. 80a–22(d)) generally prohibits the sale of redeemable securities of a registered investment company (''fund'') except at a current public offering price described in the prospectus. Rule 22d–1 under the Act (17 CFR 270.22d–1) provides an exemption from section 22(d) to the extent necessary to permit scheduled variations in or elimination of the sales load on fund securities for particular classes of investors or transactions, provided certain conditions are met.[1] These conditions require that (1) the scheduled variation be applied uniformly to all offerees in the specified class; (2) existing shareholders and prospective investors be furnished adequate information concerning the scheduled variation, as prescribed in applicable registration statement form requirements; (3) the fund's prospectus and statement of additional information are revised to describe the new scheduled variation before any new sales load variation is made available to purchasers of fund shares; and (4) within one year of first making the scheduled variation available, existing shareholders are advised of any new sales load variation (items (2) through (4), collectively, ''notice requirements'').[2] The notice requirements of rule 22d–1 are designed to ensure that all existing and prospective investors that may be eligible for a reduction or elimination of the sales load receive timely notice regarding the details of such charge.

The following estimates of average burden hours and costs are made solely for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and are not derived from a comprehensive or even representative survey or study of the cost of Commission rules and forms. Compliance with rule 22d–1 is required to retain or obtain the benefits of rule 22d–1. Responses to the collection of information will not be kept confidential.

We estimate that approximately 6,740 funds currently issue redeemable securities that carry a sales load.[3] We estimate that each year, as many as 50% of these series may choose to offer a scheduled variation in or elimination of the sales load in reliance on the rule.[4] Thus, it is estimated that approximately 3,370 series may become subject to the rule annually. Based on a review of internal and external data, including communications with industry representatives, we estimate that the reporting burden of compliance with rule 22d–1 is approximately 0.25 hours per respondent. This time is spent, for example, complying with the notice requirements. Accordingly, we calculate the total estimated annual internal burden of responding to be 843 hours.[5]

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.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the SEC, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the SEC's estimate of the burden imposed by the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and the assumptions used; (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 respondents, including through the use of automated, electronic collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange

[1] A sales load is a front-end charge investors pay when buying shares.

[2] 17 CFR 270.22d–1(a)–(d).

[3] We estimate approximately 2,942 open-end funds sold securities subject to a front-end sales load as of December 2025; In addition, we estimate approximately 3,798 non-insurance UITs offer securities with a front-end sales load reported on Form N–CEN as of December 2024; accordingly, a total of approximately 6,740 series currently issue redeemable securities subject to a front-end sales load.

[4] The estimated 50 percent excludes those funds currently offering variations in the sales load because their estimated hourly burden is accounted for in their registration statements.

[5] This estimate is based on the following calculation: 3,370 series × 0.25 burden hours = 843 total annual burden hours.

Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg, via an email to: *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov* by March 30, 2026. There will be a second opportunity to comment on this SEC request following the **Federal Register** publishing a 30-day Submission Notice.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01726 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–104689; File No. SR–ICC–2025–013]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change Relating to the ICC Stress Testing Framework and the ICC Liquidity Risk Management Framework

January 26, 2026.

I. Introduction

On December 1, 2025, ICE Clear Credit LLC (''ICC'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change is to revise the ICC Stress Testing Framework (''STF'') and ICC Liquidity Risk Management Framework (''LRMF''). These revisions do not require any changes to the ICC Clearing Rules (the ''Proposed Rule Change''). The Proposed Rule Change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on December 18, 2025.[3] The Commission has not received any comments on the Proposed Rule Change. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is approving the Proposed Rule Change.

II. Description of the Proposed Rule Change

ICC is registered with the Commission as a clearing agency for the purpose of clearing credit default swap (''CDS'') CDS contracts.[4] ICC clears CDS contracts for its members, which it refers to as Clearing Participants. Clearing CDS contracts for Clearing Participants presents certain risks to ICC, such as exposure to systemic risk, which may include, but is not limited to, historic and current market volatility, and fluctuating interest rates. ICC measures and attempts to protect against such systemic risk by performing stress tests and, at times, adjusting the parameters underlying these stress-testing scenarios. The STF describes ICC's stress testing practices, including the scenarios that ICC uses to conduct stress tests.[5]

Clearing CDS contracts for Clearing Participants also exposes ICC to liquidity risk, meaning the risk that ICC may not, in certain situations such as the default of a Clearing Participant, have sufficient cash or other liquid financial resources to meet its obligations. ICC manages and attempts to protect against such liquidity risk by, among other things, measuring and monitoring its liquidity resources and needs. In doing so, ICC performs stress tests to determine what its liquidity resources and needs may be in certain stressed market conditions. The LRMF describes ICC's liquidity stress testing practices, including the scenarios that ICC uses to conduct stress tests.

ICC is proposing to revise its STF and LRMF to introduce new stress scenarios that reflect a recent period of market turmoil related to the enactment of new U.S. tariffs (the ''U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios''). ICC is also proposing additional updates to reflect current governance practices and make clean-up changes in their STF and LRMF.

A. Stress Scenario Changes

ICC proposes to introduce the U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios into its STF and LRMF. As noted above, the STF describes ICC's stress-testing methodology, including the stress scenarios used in ICC's risk management process, and the LRMF similarly describes ICC's liquidity testing methodology, including liquidity-related stress testing.

The ICC Risk Department maintains a set of predefined stress scenarios, which are organized into four categories: (1) Historically Observed Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios,[6] (2) Historically Observed Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios: Severity of Losses in Response to Baseline Market Events,[7] (3) Hypothetically Constructed (Forward Looking) Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios,[8] and (4) Extreme Model Response Tests.[9]

ICC proposes to amend Section 5.1 of the STF, which lists the Historically Observed Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios, to include the proposed U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios. As reflected in amended Section 5.1, the U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios include both widening and tightening cases calibrated to observed relative spread increases and decreases during the second quarter of 2025. ICC also proposes additional explanatory language describing scenario construction, including applicable spread changes and end-of-day spread levels.

ICC is also proposing changes to Section 5.3 of the STF, which sets out the Hypothetically Constructed (Forward Looking) Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios to incorporate the proposed U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios. As described in the STF, these hypothetically constructed scenarios build on the Historically Observed Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios by adding adverse credit events and an additional loss scenario. Consistent with that approach, ICC is proposing to include the U.S. Tariffs Scenarios, augmented with adverse credit events and an additional loss scenario, in the bulleted list of Hypothetically Constructed (Forward Looking) Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios.

ICC proposes additional changes to Section 5.4 of the STF, which sets out the Extreme Model Response Test Scenarios. These scenarios are derived from the Historically Observed Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios by increasing the magnitudes of the widening and tightening spread shocks. ICC proposes to include the U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios in the bulleted list of Extreme Model Response Test Scenarios.

Additionally, ICC proposes a confirming update to Section 14 of the STF to add the U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios to the list of Historically Observed and Hypothetically Constructed Extreme but Plausible

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–104396 (Dec. 15, 2025), 90 FR 59272 (Dec. 18, 2025) (File No. SR–ICC–2025–013) (''Notice'').

[4] Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein have the meanings assigned to them in ICC's Clearing Rules, the STF, or the LRMF, as applicable.

[5] For additional information regarding the STF, see Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change Relating to the Stress Testing Framework, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–98496 (Sep. 25, 2023), 88 FR 67405 (Sep. 29, 2023) (File No. SR–ICC–2023–012).

[6] These are scenarios believed to be potential market outcomes as historically observed, but with a very low probability of occurrence.

[7] These are scenarios that replicate observed instrument price realizations during extreme market events related to the default of a large market participant, global pandemic problem, and regional or global economic crisis.

[8] These are scenarios believed to be potential market outcomes created by enhancing the Historically Observed Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios with additional adverse market events.

[9] These are scenarios designed to test the performance of the ICC risk methodology under extreme conditions and are not expected to be realized as market outcomes.

Scenarios referenced for ICC's reporting obligations.

In the same manner as the STF, ICC proposes amendments to the LRMF to incorporate the U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios and align the LRMF with the STF, so that ICC's stress testing and liquidity stress testing are performed using a unified set of stress scenarios.[10]

Section 3.3.2 of the LRMF describes the four categories of predefined scenarios maintained by the ICC Risk Department. These categories are the same as those in the STF, described above. ICC is proposing to add descriptions of the U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios to section 3.3.2(a), which addresses the Historically Observed Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios. Consistent with the STF changes described above, the proposed scenarios include both widening and tightening cases calibrated to observed relative spread increases and decreases during the second quarter of 2025. ICC is also proposing additional language describing scenario construction, including spread changes, analogues, and end-of-day spread levels.

ICC is further proposing updates to reflect the U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios in ICC's liquidity stress testing and reporting framework. Specifically, ICC proposes to include the scenarios in Table 1 of Section 3.3.3 of the LRMF, which sets out ICC's liquidity stress testing scenarios.

ICC also proposes to add the U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios to the list of Historically Observed and Hypothetically Constructed Extreme but Plausible Scenarios in Section 3.3.4 of the LRMF, which describes ICC's reporting obligations.

B. Governance Updates and Clean-Ups

ICC is proposing to update the documentation to reflect current governance practices, including adding references to the recently established Board Risk Committee, and to make other conforming and clean-up revisions.[11] Specifically, ICC proposes edits to Sections 14 and 15 of the STF to incorporate references to the Board Risk Committee.

In Section 14, the proposed changes identify matters that are discussed with the Board Risk Committee (*e.g.,* risk methodology enhancements and development) and describe the level of reporting and communication provided to the Board Risk Committee regarding stress test results and stress test deficiencies.

In Section 15, the proposed changes establish a timely process for communicating stress test results and related recommendations to the Board Risk Committee, and they address the need to obtain recommendations from the Board Risk Committee. Section 15 would also provide that the STF is subject to review by the Board Risk Committee at least annually, in addition to review by the Risk Committee and the annual review and approval by the Board.

ICC is also proposing a conforming change to Section 4.3 of the LRMF to memorialize that the document is reviewed by the Board Risk Committee at least annually.

ICC further proposes updates to governance-related provisions in the LRMF. Amended Section 1.3 of the LRMF would reflect that the Board Risk Committee participates in the governance process for reporting liquidity adequacy analysis results, together with ICC senior management, the Risk Committee, and the Board.

ICC also proposes editorial revisions to improve readability, including relocating Figure 1 (which provides an overview of the LRMF) to appear after the narrative description of the LRMF in Section 1.4, to better support understanding of key LRMF elements, namely, the liquidity risk management model, measurement and monitoring, and governance. No changes are proposed to Figure 1.

Finally, in Sections 3.3.4, 4.2, and 4.3 of the LRMF, the proposed changes would identify matters discussed with the Board Risk Committee (*e.g.,* liquidity risk management methodology and model enhancements and development) and describe the level of reporting and communication provided to the Board Risk Committee with respect to the stress test results, liquidity stress test deficiencies, and liquidity adequacy analysis.

III. Discussion and Commission Findings

Section 19(b)(2)(C) of the Act requires the Commission to approve a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the organization.[12] Under the Commission's Rules of Practice, the ''burden to demonstrate that a proposed rule change is consistent with the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations issued thereunder . . . is on the self-regulatory organization ['SRO'] that proposed the rule change.'' [13] The description of a proposed rule change, its purpose and operation, its effect, and a legal analysis of its consistency with applicable requirements must all be sufficiently detailed and specific to support an affirmative Commission finding,[14] and any failure of an SRO to provide this information may result in the Commission not having a sufficient basis to make an affirmative finding that a proposed rule change is consistent with the Exchange Act and the applicable rules and regulations.[15] Moreover, ''unquestioning reliance'' on an SRO's representations in a proposed rule change is not sufficient to justify Commission approval of a proposed rule change.[16]

After carefully considering the Proposed Rule Change, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to ICC. More specifically, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act [17] and Rules 17ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v), 17ad–22(e)(3)(i), 17ad–22(e)(4)(vi), and 17ad–22(e)(7)(vi) [18] thereunder, as described in detail below.

A. Consistency With Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act

Under Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act, ICC's rules, among other things, must be ''designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and . . . to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible . . . .'' [19] Based on a review of the record, and for the reasons discussed below, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F).

As discussed above, the proposed rule change would revise the STF and LRMF to introduce the U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios. ICC also proposes additional updates to reflect current governance practices and make clean-up changes in the documentation. Such changes ensure that the documentation remains

[10] Notice, 90 FR at 59272.

[11] ICC previously filed a proposed rule change to establish the Board Risk Committee. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103161 (May 30, 2025), 90 FR 23970 (June 5, 2025) (File No. SR–ICC–2025–006).

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(C).

[13] Rule 700(b)(3), Commission Rules of Practice, 17 CFR 201.700(b)(3).

[14] *Id.*

[15] *Id.*

[16] *Susquehanna Int'l Group, LLP* v. *Securities and Exchange Commission,* 866 F.3d 442, 447 (D.C. Cir. 2017).

[17] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[18] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v), (e)(3)(i), (e)(4)(vi), and (e)(7)(vi).

[19] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

up to date to support the effectiveness of ICC's governance arrangements that support ICC's stress testing and liquidity risk management practices. Having policies and procedures that clearly and accurately document stress testing and liquidity risk management practices promotes the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, derivatives agreements, contracts, and transactions, the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody or control of ICC or for which it is responsible, and the protection of investors and the public interest.

Moreover, the proposed U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios would augment ICC's existing stress testing of its financial resources and liquidity resources. These additional scenarios could help ICC identify situations where its financial resources or liquidity resources could become insufficient, thereby leading ICC to supplement those resources. Because ICC may need its financial resources and liquidity resources to continue providing clearance and settlement of securities transactions and safeguarding funds in stressed market conditions, such as a Clearing Participant default, adding the U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.[20]

Accordingly, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the requirements of Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.[21]

B. Consistency With Rule 17Ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v)

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v)[22] requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to provide governance arrangements that are clear and transparent and specify clear and direct lines of responsibility. Based on a review of the record, and for the reasons discussed below, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Rule 17Ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v).[23]

The proposed changes reflect current ICC governance arrangements in the STF and LRMF. Specifically, ICC proposes adding references to the recently established Board Risk Committee. Such changes ensure that the STF and LRMF are up-to-date, clear, and clearly assign and document responsibility and accountability for relevant items to the Board Risk Committee.

Accordingly, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v).[24]

C. Consistency With Rule 17Ad–22(e)(3)(i)

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(3)(i)[25] requires ICC to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to maintain a sound risk management framework for comprehensively managing legal, credit, liquidity, operational, general business, investment, custody, and other risks that arise in or are borne by it, which includes risk management policies, procedures, and systems designed to identify, measure, monitor, and manage the range of risks that arise in or are borne by it, that are subject to review on a specified periodic basis and approved by the Board annually.

The proposed updates would ensure clarity and transparency in the STF and LRMF by making clean-up changes to the documentation and regarding the review of the documents composing ICC's risk management framework (including the STF and LRMF) by the Board Risk Committee, which would promote the maintenance and operation of ICC's risk management framework. The proposed updates also would clarify that the Board Risk Committee must review the STF and LRMF annually.

Accordingly, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad–22(e)(3)(i).[26]

D. Consistency With Rule 17Ad–22(e)(4)(vi)

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(4)(vi)[27] requires ICC to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes, including by testing the sufficiency of its total financial resources available to meet the minimum financial resource requirements under Rule 17ad–22(e)(4)(ii) by conducting stress testing of its total financial resources once each day using standard predetermined parameters and assumptions.

The introduction of the proposed U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios would complement the current scenarios in the documentation and add additional insight into potential weaknesses in the ICC risk management methodology, thereby augmenting ICC's current stress testing practices and enhancing its ability to conduct stress testing of its total financial resources. Moreover, these additional scenarios could help ICC identify situations where its financial resources could become insufficient, thereby leading ICC to supplement its financial resources. Additional revisions memorialize current governance arrangements in the STF, which provides further clarity and transparency regarding ICC's stress testing practices, thereby strengthening the documentation related to ICC' stress testing methodology.

Accordingly, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad–22(e)(4)(vi).[28]

E. Consistency With Rule 17Ad–22(e)(7)(vi)

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(7)(vi)[29] requires ICC to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to effectively measure, monitor, and manage the liquidity risk that arises in or is borne by ICC, including by, among other things, determining the amount and regularly testing the sufficiency of the liquid resources held for purposes of meeting the minimum liquid resource requirement under Rule 17ad–22(e)(7)(i) by conducting stress testing of its liquidity resources at least once each day using standard and predetermined parameters and assumptions.

The introduction of the proposed U.S. Tariffs Crisis Scenarios would complement the current scenarios in the documentation and add additional insight into potential weaknesses in the ICC liquidity risk management methodology, thereby supporting ICC's ability to ensure that it maintains sufficient liquidity resources. These additional scenarios would augment ICC's current stress testing and could help ICC identify situations where its liquidity resources could become insufficient, thereby leading ICC to supplement its liquidity resources. Additional revisions to the LRMF provide clarity and transparency regarding ICC's liquidity stress testing practices to strengthen the documentation surrounding ICC's liquidity stress testing methodology, including by memorializing current governance arrangements and ensuring uniformity with the STF.

Accordingly, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the

[20] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[21] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[22] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v).

[23] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v).

[24] *Id.*

[25] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(i).

[26] *Id.*

[27] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(vi).

[28] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(ii).

[29] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(7)(vi).

requirements of Rule 17Ad–22(e)(7)(vi).[30]

IV. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act, and in particular, Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act[31] and Rules 17ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v), 17ad–22(e)(3)(i), 17ad–22(e)(4)(vi), and 17ad–22(e)(7)(vi) thereunder.[32]

It is therefore ordered pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act that the proposed rule change (SR–ICC–2025–013) be, and hereby is, approved.[33]

For the Commission by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[34]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–01741 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[30] *Id.*

[31] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[32] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v), (e)(3)(i), (e)(4)(vi), and (e)(7)(vi).

[33] In approving the proposed rule change, the Commission considered the proposal's impacts on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[34] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements Under Office of Management and Budget Review

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: 30-Day notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Small Business Administration (SBA) will submit the information collection described below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended, on or after the date of publication of this notice. SBA is publishing this notice to allow all interested members of the public an additional 30 days to provide comments on the collection of information.

DATES: Submit comments on or before March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this information collection request should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*. Find this particular information collection request by selecting ''Small Business Administration''; ''Currently Under Review,'' then select the ''Only Show ICR for Public Comment'' checkbox. This information collection can be identified by title and/or OMB Control Number, which are provided below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: You may obtain information including a copy of the forms and supporting documents from the Interim Agency Clearance Officer, Shauniece Carter, at (202) 205–6536, or *shauniece.carter@sba.gov,* or from *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 1102 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Public Law 116–136, authorized SBA to guarantee loans made by banks or other financial institutions under a temporary program titled the ''Paycheck Protection Program'' (PPP). These loans were available to eligible small businesses, certain non-profit organizations, veterans' organizations, Tribal business concerns, independent contractors, and self-employed individuals adversely impacted by the COVID–19 Emergency. SBA's authority to guarantee PPP loans expired on August 8, 2020. On December 27, 2020, SBA received reauthorization under the Economic Aid Act, Public Law 116–260, to resume guaranteeing PPP loans through March 31, 2021. The Economic Aid Act also allowed certain eligible borrowers that previously received a PPP loan to receive a second draw PPP loan (''Second Draw PPP Loan Program'') and amended certain other PPP statutory provisions. On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act, Public Law 117–2, was enacted, amending various PPP statutory provisions. On March 30, 2021, the PPP Extension Act of 2021 was enacted, extending the SBA's PPP program authority through June 30, 2021.

This information collection is used for the Second Draw PPP Loan Program. This approval is set to expire on January 31, 2026. Although SBA's program authority has expired, this information collection is still needed. Therefore, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act, SBA is publishing this notice as a prerequisite to seeking OMB's approval to use this information collection beyond January 31, 2026.

Summary of Information Collection

Title: Paycheck Protection Loan Program—Second Draw.

OMB Control Number: 3245–0417.

(I) SBA Form 2483–SD—Paycheck Protection Program Second Draw Application

Estimated Number of Respondents: 0.
Estimated Annual Responses: 0.
Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 14,962.

(II) SBA Form 2483–SD–C—Paycheck Protection Program Second Draw Application for Schedule C Filers Using Gross Income

Estimated Number of Respondents: 0.
Estimated Annual Responses: 0.
Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 9,316.

(III) SBA Form 2484–SD—Paycheck Protection Program Second Draw Lender's Application for 7(A) Guaranty

Estimated Number of Respondents: 0.
Estimated Annual Responses: 0.
Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 24,278.

Solicitation of Public Comments

SBA invites the public to submit comments, including specific and detailed suggestions on ways to improve the collection and reduce the burden on respondents. Commenters should also address (i) whether the information collection is necessary for the proper performance of SBA's functions, including whether it has any practical utility; (ii) the accuracy of the estimated burdens; (iii) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (iv) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden on those who are required to respond.

Shauniece Carter,

Interim Agency Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–01779 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12937]

Office of the Chief of Protocol; Gifts to Federal Employees From Foreign Government Sources Reported to Employing Agencies in Calendar Year 2024

All information reported to the Office of the Chief of Protocol, including gift appraisal and donor information, is the responsibility of the employing agency, in accordance with applicable law and GSA regulations.

The Office of the Chief of Protocol, Department of State, submits the following comprehensive listing of the

statements which, as required by law, federal employees filed with their employing agencies during calendar year 2024 concerning gifts received from foreign government sources. The compilation includes reports of both tangible gifts and gifts of travel or travel expenses of more than minimal value, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 7432 and GSA regulations. For calendar year 2024 (January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024), minimal value is $480.00.

Consistent with Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 3.4, the report includes all reported gifts given on a single occasion when the aggregate value of those gifts exceeds minimal value. Also included are one gift from 2017, one gift from 2021, three gifts from 2022, and nineteen gifts from 2023. These latter gifts are being reported in this year's report for calendar year 2024 because the Office of the Chief of Protocol, Department of State, did not receive the relevant information at the time of reporting to include them in earlier reports. Agencies not listed in this report either did not receive relevant gifts during the calendar year, did not transmit a listing to the Secretary of State of all statements filed during the preceding year by the employees of that agency pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7432(f)(1), or did not respond to the State Department's Office of the Chief of Protocol's request for data. The U.S. Senate maintains an internal minimal value of $100; therefore, all gifts over the $100 limit are furnished in the U.S. Senate report.

Authority: Section 7342(f) of Title 5, United States Code, as added by Section 515(a)(1) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1978 (Pub. L. 95–105, August 17, 1977, 91 Stat. 865).

Jason S. Evans,

Under Secretary for Management, U.S. Department of State.

AGENCY: THE WHITE HOUSE—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the White House—Executive Office of the President]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Bird Sculpture by iittalia Glass Factory Rec'd—3/16/2023. Est. Value—$520.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Sauli Niinistö, President of the Republic of Finland.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S. Government.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Framed Poster, Aircraft Fragment, Bilum Bag, "Birds of Paradise" Artwork, Shirt, Gold Pin. Rec'd—5/22/2023. Est. Value—$1,254.00. Disposition—Personally Retained (Aircraft Fragment), Transferred to NARA (Poster, Bag, Artwork, Shirt, Pin); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Coffee).	His Excellency James Marape, Prime Minister of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Wood Chest, Scarf, Saffron with Jar, Wood Box for Tea. Rec'd—9/10/2023. Est. Value—$562.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Chest, Scarf, Jar, and Box); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Saffron and Tea).	His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Portrait Painting of President Biden. Rec'd—9/13/2023. Est. Value—$950.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Pham Minh Chinh, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Mont Blanc Notebook and Pen, Ceramic Platter, Ice Cream Scoop, 30-year-old Balsamic Vinegar, Nest Candle, Chess Set, Michael Aram Frame. Rec'd—1/22/2024. Est. Value—$1,337.52. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Notebook and Pen, Platter, Ice Cream Scoop, Chess Set, and Frame); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Vinegar and Candle).	His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah and Yang Di-Pertuan of Negara Brunei Darussalam, Sultan of Brunei Darussalam.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Yellow Decorative Vase. Rec'd—1/24/2024. Est. Value—$900.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	Embassy of the People's Republic of China.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: THE WHITE HOUSE—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the White House—Executive Office of the President]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Commemorative Medallion, 2019 Boroli Barolo Brunella Wine, Le Tre Colonne Olive Oil, Buccellati Cufflinks. Rec'd—3/1/2024. Est. Value—$722.80. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Medallion); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Wine); Personally Retained (Cufflinks).	Her Excellency Giorgia Meloni, President of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	First Day Cover Envelope, Cooley Kickhams Gaelic Football Club Jersey, Engraved Cufflinks, Crystal Bowl. Rec'd—3/14/2024. Est. Value—$1,209.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Leo Varadkar, Taoiseach of Ireland.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Kiyomizudo Temple and Shinobazu Pond in Veno Print. Rec'd—4/9/2024. Est. Value—$610.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	Ms. Yuriko Koike, Governor of Tokyo, Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	President Marcos and President Biden Photograph. Rec'd—4/11/2024. Est. Value—$520.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Ferdinand Romualdez Marcos, Jr., President of the Republic of the Philippines.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Winged Woman Sculpture, Acrylic Painting in Wooden Case. Rec'd—4/15/2024. Est. Value—$3,300.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Mohammed Shia' Al-Sudani, Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Holy Water Font Artwork by Anna Martinková, Vaclaw Havel and Madeleine Albright Photograph by Oldrich Skacha. Rec'd—4/16/2024. Est. Value—$3,300.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Petr Fiala, Prime Minister of the Czech Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Two Jars of Royal Farms Wild Flowers Honey, Two Bottles of Royal Farms Premium Extra Virgin Olive Oil, Decorative Silver Metal Box. Rec'd—5/6/2024. Est. Value—$868.00. Disposition –Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Honey and Olive Oil); Transferred to NARA (Box).	His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Officer Sword Replica, Romanian Commemorative Coin, Muscat Ottonel Wine by Jidvei. Rec'd—5/7/2024. Est. Value—645.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Sword and Coin); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Wine).	His Excellency Klaus Iohannis, President of Romania.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Monogrammed Belt by Draghi. Rec'd—6/7/2024. Est. Value—$1,680.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	The Honorable Gerardo Werthein, Ambassador of the Argentine Republic to the United States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: THE WHITE HOUSE—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the White House—Executive Office of the President]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Notre Dame Fragment Sculpture, WWII Warship Ensign, ''France Forever'' Posters, Josephine Baker Painting by Raphaël Barontini, ''MEMOIRES DE GUERRE'' by Charles de Gaulle Book Set, Normandy Landings Photograph by Robert Capa, Statue of Liberty Glass Replica Sculpture, ''The Complete War Memoirs of Charles De Gaulle'' Book. Rec'd—6/8/2024. Est. Value—$3,070.00. Disposition—Waiting to receive from USSS (Sculpture); Transferred to NARA (Wood Sculpture, Ensign, Photograph, Glass Sculpture, Posters, Painting, Book Set, and Book).	His Excellency Emmanuel Macron, President of the French Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Two Timor-Leste ''Tais'' Textiles. Rec'd—6/10/2024. Est. Value—$636.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Jose Luis Guterres, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste to the United States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Decorative Tea Set, Loose-Leaf Tea in Glass Jars. Rec'd—6/15/2024. Est. Value—$616.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Tea Set and Glass Jars); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Tea).	Mrs. Emine Erdogan, First Lady of the Republic of Turkey.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	''Bangjja-Yugi Soban'' Table, Lacquered Tableware, Bojagi. Rec'd—7/9/2024. Est. Value—$626.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Yoon Suk Yeol, President of the Republic of Korea.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Bottle of Sandeman Porto Vintage 1942. Rec'd—7/11/2024. Est. Value—$480.00. Disposition—Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Porto Vintage).	His Excellency Luis Montenegro, Prime Minister of the Portuguese Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	10 Euro—50 Aniversario De Picasso Coin Set. Rec'd—7/11/2024. Est. Value—$580.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to NARA.	The Honorable Pedro Sánchez Pérez-Castejón, President of the Kingdom of Spain.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Travel bag, leather, black, by Nathan Baume. Rec'd—7/11/2024. Est. Value—$914.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Alexander De Croo, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Cookbook, ''Qualivita Atlas'' Book, Giulio Ferrari Reserva Sparkling Wine, Aviator Sunglasses with G7 Inscription, Solara Bracelet, Talarico Cufflinks, Customized Pen, Customized Nutella Jar, Venini Vase. Rec'd—7/11/2024. Est. Value—$2,512.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Books, Sunglasses, Bracelet, Cufflinks, Pen, Nutella Jar, Vase); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Wine).	Her Excellency Giorgia Meloni, President of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: THE WHITE HOUSE—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the White House—Executive Office of the President]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Sterling Silver Metal Train Set. Rec'd—7/16/2024. Est. Value—$7,750.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Road Bike and Bag, 2 Crates of Dates. Rec'd—9/23/2024. Est. Value—$7,089.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Bike and Bag); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Dates).	Sheikh Mohamed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Wood Statue. Rec'd—9/24/2024. Est. Value—$2,490.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Surangel S. Whipps Jr., President of the Republic of Palau.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Multicolored Tapestry. Rec'd—9/26/2024. Est. Value—$549.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Framed Cable regarding the visit of then Senator Biden to Germany in 1980, ''Heinrich Boll Irish Journal'' Book. Rec'd—10/18/2024. Est. Value—$1,570.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Frank-Walter Steinmeier, President of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Javanese Kris (Dagger). Rec'd—11/12/2024. Est. Value—$780.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Prabowo Subianto, President of the Republic of Indonesia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	1908 1 Libra Gold Coin. Rec'd—11/14/2024. Est. Value—$590.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Gustavo Adrianzén, Prime Minister of the Republic of Peru.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Celadon Plum Vase. Rec'd—11/15/2024. Est. Value—$1,200.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Carnival Themed Tapestry by Joana Pinto. Rec'd—12/1/2024. Est. Value—$590.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency José Ulisses Correia e Silva, Prime Minister of the Republic of Cabo Verde.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States.	Acrylic Painting Titled ''Marimba'' by Guizef. Rec'd—12/3/2024. Est. Value—$19,000.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States and Dr. Jill Biden.	Hammered Brass Bowl, Dried Flowers Petals. Rec'd—2/6/2024. Est. Value—$598.98. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Bowl); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Flowers).	His Majesty Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein and Queen Rania, King and Queen of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States and Dr. Jill Biden.	Two Lacquerware Inscribed Cups and Saucers, Two Ballpoint Pens, Tea Caddy. Rec'd—5/29/2024. Est. Value—$2,806.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Fumio and Mrs. Yuko Kishida, Prime Minister and First Lady of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: THE WHITE HOUSE—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the White House—Executive Office of the President]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States and Dr. Jill Biden.	Elephant and Calf Sculpture, Lion Sculpture, Cheetah Sculpture, Rhino Sculpture, Wildebeest Sculpture, Assortment of Kenyan Tea, Two Paintings, Canvas Tote. Rec'd—6/3/2024. Est. Value—$4,285.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Sculptures, Paintings, and Tote); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Tea).	His Excellency William and Mrs. Rachel Ruto, President and First Lady of the Republic of Kenya.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States and Dr. Jill Biden.	Customized Olive Pens by SYGLA. Rec'd—10/15/2024. Est. Value—$676.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	Her Excellency Mariangela Zappia, Ambassador of the Italian Republic to the United States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	Vase, 2 Books, Basket Rec'd—6/11/2021. Est. Value—$567.00. Disposition—Personally Retained (Vase); Transferred to NARA (Books, Basket).	Her Royal Highness, The Duchess of Cambridge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	Sterling Silver Jewelry Set by Isabel López Joyeria, Gold Feather Brooch by Martalía Jewelry. Rec'd—2/26/2024. Est. Value—$760.00. Disposition—Personally Retained (Jewelry Set); Transferred to NARA (Brooch).	Mrs. Lavinia Valbonesi, First Lady of the Republic of Ecuador.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	Romanian Honey, Cermic Plate, Painted Eggs, Decorative Chest, Romanian Blouse, Woven Textile. Rec'd—5/7/2024. Est. Value—$714.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Chest, Blouse, and Textile); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Honey and Eggs).	Mrs. Carmen Iohannis, First Lady of Romania.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	Fleece Blanket, Woven Bag, Beaded Necklace, Sculpture, Canvas Tote, Headpiece, Wristband, Belt, Kenyan Tea. Rec'd—6/3/2024. Est. Value—$1,507.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Blanket, Bag, Necklace, Sculpture, Headpiece, Wristband, and Belt); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Tea).	Mrs. Rachel Ruto, First Lady of the Republic of Kenya.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	Gold Netting Purse, Tote Bag, Paccari Chocolates, Flowers. Rec'd—6/7/2024. Est. Value—$596.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	Embassy of the Republic of Ecuador.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	Sèvres Vase, Dior Bracelet. Rec'd—6/8/2024. Est. Value—$5,090.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA (Vase); Purchased (Bracelet).	Mrs. Brigitte Macron, First Lady of the French Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	Vista Alegre Glass Bowl. Rec'd—7/11/2024. Est. Value—$552.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Luis Montenegro, Prime Minister of the Portuguese Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: THE WHITE HOUSE—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the White House—Executive Office of the President]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Dr. Jill Biden	Delvaux Leather Pouch. Rec'd—7/11/2024. Est. Value—$978.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	Mrs. Annik Penders, Spouse of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	"Legendary Mermaid Melusina" by Serge Ecker 3D Statue. Rec'd—7/11/2024. Est. Value—$530.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	Mrs. Marjolijne Frieden, Spouse of the Prime Minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	Freshwater Pearl in 14K Gold Brooch. Rec'd—9/25/2024. Est. Value—$775.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	Her Excellency Philippa Karsera Christodoulides, First Lady of the Republic of Cyprus.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	Pashmina Shawl. Rec'd—10/21/2024. Est. Value—$2,969.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	Ormonde Jayne Perfume, 18K Gold Necklace with Diamonds. Rec'd—12/6/2024. Est. Value—$11,165.00. Disposition—Personally Retained (Perfume Bottle); Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Perfume); Transferred to NARA (Necklace).	Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani and Sheikha Fatima Bint Nasser Bin Hassan Al Thani, Emir and Spouse of the State of Qatar.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Jill Biden	Al Jassasiya Abaya. Rec'd—12/6/2024. Est. Value—$1,425.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	Her Highness Sheikha Moza Bint Nasser Al-Missned of the State of Qatar.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Jacob Sullivan, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Two Wine Glasses. Rec'd—3/1/2024. Est. Value—$704.00. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	Mr. Cho Tae-Yong, National Security Advisor of the Republic of Korea.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Jacob Sullivan, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	Kashmir Pashmina Scarf with Box. Rec'd—8/23/2024. Est. Value—$599.00. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	His Excellency Ajit Doval, National Security Advisor of the Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Jeffrey Zients, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff.	Decorative Pot and Stand. Rec'd—1/24/2024. Est. Value—$796.00. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	Embassy of the People's Republic of China.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Arati Prabhkar, Assistant to the President and Director of Office of Science and Technology Policy.	Plate, Commemorative, Ceramic, Blue with Glittery Border, by Mr. IWAI Jun from Sendai. Rec'd—6/12/2023. Est. Value—$1,900.00. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	Ms. Kori Kazuko, Mayor of Sendai, Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Executive Office of the Vice President]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Kamala D. Harris, Vice President of the United States.	"Above Two Seas" Book and a William & Son Clock. Rec'd—3/4/2022. Est. Value—$1,755.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Royal Highness Salman bin Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bahrain.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Kamala D. Harris, Vice President of the United States.	Decorative Ceramic Bowl. Rec'd—4/26/2023. Est. Value—$1,440.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	Mrs. Kim Keon Hee, First Lady of the Republic of Korea.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Executive Office of the Vice President]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Kamala D. Harris, Vice President of the United States.	Yellow Porcelain Vase. Rec'd—1/21/2024. Est. Value—$980.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	Embassy of the People's Republic of China.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Kamala D. Harris, Vice President of the United States.	Brass Box and Bowl. Rec'd—2/6/2024. Est. Value—$540.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Kamala D. Harris, Vice President of the United States.	Wooden Vanity Set. Rec'd—2/16/2024. Est. Value—$545.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Kamala D. Harris, Vice President of the United States.	Painting and Framed Artifact. Rec'd—6/15/2024. Est. Value—$1,270.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Kamala D. Harris, Vice President of the United States.	Woven Batik Shawl and Woven Batik Body Wrap. Rec'd—6/21/2024. Est. Value—$531.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	Mrs. Anak Agung Ayu Manik Mulyaheni, Spouse of the Minister of Investment and Downstream of the Republic of Indonesia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Kamala D. Harris, Vice President of the United States.	Dates and Assortment of Spices, Decorative Rug, Measuring Cooking Utensils, Book "Foraging: Food Knowledge and Environmental Imaginaries in the UAE's Landscape", 2 Copies of Book "Fatima Bint Mohamed Bin Zayed Initiative", and Teacups. Rec'd—9/23/2024. Est. Value—$2,633.44. Disposition—Perishable items disposed of pursuant to USSS policies (Box of Dates and Assortment of Spices); Transferred to NARA.	His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Kamala D. Harris, Vice President of the United States.	Lord Krishna Raas Leela Silver Box. Rec'd—10/18/2024. Est. Value—$1,330.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Kamala D. Harris, Vice President of the United States.	Painting "Creation". Rec'd—10/25/2024. Est. Value—$1,460.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Kamala D. Harris, Vice President of the United States and Mr. Douglas Emhoff.	"President's Trip to Washington" 2 Books. Rec'd—8/10/2023. Est. Value—$700.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Cho Hyun-dong, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the United States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mr. Douglas Emhoff	Cufflinks, Tie Holder, and Large Kente Blanket. Rec'd—3/28/2023. Est. Value—$565.00. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Nana Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mr. Douglas Emhoff	Cufflinks. Rec'd—10/18/2024. Est. Value—$585.65. Disposition—Transferred to NARA.	His Excellency Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.	

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Department of State]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Antony J. Blinken, Secretary of State.	Black Lacquer and Sterling Silver Cufflinks. Rec'd—4/9/2024. Est. Value—$800. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	His Excellency Kishida Fumio, Prime Minister of Japan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Antony J. Blinken, Secretary of State.	Gold coin. Rec'd—6/15/2024. Est. Value—$680.24. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	Government of the Italian Republic, Group of Seven (G7).	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Antony J. Blinken, Secretary of State.	Fabric Art by Adriana Varejão. Rec'd—11/17/2024. Est. Value—$790.00. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	His Excellency Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Sarah-Ann Lynch, United States Ambassador to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.	Two thin Gold Bangle Bracelets and a Pearl Drop Necklace. Rec'd—9/12/2023. Est. Value—$1,198. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	Priya Manickchand, Minister of Education of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Alina L. Romanowski, United States Ambassador to the Republic of Iraq.	Gold Bracelet. Rec'd—2/22/2024. Est. Value—$740.65. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	His Excellency Qassim al-Aaraji, National Security Advisor of the Republic of Iraq.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Marc R. Stanley, United States Ambassador to the Argentine Republic.	''El Grito de Guaja'' Painting and ''Rosario Vera Peñaloza'' Painting. Rec'd—5/9/2024. Est. Value—$1,000. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	His Excellency Ricardo Quintela, Governor of the Province of La Rioja of the Argentine Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Jeremy Berndt, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy to the State of Libya.	125 ML Men's Perfume and Rolex, 41mm Oystersteel. Rec'd—5/19/2024. Est. Value—$8,380.00. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	Saddam Khalifa Abu El-kacem Omar, Staff Major General of the Army of the State of Libya.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Meghan Gregonis, Consul General, Dubai, of the United States Embassy to United Arab Emirates.	2 pieces—Natural Pearls. Rec'd—6/27/2024. Est. Value—$600.00. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	His Highness Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi, Ruler of Ras Al Khaimah of the United Arab Emirates.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Elizabeth Kennedy Trudeau, Deputy Chief of Mission, United States Mission to the Republic of Iraq.	Perfume. Rec'd—10/16/2024. Est. Value—$533.00. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	Sheik Akram Zanganah, Advisor to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Alina L. Romanowski, United States Ambassador to the Republic of Iraq.	Perfume. Rec'd—10/16/2024. Est. Value—$549.91. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	Sheik Akram Zanganah, Advisor to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

[Report of Tangible Gifts and Gifts of Travel Furnished by the Central Intelligence Agency]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable William J. Burns, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.	Korean Folk Art Painting. Rec'd—2/29/2024. Est. Value—$875.00. Disposition—Mission Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable William J. Burns, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.	Horse Saddle for Yermek Sagimbayev. Rec'd—4/17/2024. Est. Value—$3,000.00. Disposition—Mission Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable William J. Burns, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.	El Dorado Demerara Rum, Challenge Coin, and Pens. Rec'd—3/19/2024. Est. Value—$720.00. Disposition—Destroy (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable William J. Burns, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.	DASSAI Beyond and Juyondai Liquor. Rec'd—11/22/2024. Est. Value—$600.00. Disposition—Destroy (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts and Gifts of Travel Furnished by the Central Intelligence Agency]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable William J. Burns, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.	Silver Napkin Rings and Amouage Cologne. Rec'd—10/24/2024. Est. Value—$500.00. Disposition—Destroy (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable William J. Burns, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.	Gold Noah's Arc Coin, Coin, and 3 Small Bourbons. Rec'd—9/9/2024. Est. Value—$685.00. Disposition—Destroy (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable William J. Burns, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.	Ararat Aged 30 Year Brandy with Case. Rec'd—9/30/2024. Est. Value—$800.00. Disposition—Destroy (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable David S. Cohen, Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency.	Rug—Navy Blue w/Gold Accents (person riding horse). Rec'd—5/19/2024. Est. Value—$1,000.00. Disposition—Transfer to GSA (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable David S. Cohen, Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency.	Rug—Gold/Navy Blue with Pattern of Many Squares. Rec'd—5/19/2024. Est. Value—$1,000.00 Disposition—Transfer to GSA (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable David S. Cohen, Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency.	Sterling Silver Footed Way Rim Pedestal Bowl Plate (silver/gold). Rec'd—5/21/2024. Est. Value—$550.00. Disposition—Transfer to GSA (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Romeo Y Julieta Box of 20 Dianas Cigars. Rec'd—6/15/2024. Est. Value—$1,400.00. Disposition—Destroyed.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Amouage Fragrance. Rec'd—4/23/2024. Est. Value—$760.00. Disposition—Destroyed.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Mont Blanc Pen. Rec'd—7/12/2024. Est. Value—$770.00. Disposition—Destroyed.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Customized GIP Bulgari Octo Desk Clock. Rec'd—2/2/2024. Est. Value—$1,242.00. Disposition—Mission Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Lodging—Two Nights at Hotel. Rec'd—2/14/2024. Est. Value—$1,070.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Lodging—One Night at Hotel. Rec'd—2/14/2024. Est. Value—$495.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Lodging—One Night at Hotel. Rec'd—2/14/2024. Est. Value—$495.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Lodging—Two Nights at Hotel. Rec'd—3/22/2024. Est. Value—$578.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Lodging—Two Nights at Hotel. Rec'd—3/22/2024. Est. Value—$578.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Lodging—Two Nights at Hotel. Rec'd—5/5/2024. Est. Value—$578.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts and Gifts of Travel Furnished by the Central Intelligence Agency]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
An Agency Employee	Lodging—Two Nights at Hotel. Rec'd—5/5/2024. Est. Value—$578.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Firearm, Handgun, FN–57 w/Two Magazines, Lanyard, and Soft Case. Rec'd—6/14/2024. Est. Value—$875.00. Disposition—Buy Back (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Zen Diamond Necklace. Rec'd—7/25/2024. Est. Value—$1,050.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Hugo Boss Leather Briefcase. Rec'd—2/7/2024. Est. Value—$499.00. Disposition—Destroyed.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Bowl. Rec'd—1/15/2024. Est. Value—$2,104.54. Disposition—Mission Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Hermes Scarf. Rec'd—2/19/2024. Est. Value—$1,350.00. Disposition—Destroyed.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Tissot Wristwatch, Alligator Skin Band, Three Hands. Rec'd—6/30/2024. Est. Value—$625.00. Disposition—Destroyed.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Cartier Ballpoint Pen. Rec'd—7/16/2024. Est. Value—$550.00. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	iPad Pro 12.9″ Display with 512GB. Rec'd—1/11/2024. Est. Value—$1,399.00. Disposition—Destroyed.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Watch with Insignia. Rec'd—2/21/2024. Est. Value—$520.00. Disposition—Destroyed.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Cartier Tank Must XL Stainless Steel Automatic Wristwatch. Rec'd—8/14/2024. Est. Value—$4,000.00. Disposition—Pending Buy Back (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Gift Card—AQVA Spa Rakvere. Rec'd—12/20/2024. Est. Value—$622.97. Disposition—Buy Back (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Carolina Herrera Royal Crossbody Handbag. Rec'd—7/10/2024. Est. Value—$495.00. Disposition—Transfer to GSA (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	$15,000 Cash. Rec'd—6/5/2024. Est. Value—$15,000.00. Disposition—Returned to Federal Reserve.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Bottle of French Wine, Chateau Lafite Rothschild. Rec'd—1/17/2024. Est. Value—$1,200.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Roamer of Switzerland Watch. Rec'd—12/12/2024. Est. Value—$821.46. Disposition—Destroy (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts and Gifts of Travel Furnished by the Central Intelligence Agency]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
An Agency Employee	Emirates Airlines Skywards Frequent Flyer Program "Gold" Membership. Rec'd—8/20/2024. Est. Value—$499.00. Disposition—Destroyed.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Alcohol and Cashmere Scarf. Rec'd—12/6/2024. Est. Value—$717.00. Disposition—Destroyed.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Two One Day Tickets to Shams Suite. Rec'd—12/6/2024. Est. Value—$779.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Formula One Day Ticket; Teddy Swims Concert Ticket. Rec'd—12/5/2024. Est. Value—$2,392.40. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Hermes "Coaching Forever" Scarf and Box of 4 perfumes. Rec'd—8/23/2024. Est. Value—$900.00. Disposition—Scarf: Pending Transfer to GSA; Perfumes: Destroyed.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Box of Swedish/Cuban Cigars. Rec'd—11/4/2024. Est. Value—$543.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Vase, Decorated Robe, Hat, Dress, Mosaic in Display Case. Rec'd—11/1/2024. Est. Value—$1,025.00. Disposition—Mission Display.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Custom Wooden Backgammon Board. Rec'd—9/13/2024. Est. Value—$570.00. Disposition—Buy Back (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Cabot UK Special Boat Service Issue Dive Watch. Rec'd—7/4/2024. Est. Value—$774.57. Disposition—Buy Back (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Watch Tissot T-Race Chronograph. Rec'd—9/30/2024. Est. Value—$550.00. Disposition—Buy Back.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Custom Backgammon Board. Rec'd—8/1/2024. Est. Value—$520.00. Disposition—Buy Back (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Kleynod Watch. Rec'd—11/19/2024. Est. Value—$725.00. Disposition—Buy Back (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Gift Basket with Food, Alcohol, Candy, Watch, Tie and Wallet. Rec'd—12/17/2024. Est. Value—$600.00. Disposition—Destroy (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	Cartier Handbag. Rec'd—7/1/2024. Est. Value—$2,800.00. Disposition—Transfer to GSA (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts and Gifts of Travel Furnished by the Central Intelligence Agency]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
An Agency Employee	Bottle of Macallan Oscuro, Highland Single Malt Scotch Whiskey. Rec'd—11/4/2024. Est. Value—$2,000.00. Disposition—Official Use.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	3 gift baskets—Each Containing: A Bottle of Wine and an Assortment of Snacks/Food Items. Rec'd—12/8/2024. Est. Value—$6,000.00. Disposition—Destroy (pending).	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
An Agency Employee	3 Omega Wristwatches. Rec'd—8/1/2024. Est. Value—$22,500.00. Disposition—Destroy.	5 U.S.C. 7342(f)(4)	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION (CFTC)

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Caroline D. Pham, Commissioner, Commodity Futures Trading Commission.	Annual Meeting Registration Fee in Athens, Greece. Rec'd—5/27/2024. Est. Value—$2,350.00.	International Organization of Securities Commissions.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Kristin Johnson, Commissioner, Commodity Futures Trading Commission.	Annual Meeting Registration Fee in Athens, Greece. Rec'd—5/27/2024. Est. Value—$2,350.00.	International Organization of Securities Commissions.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Kristin Johnson, Commissioner, Commodity Futures Trading Commission.	Lodging at the Secretary General's Official Residence in Accra, Ghana. Rec'd—12/28/2024–1/4/2025.	His Excellency Wamkele Mene, Secretary General of the African Continental Free Trade Area.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: DEFENCE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (DIA)

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Christopher J. Almont, Senior Defense Intelligence Analyst for Egypt, Levant, and Iraq.	Maurice LaCroiz AI 1018 Chronograph Men's Watch. Rec'd—12/11/2024. Est. Value—$1,800.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	Defense Intelligence and Security Agency of the United Arab Emirates.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Lieutenant General Jeffrey A. Kruse, United States Air Force, Director.	Galle Art Brown Glass Lamp, Purple Sailboats in Brown Velvet Box; Wood Plaque with Enamel DIGD Seal and Engraved Plate in Black Wood Box. Rec'd—11/5/2024. Est. Value—$1,130.00. Disposition—Official Use in Accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2601.	His Excellency Major General Petru Baiceanu, General Directorate for Defense Intelligence of Romania.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Commander Andrew J. Seator, American Legation United States Naval Attaché to Estonia.	A Chow Sang Sang-brand gold "longevity" pendant, red string necklace, gift box, and bag. SKU: 5113741, S/N: DJC41FFA7; Model Number: 09300P. Rec'd—8/30/2024. Est. Value—$582.59. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	Lieutenant Colonel Shi Zhenmin, Assistant Deputy Defense Attaché to Estonia of the People's Republic of China.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: DEFENCE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (DIA)—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Captain Matthew Ledridge, Navy Attaché.	Movado Men's Series 800 Green Dial Stainless Steel Watch. Product Number: 2600136. Rec'd—8/12/2024. Est. Value—$1,395.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	Qais Saleh Al Duwairi, Director-General of Dasman Diabetes Institute.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Lieutenant General Jeffrey A. Kruse, United States Air Force, Director.	Montblanc Sartorial black leather messenger bag, Montblanc horseshoe buckle black leather belt, stainless steel cufflinks with ray pattern and mother-of-pearl snowcap emblem, wooden plaque with UAE Ministry of Defense and Al-Hoson palace in silver and gold in brown leather case. Rec'd—5/30/2024. Est. Value—$2,300.00. Disposition—Transferred to GSA.	Brigadier General Qais Rashed Harib Al Dhaheri, Director of Defense Intelligence Directorate of the United Arab Emirates.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Captain Mark Imblum, Defense Attaché.	Rolex Oyster Men's. Rec'd—5/17/2024. Est. Value—$6,400.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	National Army of the State of Libya.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mr. Larry J Knight III, CCJ25, Deputy Chief.	Movado Men's Watch. Rec'd—2/25/2024. Est. Value—$1,195.00. Disposition—Retained for Official use.	Colonel Naser Almazrouei, Chief of Plans for the Defense Intelligence Directorate of the United Arab Emirates.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULUTRE (USDA)

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Department of Agriculture (USDA)]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Thomas Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture.	18k Yellow Gold Pearl Necklace. Rec'd—9/24/2024. Value—$596.31. Disposition—Recipient Purchased Item from the General Services Administration.	Her Excellency Mariam Bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb Almheiri, Head of the Office of International Affairs in the Presidential Court of the United Arab Emirates.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Department of the Defense]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Lloyd J. Austin, Secretary of Defense.	Shiva Nataraja Bronze Statue. Rec'd—11/24/2022. Est. Value—$3,700.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Rajnath Singh, Minister of Defense of the Republic of India.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Lloyd J. Austin, Secretary of Defense.	Binoculars in Wood Presentation Box. Rec'd—12/19/2023. Est. Value—$2,950.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Dr. Khalid Bin Mohammed Al Attiyah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Defense Affairs of the State of Qatar.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Lloyd J. Austin, Secretary of Defense.	Watercolor Painting. Rec'd—4/16/2024. Est. Value—$1,300.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Mohammed Shia' Al Sudani, Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Department of the Defense]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Lloyd J. Austin, Secretary of Defense.	Aurora Fountain Pen and Ink Well in Presentation Box. Rec'd—5/7/2024. Est. Value—$1,130.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Lloyd J. Austin, Secretary of Defense.	Two Vases. Rec'd—9/9/2024. Est. Value—$550.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Phan Van Giang, Minister of National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Lloyd J. Austin, Secretary of Defense.	Necktie, Necktie Travel Case, Writing Set, and Cufflinks. Rec'd—10/18/2024. Est. Value—$4,050.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Guido Crosetto, Minister of Defense of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
General Charles Q. Brown, Jr., Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.	Framed Photo, Wooden Trident, Bottle of "A Gimm Gin", and Two Shot Glasses. Rec'd—7/16/2024. Est. Value—$515.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency General Romeo S. Brawner, Jr., Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Republic of the Philippines.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
General Charles Q. Brown, Jr., Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.	Decorative Plate and Crystal Boat Figurine. Rec'd—8/25/2024. Est. Value—$540.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Lt. General Ahmed Fathy Ibrahim Khalifa, Chief of Staff for the Armed Forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mr. Daniel Shapiro, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Middle East.	Briefcase with Silver Chain, Woodchips, Cartier Ballpoint Pen, and Agarwood Oil. Rec'd—2/3/2024. Est. Value—$690.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	Khalid bin Salman Al Saud, Minister of Defense of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Ms. Laura Cooper, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Russia, Ukraine & Eurasia.	Plaque, Plate in Presentation Box, Bespoke Box, and Yardage. Rec'd—9/10/2024. Est. Value—$1,400.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Maj. General Shukhrat Kholmukhammedov, First Deputy Minister of Defense and Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Ms. Ely Ratner, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs.	Art Piece in Presentation Box. Rec'd—10/16/2024. Est. Value—$1,700.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	Alex Po, Deputy Minister of National Defense of Taiwan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mr. Jeffrey Kruse, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.	Montblanc Leather Messenger Bag, Belt, Cufflinks, and Plaque. Rec'd—5/30/2024. Est. Value—$2,300.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Qais Dhahiri, Director of Defense Intelligence Agency of the United Arab Emirates.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mr. Jeffrey Kruse, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.	Plaque and Table Lamp. Rec'd—11/5/2024. Est. Value—$1,130.00. Disposition—Mission Official Use.	His Excellency Major General Petru Baiceanu, General Directorate for Defense Intelligence of Romania.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Ms. Kaitlyn Smithwick, SPOC Intelligence Analyst & Intelligence Exchange, Defense Intelligence Agency.	Wristwatch in Presentation Box. Rec'd—6/6/2024. Est. Value—$1,225.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Qais Dhahiri, Director of Defense Intelligence Agency of the United Arab Emirates.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Dr. Raymond D. O'Toole, Jr., Acting Director, Operational Test and Evaluation.	Model Military Tank. Rec'd—1/22/2024. Est. Value—$650.00. Disposition—Mission Official Use.	Brigadier General Chris Davies, Head of International Communications & Engagement for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mr. Mike Miller, Acting Director, Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.	Art Piece. Rec'd—8/14/2024. Est. Value—$540.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Dr. Khaled Bin Hussain Al-Biyari, Assistant Minister of Defense for Executive Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Ms. Milancy Harris, Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security.	Vase. Rec'd—9/3/2024. Est. Value—$480.00. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	His Excellency Major General Petru Baiceanu, General Directorate for Defense Intelligence of Romania.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Department of the Defense]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Christopher J. Lowman, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment.	Three Plaques and a Fountain Pen. Rec'd—5/6/2024. Est Value—$1,085.00. Disposition—Mission Official Use.	His Excellency Lt. General Luciano Portolano, Secretary General of Defense and National Armaments Director of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Department of Health and Human Services]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Andrea Palm, Deputy Secretary	A car and driver during official travel to the Group of Seven (G7) Health Ministerial Meeting in Ancona Italy. Rec'd—10/9/2024–10/12/2024. Est. Value—$480.	Government of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Andrea Palm, Deputy Secretary	Hotel stay during official travel to the Group of Seven (G7) Health Ministerial Meeting in Ancona Italy. Rec'd—10/9/2024–10/12/2024. Est. Value—$699.44.	Government of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Department of the Treasury]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Adewale Adeyemo, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury.	Dark Red Presentation Box. Rec'd—Unknown. Est. Value—$729.25. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	Ministry of Finance of the State of Qatar.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Ms. Anna Morris, Acting Assistant Secretary for Terrorist Financing.	Decorative Silk Cloth. Rec'd—9/20/2024. Est. Value—$707.51. Disposition—Pending Transfer to GSA.	Public Prosecution Office of the State of Qatar.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Ms. Leslie Stubbs, Sanctions Policy Analyst, Office of Foreign Assets Control.	Reimbursement for Travel Expenses to the United Kingdom. Rec'd—1/17/2024–1/19/2024.	Mr. Samuel Godsland, Program Director of Wilton Park, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mr. Andrew Eberly-Howerton, Sanctions Investigator, Office of Foreign Assets Control.	Reimbursement for Travel Expenses to Ottawa, Canada. Rec'd—3/25/2024–3/28/2024.	The Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Ms. Jaclyn Cahan, Senior Advisor, Under Secretary Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.	Ticket for Cyber United Kingdom Event. Rec'd—5/13/2024.	Christopher Agass, Head of International Delivery, Home Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mr. Gibran Rezavi, Senior Advisor to the Under Secretary, Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.	Ticket for Cyber United Kingdom Event. Rec'd—5/13/2024.	Christopher Agass, Head of International Delivery, Home Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mr. Joseph Florino, Enforcement Officer, Office of Foreign Assets Control Crimes Enforcement Network.	Lodging and Meals. Rec'd—9/8/2024.	Brigadier General Salvatore Russo, Finance Police of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Ms. Kelsey Chapman, Global Investigative Specialist, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.	Reimbursement for Travel Expenses to Italy. Rec'd—9/8/2024–9/20/2024.	Finance Police of the Italian Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Department of the Treasury]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Mr. Brent Neiman, Assistant Secretary for International Finance.	Reimbursement for Travel Expenses to Asia-Pacific Economic Coordination (APEC) Meeting. Rec'd—10/1/2024.	Government of the Republic of Peru.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mr. Daniel Hall, Supervisory International Economist.	Reimbursement for Travel Expenses Thailand. Rec'd—5/1/2024.	Government of the Kingdom of Thailand.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Environmental Protection Agency]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Arion Leahigh, Chemist, Health Effects Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.	Reimbursement for Basic Travel Expenses Including Meals, Local Transportation While in Rome, Italy. Rec'd—9/9/2024–9/27/2024. Est. Value—$2,860.48.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Elizabeth Mendez, Biologist/Senior Science Advisor, Health Effects Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.	Reimbursement For Basic Travel Expenses Including Meals, Local Transportation While in Rome, Italy. Rec'd—9/15/2024–9/27/2024. Est. Value—$1,700.00.	World Health Organization	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Jason Fritz, Toxicologist, Laboratory Services & Applied Science Division, Region 8.	Reimbursement For Basic Travel Expenses Including Lodging, Local Transportation while in Lyon, France. Rec'd—6/8/2024–6/19/2024. Est. Value—$1,950.00.	International Agency for Research on Cancer Monographs Program.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
John Kosco, Environmental Engineer, Monitoring Assistance and Media Programs Division, Office of Compliance, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.	Reimbursement For Basic Travel Expenses Including Common Carrier Transport, Local Transportation While in Belmopan City, Belize. Rec'd—9/14/2024–9/21/2024. Est. Value—$600.00.	Department of the Environment of Belize.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Jonathon Giordano, Chemist, Health Effects Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.	Reimbursement For Basic Travel Expenses Including Meals While in Rome, Italy. Rec'd—9/9/2024–10/2/2024. Est. Value—$2,000.00.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mark Kasman, Director, Office of International Affairs, Office of International and Tribal Affairs.	Reimbursement For Basic Travel Expenses Including Meals, Local Transportation While in Taipei, Taiwan. Rec'd—9/20/2024–9/26/2024. Est. Value—$556.00.	Ocean Affairs Council of Taiwan ..	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Mary Gilbert, Principal Investigator, Public Health and Integrated Toxicology Division, Center for Public Health and Environmental Assessment, Office of Research and Development.	Reimbursement For Basic Travel Expenses Including Lodging, Meals While in Tokyo, Japan. Rec'd—12/1/2024–12/14/2024. Est. Value—$1,396.00.	Food Chemical Safety of Japan ...	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Michael Doherty, Chemist, Health Effects Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.	Reimbursement For Basic Travel Expenses Including Meals, Local Transportation While in Rome, Italy. Rec'd—9/9/2024–10/4/2024. Est. Value—$2,100.00.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Environmental Protection Agency]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Michael Mendelsohn, Supervisory Biologist, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.	Reimbursement For Basic Travel Expenses Including Lodging While in Rome, Italy. Rec'd—9/20/2024–9/25/2024. Est. Value—$750.00.	Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the FAO (the Commission).	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Richard Wormell, Acting Deputy Director, Mission Support Division, Office of Program Support, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.	Reimbursement For Basic Travel Expenses Including Meals While in Rome, Italy. Rec'd—10/4/2024–10/12/2024. Est. Value—$1,100.00.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Timothy Epp, Associate General Counsel, National FOIA Office (NFO), Office of General Counsel (OGC).	Reimbursement for Basic Travel Expenses including Lodging, Meals, Local Transportation While in Nairobi, Kenya. Rec'd—2/23/2024–3/2/2024. Est. Value—$2,150.00.	United Nations Environment Program.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Javier Ramirez, Deputy Director Field Operations.	Lodging, ground/plane transportation, and food during time in the Republic of South Africa (Cape Town, Port Ggeberha, Johannesburg); Associated with attendance at International Industrial Relations Agencies (IIRA) meetings. Rec'd—11/24/2024–11/30/2024. Est. Value—$3,000.00.	Cameron Morajane, Director Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration of the Republic of South Africa.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the National Transportation Safety Advisory Board]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Jennifer L. Homendy, Chair of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB).	A framed, glass-enclosed Bedouin necklace representing traditional Saudi Arabian art. Rec'd—9/24/2024. Est. Value—$500.00. Disposition—Official Use.	Captain Tai Alshammari, Chief Executive Officer of the National Transport Safety Center of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[Report of Gifts of Travel Furnished by the U.S. House of Representatives]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Benjamin Cooper, Professional Staff Member, Foreign Affairs.	Lodging for 8 nights, Per diem, Meals, Transportation. Rec'd—5/27/2022–6/5/2022.	Bernd Spangler, Division W1 4 International Exchange Programs of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

[Report of Gifts of Travel Furnished by the U.S. House of Representatives]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Joseph Courtney, Member of Congress.	Decoration for Distinguished Service—Fostering Australia's Relationship with the U.S. Rec'd—11/13/2024. Est. Value—$961.80.	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet; Hon. Kevin Rudd, Ambassador of the Commonwealth of Australia to the United States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable David Kustoff, Member of Congress.	Lodging King David Hotel. Rec'd—7/2/2024–7/4/2024. Est. Value—$1,728.00.	Amir Ohana, Speaker of the Knesset of the State of Israel.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable David Kustoff, Member of Congress.	Transportation in Israel. Rec'd—7/2/2024–7/4/2024. Est. Value—$750.00.	Amir Ohana, Speaker of the Knesset of the State of Israel.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Ed Case, Member of Congress.	Helicopter Transport in Jordan (approx. 90 mins). Rec'd—10/20/2024.	Brigadier General Mohammad Hiyasat, Royal Jordanian Air Force Commander of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Mark Alford, Member of Congress.	Helicopter Transport in Jordan (approx. 90 mins). Rec'd—10/20/2024.	Brigadier General Mohammad Hiyasat, Royal Jordanian Air Force Commander of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Tom Cole, Member of Congress.	Helicopter Transport in Jordan (approx. 90 mins). Rec'd—10/20/2024.	Brigadier General Mohammad Hiyasat, Royal Jordanian Air Force Commander of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable John H. Rutherford, Member of Congress.	Helicopter Transport in Jordan (approx. 90 mins). Rec'd—10/20/2024.	Brigadier General Mohammad Hiyasat, Royal Jordanian Air Force Commander of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Erin Koldojeski, Professional Staff Member, Appropriations.	Helicopter Transport in Jordan (approx. 90 mins). Rec'd—10/20/2024.	Brigadier General Mohammad Hiyasat, Royal Jordanian Air Force Commander of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Susan Adams, Professional Staff Member, Appropriations.	Helicopter Transport in Jordan (approx. 90 mins). Rec'd—10/20/2024.	Brigadier General Mohammad Hiyasat, Royal Jordanian Air Force Commander of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
David Bortnick, Professional Staff Member, Appropriations.	Helicopter Transport in Jordan (approx. 90 mins). Rec'd—10/20/2024.	Brigadier General Mohammad Hiyasat, Royal Jordanian Air Force Commander of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Adam Sullivan, Deputy Staff Director, Appropriations.	Helicopter Transport in Jordan (approx. 90 mins). Rec'd—10/20/2024.	Brigadier General Mohammad Hiyasat, Royal Jordanian Air Force Commander of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
William Courtney, Chief of Staff, Honorable David Kustoff.	Lodging King David Hotel. Rec'd—7/2/2024–7/4/2024. Est. Value—$1,728.00.	Amir Ohana, Speaker of the Knesset of the State of Israel.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
William Courtney, Chief of Staff, Honorable David Kustoff.	Transportation in Israel. Rec'd—7/2/2024–7/4/2024. Est. Value—$750.00.	Amir Ohana, Speaker of the Knesset of the State of Israel.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Katherine Jordan Dayer, Republican Cloakroom Director.	Lodging, Per diem, Meals, and 7-day Transit Pass. Rec'd—6/29/2024–7/7/2024.	Sara Hennemann, Div Int4, International Exchange Programs, Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Anya Olsen, Counsel, Oversight ...	Lodging, Per diem, Meals, and 7-day Transit Pass. Rec'd—6/29/2024–7/7/2024.	Sara Hennemann, Div Int4, International Exchange Programs, Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Miles Lichtman, Democratic Staff Director, Coronavirus.	Lodging, Per diem, Meals, and 7-day Transit Pass. Rec'd—6/29/2024–7/7/2024.	Sara Hennemann, Div Int4, International Exchange Programs, Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Omar Hossimo, Senior Policy Counsel.	Lodging, Per diem, Meals, and 7-day Transit Pass. Rec'd—6/29/2024–7/7/2024.	Sara Hennemann, Div Int4, International Exchange Programs, Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

[Report of Gifts of Travel Furnished by the U.S. House of Representatives]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
Lori Ismail, Deputy Floor Director ..	Lodging, Per diem, Meals, and 7-day Transit Pass. Rec'd—6/29/2024–7/7/2024.	Sara Hennemann, Div Int4, International Exchange Programs, Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Amelia Litynski, Policy Advisor	Lodging, Per diem, Meals, and 7-day Transit Pass. Rec'd—6/29/2024–7/7/2024.	Sara Hennemann, Div Int4, International Exchange Programs, Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Chris Marklund, Deputy Staff Director.	Lodging, Per diem, Meals, and 7-day Transit Pass. Rec'd—6/29/2024–7/7/2024.	Sara Hennemann, Div Int4, International Exchange Programs, Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: U.S. SENATE

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the U.S. Senate]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Sheldon Whitehouse, United States Senator.	Ceremonial Pistol. Rec'd—07/04/2017. Est. Value—$500.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	General Qamar Bajwa, Chief of the Army Staff of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Gary C. Peters, United States Senator.	Brass Clock on a Quartz Base. Rec'd—08/25/2023. Est. Value—$250.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	His Excellency Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyez, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Steve Daines, United States Senator.	Backpack. Rec'd—10/22/2023. Est. Value—$225.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	Her Excellency Ms. Katalin Novak, President of Hungary.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Steve Daines, United States Senator.	Porcelain Tea Set. Rec'd—10/22/2023. Est. Value—$1,420.00. Disposition—Purchase Completed Through GSA.	Her Excellency Ms. Katalin Novak, President of Hungary.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Jack Reed, United States Senator.	Wooden Box of Chocolates. Rec'd—10/21/2023. Est. Value—$200.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Crown Prince and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Jack Reed, United States Senator.	Coffee Table Book. Rec'd—10/21/2023. Est. Value—$195.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	Mr. Gerard Inzerillo, Group Chief Executive Officer, Diriyah Gate Development Authority of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Benjamin L. Cardin, United States Senator.	Wooden box of chocolates. Rec'd—10/25/2023. Est. Value—$200.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Crown Prince and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Benjamin L. Cardin, United States Senator.	Coffee Table Book. Rec'd—10/25/2023. Est. Value—$195.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	Mr. Gerard Inzerillo, Group Chief Executive Officer, Diriyah Gate Development Authority of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Jacky Rosen, United States Senator.	Hanukkah menorah. Rec'd—12/12/2023. Est. Value—$130.00. Disposition—Purchase Completed Through GSA.	His Excellency Mr. Michael Herzog, Ambassador of the State of Israel to the United States.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Catherine Cortez Masto, United States Senator.	Wooden bowl. Rec'd—03/14/2024. Est. Value—$150.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	The Honorable Mark Brown, Prime Minister of the Cook Islands.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Catherine Cortez Masto, United States Senator.	Seabed minerals polymetallic nodule and wooden display. Rec'd—03/14/2024. Est. Value—$150.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	The Honorable Mark Brown, Prime Minister of the Cook Islands.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: U.S. SENATE—Continued

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the U.S. Senate]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
The Honorable Steve Daines, United States Senator.	Felt painting. Rec'd—05/08/2024. Est. Value—$350.00. Disposition—Purchase Completed Through GSA.	His Excellency Mr. Sadyr Japarov, President of the Kyrgyz Republic.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Markwayne Mullin, United States Senator.	Wagyu meat products. Rec'd—09/24/2024. Est. Value—$450.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Eric Trager, Professional Staff Member, Senate Armed Services Committee.	Perfume. Rec'd—11/08/2024. Est. Value—$550.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	Director of Military Intelligence of the Kingdom of Bahrain.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Steve Daines, United States Senator.	Decorative plate. Rec'd—10/01/2024. Est. Value—$200.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	Mr. Abdulaziz Kamilov, Special Representative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Steve Daines, United States Senator.	Ceramic Tea Set. Rec'd—10/01/2024. Est. Value—$365.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	His Excellency Mr. Bakhtiyor Saidov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Steve Daines, United States Senator.	Brass Tea Set. Rec'd—10/01/2024. Est. Value—$385.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	His Excellency Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyez, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Steve Daines, United States Senator.	Porcelain Tea Set. Rec'd—10/01/2024. Est. Value—$300.00. Location—Secretary of the Senate.	His Excellency Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyez, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Lindsey Graham, United States Senator.	Transportation within the Saudi Arabia via Government Aircraft and Motorpool. Rec'd—1/7/2024.	His Excellency Khalid bin Abdulrahman al-Eissa, President of the Royal Court of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Ryan Geary, Deputy Legislative Assistant for Foreign Policy, Office of Senator Lindsey Graham.	Transportation within the Saudi Arabia via Government Aircraft and Motorpool. Rec'd—1/7/2024.	His Excellency Khalid bin Abdulrahman al-Eissa, President of the Royal Court of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Ryan Geary, Deputy Legislative Assistant for Foreign Policy, Office of Senator Lindsey Graham.	Transportation within the Kingdom of Norway Via Aircraft and Motorpool. Rec'd—8/15/2024.	Norwegian Special Operations Command (NORSOCOM) of the Kingdom of Norway.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
The Honorable Lindsey Graham, United States Senator.	Transportation within the Saudi Arabia Via Government Aircraft and Motorpool. Rec'd—10/9/2024.	His Excellency Khalid bin Abdulrahman al-Eissa, President of the Royal Court of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Ryan Geary, Deputy Legislative Assistant for Foreign Policy, Office of Senator Lindsey Graham.	Transportation within the Saudi Arabia Via Government Aircraft and Motorpool. Rec'd—10/9/2024.	His Excellency Khalid bin Abdulrahman al-Eissa, President of the Royal Court of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Molly Carpenter, Legislative Director, Office of Senator Mike Crapo.	Local Transportation within Germany, Lodging, and Meals. Rec'd—06/29/2024–07/07/2024.	Sara Hennemann, Division Int 4—International Exchange Programs of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Erica Anhalt, Senior Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Jeanne Shaheen.	Local Transportation within Germany, Lodging, and Meals. Rec'd—06/29/2024–07/07/2024.	Sara Hennemann, Division Int 4—International Exchange Programs of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Anthony James Hanagan, Senior Floor Assistant, Office of the Secretary for the Minority.	Local Transportation within Germany, Lodging, and Meals. Rec'd—06/29/2024–07/07/2024.	Sara Hennemann, Division Int 4—International Exchange Programs of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

AGENCY: UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)

[Report of Tangible Gifts Furnished by the United States Agency for International Development]

Name and title of person accepting the gift on behalf of the U.S. Government	Gift. date of acceptance on behalf of the U.S. Government, estimated value, current disposition or location	Identity of foreign donor and government	Circumstances justifying acceptance
An Agency Employee	To Participate as a Panelist at EMPRO (Programa Empresarias Progresando) Organized by INCAE in Costa Rica. Rec'd—11/22/2023–11/24/2023. Est. Value—$1,855.44.	INCAE Business School of the Republic of Guatemala.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Robert McKenney, Migration Office Director.	Travel by Charter to Xela and Izabal. Rec'd—1/11/2024. Est. Value—$500.	International Organization for Migration in the Republic of Guatemala.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Jose Guillermo Lopez, Migration Office Deputy Director.	Travel by Charter to Xela and Izabal. Rec'd—1/11/2024. Est. Value—$500.	International Organization for Migration in the Republic of Guatemala.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Angelica Getahun, Deputy Migration Manager.	Travel by Charter to Xela and Izabal. Rec'd—1/11/2024. Est. Value—$500.	International Organization for Migration in the Republic of Guatemala.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.
Carolina Huitz, Senior Assistant USAID/Guatemala.	Travel by Charter to Xela and Izabal. Rec'd—1/11/2024. Est. Value—$500.	International Organization for Migration in the Republic of Guatemala.	Non-acceptance would cause embarrassment to donor and U.S.

[FR Doc. 2026–01805 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–20–P

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Minor Modification Approval

AGENCY: Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists the minor modifications approved for previously approved projects by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission during the period set forth in **DATES**.

DATES: January 1–31, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 4423 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110–1788.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jason E. Oyler, General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission, telephone: (717) 238–0423, ext. 1312; fax (717) 238–2436; email: *joyler@srbc.gov.* Regular mail inquiries may be sent to the above address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice lists previously approved projects, receiving approval of minor modification or a corrective modification, described below, pursuant to 18 CFR 806.18 or to Commission Resolution Nos. 2013–11 and 2015–06, for the time period specified above.

1. Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC—Seeley Creek, Docket No. 20251216, Wells Township, Bradford County, Pa.; modification approval to change the passby monitoring location; Approval Date: January 8, 2026.

2. Amazon Data Services, Inc.—PHL100 Data Center, Docket No. 20251217, Salem Township, Luzerne County, Pa.; modification approval to add sources of water for consumptive use; Approval Date: January 26, 2026.

(Authority: Public Law 91–575, 84 Stat. 1509 *et seq.,* 18 CFR parts 806 and 808.)

Dated: January 27, 2026.

Jason E. Oyler,

General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–01792 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7040–01–P

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Projects Approved for Consumptive Uses of Water

AGENCY: Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists Approvals by Rule for projects by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission during the period set forth in **DATES**.

DATES: December 1, 2025–January 31, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 4423 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110–1788.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jason E. Oyler, General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission, telephone: (717) 238–0423, ext. 1312; fax: (717) 238–2436; email: *joyler@srbc.gov.* Regular mail inquiries may be sent to the above address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice lists the projects, described below, receiving approval for the consumptive use of water pursuant to the Commission's approval by rule process set forth in 18 CFR 806.22 (f) for the time period specified above.

Approvals by Rule—Issued Under 18 CFR 806.22(f)

1. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Folta; ABR–201010044.R3; Tuscarora Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 2, 2025.

2. Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Evans 765; ABR–202512001; Chatham Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 2, 2025.

3. Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Pauling 723; ABR–202512002; Farmington Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 2, 2025.

4. MODIFICATION—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: BusikJ P1; ABR–201206001.R2.1; Dimock Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

5. MODIFICATION—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: DobrosielskiJ P1; ABR–202312003.1; Auburn and Dimock Townships, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

6. RENEWAL—Blackhill Energy LLC; Pad ID: BEARDSLEE 2H Pad; ABR–201008085.R3; Springfield Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use

of Up to 4.9990 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

7. RENEWAL—Blackhill Energy LLC; Pad ID: JENKINS 1H; ABR–20100426.R3; Springfield Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 1.9990 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

8. RENEWAL—Blackhill Energy LLC; Pad ID: Olsyn 1H; ABR–201509004.R2; Springfield Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 3.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

9. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: Black P1; ABR–20080708.R3; Springville Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

10. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: Costello P1; ABR–20080707.R3; Dimock Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

11. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: Costello P2; ABR–20080804.R3; Dimock Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

12. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: FraserE P1; ABR–201009052.R3; Forest Lake Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

13. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: Lewis P1; ABR–20080803.R3; Dimock Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

14. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: Lewis P2; ABR–20080802.R3; Dimock Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

15. RENEWAL—EQT ARO LLC; Pad ID: COP Tr 685 Pad C; ABR–201009013.R3; Cummings Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

16. RENEWAL—EQT ARO LLC; Pad ID: Gayla D Loch Pad A; ABR–201009083.R3; Cogan House Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

17. RENEWAL—EQT ARO LLC; Pad ID: Nevin L Smith Pad A; ABR–201008115.R3; Gamble Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

18. RENEWAL—EXCO Resources (PA), LLC; Pad ID: Wistar-Shaffer Tracts Drilling Pad #1; ABR–201009071.R3; Shrewsbury Township, Sullivan County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 8.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

19. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: B & B Investment Group Drilling Pad #1; ABR–201010068.R3; Asylum Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

20. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Bahl Drilling Pad; ABR–201510007.R2; Forks Township, Sullivan County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

21. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Baltzley; ABR–201012020.R3; Rush Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

22. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Burkmont Farms; ABR–201012007.R3; Wilmot Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

23. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Norton; ABR–201011008.R3; Elkland Township, Sullivan County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

24. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Penecale; ABR–201011060.R3; North Branch Township, Wyoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

25. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Taylor; ABR–201011034.R3; Orwell Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

26. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Zaleski; ABR–201011021.R3; Asylum Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

27. RENEWAL—Formentera Operations LLC; Pad ID: Hensler Well Site; ABR–201506004.R2; Hepburn Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

28. RENEWAL—Frontier Natural Resources, Inc.; Pad ID: Winner 4H; ABR–201009094.R3; West Keating Township, Clinton County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

29. RENEWAL—Pennsylvania General Energy Company, L.L.C.; Pad ID: SUSQ Huckleberry—Pad D; ABR–202012001.R1; Union Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

30. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Fish 826; ABR–201009027.R3; Middlebury Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

31. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Klettlinger 294; ABR–201009054.R3; Delmar Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

32. RENEWAL—XTO Energy Inc.; Pad ID: Lucella 8564H; ABR–201009074.R3; Moreland Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 27, 2025.

33. Range Resources—Appalachia, LLC; Pad ID: Bear Hollow; ABR–202512004; Jackson Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 30, 2025.

34. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Appold 493; ABR–201008126.R3; Sullivan Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 30, 2025.

35. RENEWAL—BKV Operating, LLC; Pad ID: Baker North; ABR–201012040.R3; Forest Lake Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 31, 2025.

36. RENEWAL—BKV Operating, LLC; Pad ID: Shaskas South; ABR–201011022.R3; Jessup Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 31, 2025.

37. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Comstock; ABR–201011053.R3; Rome Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 31, 2025.

38. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: DGSM; ABR–201012038.R3; Smithfield Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 31, 2025.

39. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Gregory; ABR–201011004.R3; Wysox Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 31, 2025.

40. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Hart North Drilling Pad;

ABR–201510006.R2; Elkland Township, Sullivan County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 31, 2025.

41. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: M&M Estates; ABR–201011013.R3; Fox Township, Sullivan County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 31, 2025.

42. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: PMG God Drilling Pad #1; ABR–201011068.R3; Asylum Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: December 31, 2025.

43. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: Heuer 701; ABR–201010010.R3; Union Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: December 31, 2025.

44. Formentera Operations LLC; Pad ID: Strouse—Well Pad; ABR–202601001; Hepburn Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

45. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Behrend Pad; ABR–201010031.R3; Herrick Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

46. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Hollenbeck ABR; ABR–201010017.R3; Franklin Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

47. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Primrose; ABR–201011035.R3; Standing Stone Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

48. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Ross Pad; ABR–201009086.R3; Herrick Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

49. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: WR–68 Depue Pad; ABR–201009098.R3; Franklin Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

50. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: DECRISTO (05 022) D; ABR–201010026.R3; Warren Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

51. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: East Point Fish & Game Club 726; ABR–201010014.R3; Liberty Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

52. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Byrne 510; ABR–201009059.R3; Rutland Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

53. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Hudson 575; ABR–201010029.R3; Charleston Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

54. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Patterson 570; ABR–201009097.R3; Charleston Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

55. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: PHC Pad S; ABR–201009023.R3; Lawrence Township, Clearfield County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

56. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Redl 600; ABR–201010013.R3; Sullivan Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

57. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: SGL 90A Pad; ABR–201008049.R3; Lawrence Township, Clearfield County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

58. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Westbrook 487; ABR–201010040.R3; Richmond Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

59. RENEWAL—XPR Resources LLC; Pad ID: Alder Run LP #5H; ABR–201512001.R2; Cooper Township, Clearfield County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 21, 2026.

60. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: Daniels Pad; ABR–201010018.R3; Gibson Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 22, 2026.

61. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: JHHC P1; ABR–201511009.R2; Jessup Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 22, 2026.

62. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: MerrittM P1; ABR–202101001.R1; Gibson Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 22, 2026.

63. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: MyersR P1; ABR–201511004.R2; Lathrop Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 22, 2026.

64. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: RomeikaJ P1; ABR–201511005.R2; Gibson Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 22, 2026.

65. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: StalterD P1; ABR–201011030.R3; Lenox Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 22, 2026.

66. RENEWAL—EQT ARO LLC; Pad ID: Kenneth T Schriner Pad A; ABR–201009107.R3; Gamble Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 22, 2026.

67. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: GU–S ROEHRIG SMITH Pad; ABR–201009085.R3; Herrick Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: January 22, 2026.

68. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: Guindon 706; ABR–201009029.R3; Union Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 22, 2026.

69. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: DerianchoF P1; ABR–201011055.R3; Bridgewater Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 23, 2026.

70. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: Ely P2; ABR–20080722.R3; Dimock Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 23, 2026.

71. RENEWAL—EQT ARO LLC; Pad ID: Harry W Stryker Pad A; ABR–201011044.R3; Cogan House Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 23, 2026.

72. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Dacheux Drilling Pad #1; ABR–201101014.R3; Cherry Township, Sullivan County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: January 23, 2026.

73. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: SSHC Pad A; ABR–201009055.R3; Lawrence Township, Clearfield County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.9990 mgd; Approval Date: January 23, 2026.

74. Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Lingle 1102 WEST; ABR–202601002; Deerfield Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to

4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: January 23, 2026.

Authority: Public Law 91–575, 84 Stat. 1509 *et seq.,* 18 CFR parts 806 and 808.

Dated: January 27, 2026

Jason E. Oyler,

General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–01790 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7040–01–P

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Commission Meeting

AGENCY: Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Susquehanna River Basin Commission will conduct its regular business meeting on March 12, 2026 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Details concerning the matters to be addressed at the business meeting are contained in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this notice. Also, the Commission published a document in the **Federal Register** on January 2, 2026 concerning its public hearing on January 29, 2026 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Thursday, March 12, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.

ADDRESSES: This public meeting will be conducted in person and digitally from the Susquehanna River Basin Commission at 4423 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jason E. Oyler, General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission, telephone: 717–238–0423; fax: 717–238–2436.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The business meeting will include actions or presentations on the following items: (1) adopt and approve updates to the Statement of Investment Policy, (2) approval of contract and grants; and (3) 16 actions on 26 regulatory program projects.

This agenda is complete at the time of issuance, but other items may be added, and some stricken without further notice. The listing of an item on the agenda does not necessarily mean that the Commission will take final action on it at this meeting. When the Commission does take final action, notice of these actions will be published in the **Federal Register** after the meeting. Any actions specific to projects will also be provided in writing directly to project sponsors.

The meeting will be conducted both in person and digitally at the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 4423 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The public is invited to attend the Commission's business meeting. The public may access the Business Meeting remotely via Zoom: *https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81359513974?pwd=0FgZkxAnRKIUhaQ02YN6X5vBaQagL0.1.* Meeting ID 813 5951 3974; Passcode: SRBC4423! or via telephone: 929–436–2866 or 301–715–8592.

A public hearing and written comment period was provided for the investment policy updates and the actions on the 16 projects and the comment period on those proposed actions is closed. Written comments pertaining to all other items on the agenda at the business meeting may be mailed to the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 4423 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110–1788, or submitted electronically at the link Business Meeting Comments. Comments are due to the Commission for all items (other than the proposed project actions subject to the public hearing) on the business meeting agenda on or before March 9, 2026. Comments will not be accepted at the business meeting noticed herein.

Authority: Pub. L. 91–575, 84 Stat. 1509 *et seq.,* 18 CFR parts 801, 806, and 808.

Dated: January 27, 2026.

Jason E. Oyler,

General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–01793 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7040–01–P

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Grandfathering Registration Notice

AGENCY: Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists Grandfathering Registration for projects by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission during the period set forth in **DATES**.

DATES: December 1, 2025–January 31, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 4423 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110–1788.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jason E. Oyler, General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission, telephone: (717) 238–0423, ext. 1312; fax: (717) 238–2436; email: *joyler@srbc.gov.* Regular mail inquiries may be sent to the above address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice lists GF Registration for projects, described below, pursuant to 18 CFR part 806, subpart E, for the time period specified above:

1. Pennsylvania—American Water Company—Brownell/Fall Brook Service Territory, GF Certificate No. GF–202512308, Various Municipalities and Counties, Pa.; see Addendum; Issue Date: December 12, 2025.

2. Tyson Foods, Inc.—New Holland Facility, GF Certificate No. GF–202601309, Earl Township and New Holland Borough, Lancaster County, Pa.; consumptive use; Issue Date: January 21, 2026.

Authority: Public Law 91–575, 84 Stat. 1509 *et seq.,* 18 CFR parts 806 and 808.

Dated: January 27, 2026.

Jason E. Oyler,

General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–01794 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7040–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2025–18382]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of Renewed Approval of Information Collection: Small Unmanned Aircraft Registration System

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on the following collection of information was published on September 23, 2025. The collection involves inputting minimal information into a database to register small, unmanned aircraft. Aircraft registration is necessary to ensure personal accountability among all users of the National Airspace System (NAS). Aircraft registration also allows the FAA and law enforcement agencies to address non-compliance by providing the means for identifying an aircraft's owner and operator. This collection also permits individuals to de-register or

update their record in the registration database.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by March 2, 2026.

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: Shantel Young by email at: *shantel.young@FAA.gov*; phone: 405–954–7077.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for FAA's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for FAA to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information.

OMB Control Number: 2120–0765.

Title: Small Unmanned Aircraft Registration System.

Form Numbers: None.

Type of Review: Renewal of an information collection.

Background: The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on the following collection of information was published on September 23, 2025 (90 FR 45890). There were three comments received. The FAA received two recommendations that would require amendments to part 48 and part 107 which are beyond the information collections scope. One comment was received recommending sensor logs and operational restrictions which are beyond the information collections scope. The Secretary of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) affirmed that all unmanned aircraft, including model aircraft, are aircraft. As such, in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 44101(a) and as further prescribed in 14 CFR part 48, registration is required prior to operation. *See* 80 FR 63912, 63913 (October 22, 2015). Registration allows the FAA to provide respondents with educational materials regarding safety of flight in the NAS to promote greater accountability and responsibility of these new users. Registration also allows the FAA and law enforcement agencies to address non-compliance by providing the means for identifying an aircraft's owner and operator.

Subject to certain exceptions discussed below, aircraft must be registered prior to operation. See 49 U.S.C. 44101–44103. Upon registration, the Administrator must issue a certificate of registration to the aircraft owner. See 49 U.S.C. 44103.

Registration, however, does not provide the authority to operate. Persons intending to operate a small unmanned aircraft must operate in accordance with the exception for limited recreational operations (49 U.S.C. 44809), part 107 or part 91, in accordance with a waiver issued under part 107, in accordance with an exemption issued under 14 CFR part 11 (including those persons operating under an exemption issued pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44807), or in conjunction with the issuance of a special airworthiness certificate, and are required to register.

Respondents: 235,166 registrants and 228,911 de-registrants in CY2024.

Frequency: On occasion.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 5 minutes to register and 3 minutes to de-register.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: Approximately 19,597 hours to register and 11,445 to de-register.

Issued in Oklahoma City, OK, on January 27, 2026

Shantel Young

Management and Program Analyst, Civil Aviation Registry, Aircraft Registration Branch AFB–710

[FR Doc. 2026–01798 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2025–5202]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of a Renewed Approval of Information Collection: Certified Training Centers—Simulator Rule

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection. The collection involves Certificated Training Centers. Operators pay Certificated Training Centers to provide training to their employees, typically pilots, on different types of equipment if training is not done in house. The information to be collected is necessary because it allows aviation safety inspectors (operations) to review and to provide surveillance to training centers to ensure compliance with airman training, testing, and certification requirements specified in other parts of the regulations. If the information were not collected, inspectors would not be able to determine if airmen who are clients are being trained, checked or tested to meet the safety standards established in other parts of the regulations. To date, FAA inspectors have used the information collected to determine and assess regulatory compliance during routine program surveillance.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By electronic docket: www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field).

By mail: Shannon Salinsky, 8700 Freeport Parkway, Suite 200, Irving, TX 75063.

By fax: 817–222–2222.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Näleé D. Romero by email at: *Nalee.romero@faa.gov;* phone: (202) 267–4702.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for FAA's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for FAA to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

OMB Control Number: 2120–0570.

Title: Certified Training Centers—Simulator Rule.

Form Numbers: None.

Type of Review: Renewal of an information collection.

Background: Part 142 Flight Schools are subject to several collection requirements. 14 CFR part 142 is one of several Federal Regulation parts that implement the Public Law. Section 142.11 provides that application for a training center certificate and training specifications shall be made in a form and manner prescribed by the Administrator, shall provide specific

information about each management, instructor position, and evaluator position, and contain certain other administrative information.

Section 142.37 provides that application for approval of training programs must be in a form and manner acceptable to the Administrator, and must provide specific information about curriculum and courses of the training program.

Chapter 447, Section 44701 of Title 49, United States Code, provides, in pertinent part, that the Administrator may find, after investigation, that a person found to possess proper qualifications for a position as an airman may be issued such certificate. That certificate shall contain such terms, conditions, and limitations as to duration thereof, as well as periodic or special examinations, and other matters as the Administrator may determine to be necessary to assure safety in air commerce.

Section 142.73 requires that training centers maintain records for a period of one year to show trainee qualifications for training, testing, or checking, training attempts, training checking, and testing results, and for one year following termination of employment the qualification of instructors and evaluators providing those services.

The respondents may be the Part 142 schools, Part 121 or 135 air carriers who utilize these schools or new applicants seeking Part 142 certification. The information may be collected in electronic forms. No specific forms are required. Information reporting may be done in accordance with the individual FAA office.

Respondents: Part 142 schools, Part 121 and 135 carriers and new certifications.

Frequency: Once per training event or program submission.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 1.02 Hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 77,194 Hours.

Issued in Washington, DC, on January 27, 2026.

Sandra L. Ray,

Aviation Safety Inspector, AFS–940.

[FR Doc. 2026–01801 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2025–5203]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of a Renewed Approval of Information Collection: Helicopter Air Ambulance, Commercial Helicopter, and Part 91 Helicopter Operations

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection. The collection involves information related to rules governing Helicopter Air Ambulance, Commercial Helicopter, and Part 91 Helicopter Operations. The information to be collected supports the Department of Transportation's strategic goal of safety. Specifically, the goal is to promote the public health and safety by working toward the elimination of transportation-related deaths and injuries.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By electronic docket: www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field).

By mail: Shannon Salinsky, 8700 Freeport Parkway, Suite 200, Irving, TX 75063.

By fax: 817–222–2222.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Näleé D. Romero by email at: *Nalee.romero@faa.gov;* phone: (202) 267–4702.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Public Comments Invited:* You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for FAA's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for FAA to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

OMB Control Number: 2120–0756.

Title: Helicopter Air Ambulance, Commercial Helicopter, and Part 91 Helicopter Operations.

Form Numbers: 2120–0756, Helicopter Air Ambulance Mandatory Flight Information Report.

Type of Review: Renewal of an information collection.

Background: These requirements in part 135 are addressed specifically to helicopter air ambulance (HAA) operations, and on-demand operations, including overwater operations. The National Transportation Safety Board recommended several changes following accident investigations. The FAA aims to improve the safety record of helicopter air ambulances through better oversight of their operations. The FAA will use the information it collects and reviews to ensure compliance and adherence with regulations and, if necessary, to take enforcement action on violators of the regulations.

Under the authority of Title 49 CFR, Section 44701, Title 14 CFR prescribes the terms, conditions, and limitations as are necessary to ensure safety in air transportation. Title 14 CFR parts 91 and 135 prescribes the requirements governing helicopter air ambulance, commercial helicopter, and Part 91 helicopter operations. The information collected is used to determine air operators' compliance with the minimum safety standards and the applicants' eligibility for air operations certification. Each operator which seeks to obtain, or is in possession of an operating certificate, must comply with the requirements of part 91 or 135, as applicable, which include maintaining data which is used to determine if the air carrier is operating in accordance with minimum safety standards.

Respondents: Part 135 Helicopter Air Ambulance Operators, Part 135 Helicopter Commercial Operators, or Part 91 Helicopter Operators.

Frequency: The frequency of submission depends on the individual requirements. Some requirements are one time requirements and some are per each individual flight.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 7 Minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 115,979 Hours.

Issued in Washington, DC, on January 27, 2026.

Sandra L. Ray,

Aviation Safety Inspector, AFS–940.

[FR Doc. 2026–01799 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2025–3090]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of a Renewed Approval of Information Collection: Employee Assault Prevention and Response Plan

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection. The collection involves submission of Employee Assault Prevention and Response Plans (EAPRP), for customer service agents of certificate holders conducting operations. The certificate holders will submit the information to be collected to the FAA for review and acceptance as required by the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 and 2024.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By electronic docket: www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field.)

By mail: Shannon Salinsky, 8700 Freeport Parkway, Suite 200, Irving, TX 75063.

By fax: 817–222–2222.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shannon Salinsky by email at: *Shannon.Salinsky@faa.gov;* phone: 214–277–8499.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for FAA's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for FAA to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

OMB Control Number: 2120–0787.

Title: Employee Assault Prevention and Response Plan.

Form Numbers: There are no forms associated with this collection.

Type of Review: Renewal of an information collection.

Background: On October 5, 2018, Congress enacted Public Law 115–254, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (''the Act''). Section 551 of the Act required air carriers operating under Title 14 CFR part 121 to submit to the FAA for review and acceptance an Employee Assault Prevention and Response Plan (EAPRP) related to the customer service agents of the air carrier that is developed in consultation with the labor union representing such agents. Section 551(b) of the Act contains the required contents of the EAPRP, including reporting protocols for air carrier customer service agents who have been the victim of a verbal or physical assault.

On May 16, 2024, Congress enacted Public Law 118–63. In the 2024 reauthorization act, section 434, reiterates the requirement for air carriers operating under part 121 to submit an Employee Assault Prevention and Response Plan pursuant to 2018 reauthorization act, section 551. Section 434 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 reiterates congressional support for these requirements and adds a requirement for the FAA to brief Congress on submitted plans, but does not create new reporting or recordkeeping obligations for air carriers.

Respondents: Part 121 Air Carriers of Title 14 CFR.

Frequency: Once for a new submission or revision of plan.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 20 hours for a new plan, 2 hours for a revision.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: $3,868.

Issued in Washington, DC, on January 27, 2026.

Sandra L. Ray,

Aviation Safety Inspector, AFS–900.

[FR Doc. 2026–01775 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No.: FAA–2023–1788; Summary Notice No. 2026–03]

Petition for Exemption; Summary of Petition Received; Florida Power and Light Company

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice contains a summary of a petition seeking relief from specified requirements of Federal Aviation Regulations. The purpose of this notice is to improve the public's awareness of, and participation in, the FAA's exemption process. Neither publication of this notice nor the inclusion nor omission of information in the summary is intended to affect the legal status of the petition or its final disposition.

DATES: Comments on this petition must identify the petition docket number and must be received on or before February 18, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by docket number [FAA–2023–1788] using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.
- *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M–30; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12–140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at (202) 493–2251.

Privacy: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to *http://www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at *http://www.dot.gov/privacy.*

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at *http://www.regulations.gov* at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to the Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jake Troutman, (202) 267–2928, Office of Rulemaking, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591.

This notice is published pursuant to 14 CFR 11.85.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Dan A. Ngo,

Manager, Part 11 Petitions Branch, Office of Rulemaking.

Petition for Exemption

Docket No.: FAA–2023–1788.

Petitioner: Florida Power and Light Company.

Section(s) of 14 CFR Affected: §§ 61.113(a), 91.7(a), 91.121, 91.403(b), 91.405(a), 91.407(a)(1), 91.409(a)(1), 91.409(a)(2), 91.417(a), 91.417(b).

Description of Relief Sought: Florida Power and Light Company (FPL) seeks relief to operate the long endurance fixed-wing NAVMAR Applied Sciences Corporation (NASC) Teros unmanned aircraft system (UAS), with a maximum takeoff weight (MTOW) of 1,800 pounds. Operations will be conducted for routine patrol, monitoring and inspection of FPL owned and serviced critical infrastructure, and in support of disaster emergency response and restoration efforts over sparsely populated areas within the state of Florida, under visual meteorological conditions (VMC) during day and night.

[FR Doc. 2026–01759 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

[Docket No. FHWA–2026–0034]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Notice of Request for Reinstatement of a Previously Approved Information Collection

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of request for reinstatement of a previously approved information collection.

SUMMARY: The FHWA has forwarded the information collection request described in this notice to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to reinstate a previously approved information collection. We are required to publish this notice in the **Federal Register** by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Please submit comments by March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket ID Number 0034 by any of the following methods:

Website: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to *http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Fax: 1–202–493–2251.

Mail: Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

Hand Delivery or Courier: U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aileen Varela-Margolles, *a.varela-margolles@dot.gov,* (305) 978–7780, Anthony Norman PE: *Anthony.norman@dot.gov,* Office of the Natural Environment, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Office hours are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FHWA published a **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day public comment period on this information collection on November 18, 2025, at 90 FR 51806. No comments were received.

Title: Noise Abatement Inventory Request.

OMB Control: 2125–0645.

Background: 23 CFR 772.13(f) requires State DOTs to maintain an inventory of constructed noise abatement measures, the information to be requested, and for FHWA to collect it via OMB collection requirements. The parameters in the information to be collected include location, design information, costs, project information and what land uses the abatement measure is protecting from noise. The information is used to create a national inventory that allows us to see trends over time, share the information with the public, and use it for research projects.

Respondents: 52 respondents of the 50 State DOTs, District of Columbia, and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Frequency: Three-year approved clearance.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: On the average, the estimate is 8 hours per response. The average of 8 hours includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering the data, reviewing it, and maintaining it. Note: Some respondents may have far less time than 8 hours, since they have done this before and their information is easily accessible.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: The estimated annual burden hours are 416, which is based on an average of 8 hours per respondent and 52 respondents, which are the 50 State DOTs, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

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 FHWA's performance; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burdens; (3) ways for the FHWA to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized, including the use of electronic technology, without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued on: January 26, 2026.

Jazmyne Lewis,

Information Collection Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–01751 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Notice of Final Federal Agency Actions on Proposed Project in Hawaii

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of limitation on claims for judicial review of actions.

SUMMARY: This notice announces actions taken by FHWA and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) that are final. The actions relate to a proposed highway project, the Liloa Drive Extension Project, from the vicinity of East Waipuʻilani Road to the vicinity of Kaʻonoʻulu Street, Kihei, Maui County, State of Hawaii. These actions grant licenses, permits, and approvals for the project.

DATES: By this notice, FHWA is advising the public of final agency actions subject to 23 U.S.C. 139*(l)(*1). A claim seeking judicial review of the Federal agency actions on the listed highway project will be barred unless the claim is filed on or before June 29, 2026. If the Federal law that authorizes judicial review of a claim provides a time period of less than 150 days for filing such claim, then that shorter time period still applies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For FHWA: Richelle Takara, Division

Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Box 50206, Honolulu, Hawaii 96850, Telephone: (808) 541–2700. For HDOT: Robin Shishido, Deputy Director for Highways, State of Hawaii Department of Transportation, 869 Punchbowl Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, Telephone: (808) 587–2220. For Maui County: Jordan Molina, Director, Maui County Department of Public Works, 200 S High St., Kalana O Maui Bldg., Wailuku, Hawaii 96793, Telephone: (808) 270–7845.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that FHWA and USFWS have taken final agency actions subject to 23 U.S.C. 139(*l*)(1) by issuing licenses, permits, and approvals for the following highway project in the State of Hawaii: The Liloa Drive Extension Project will extend Liloa Drive from the vicinity of Kaʻonoʻulu Street to the vicinity of East Waipuʻilani Road in Kihei, Maui County. The project increase capacity, improve traffic circulation, alleviate traffic congestion, enhance safety, and provide a corridor complete with pedestrian and bicycle facilities, two (2) modern bridge spans, and related utility and landscaping improvements.

These actions by the Federal agencies, and the laws under which such actions were taken, are described in the combined Final Environmental Assessment (FEA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the project, approved on January 12, 2026 and in other documents in the project records. The FEA/FONSI and other project records are available by contacting Maui County Department of Public Works, the Hawaii Department of Transportation or FHWA at the addresses provided above. The FEA/FONSI can be viewed and downloaded from the project website at *https://www.liloadriveextension.com/entitlements-and-project-timeline* or obtained from any contact listed above.

This notice applies to all Federal agency decisions on the project that are final as of the issuance date of this notice and all laws under which such actions were taken, including but not limited to:

1. *General:* National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*); Federal-Aid Highway Act (23 U.S.C. 109, 139, and 128).

2. *Air:* Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q).

3. *Noise:* Noise Control Act of 1972 (42 U.S.C. 4901–4918); Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise (23 U.S.C. 109(h), 109(i)); 42 U.S.C. 4331, 4332; sec. 339(b), Public Law 04–59, 109 Stat. 568, 605.

4. *Land:* Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C. 303;23 U.S.C. 138); Landscaping and Scenic Enhancement (Wildflowers) (23 U.S.C. 319).

5. *Wildlife:* Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531–1544 and 1536); Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361–1423h); Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661–667(d)); Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703–712); Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), with Essential Fish Habitat requirements (16 U.S.C. 1855(b)(2)).

6. *Historic and Cultural Resources:* Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108 *et seq.*); Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1977 (16 U.S.C. 470(aa)–470(mm)); Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. 312501–312508); Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.*).

7. *Social and Economic:* American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996); Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) (7 U.S.C. 4201–4209); the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4601 *et seq.,* as amended by the Uniform Relocation Act Amendments of 1987 (Pub. L. 100–17)).

8. *Wetlands and Water Resources:* Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1451–1464); Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (16 U.S.C. 4601–4604); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (42 U.S.C. 300(f)–300(j)—26); Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 401–406); Wetlands Mitigation (23 U.S.C. 119(g) and 133(b)(14)); Flood Disaster Protection Act (42 U.S.C. 4012a, 4106).

9. The analysis pertaining to any applicable Executive Order considered during the environmental review process to the extent such analysis may be challenged in court. Such Executive Orders may include: E.O. 11990 Protection of Wetlands; E.O. 11988 and 13690, Floodplain Management; E.O. 11593 Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Resources; E.O. 13007 Indian Sacred Sites; E.O. 13287 Preserve America; E.O. 13175 Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments; E.O. 11514 Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality; E.O. 13112 Invasive Species.

Authority: 23 U.S.C. 139*(l)*(1).

Richelle Takara,

Division Administrator, Honolulu, HI.

[FR Doc. 2026–01753 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–RY–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA–2006–2585; FMCSA–2013–0106; FMCSA–2013–0108; FMCSA–2015–0117; FMCSA–2019–0028; FMCSA–2023–0038; FMCSA–2023–0039]

Qualification of Drivers; Exemption Applications; Epilepsy and Seizure Disorders

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of renewal of exemptions; request for comments.

SUMMARY: FMCSA announces its decision to renew exemptions for 12 individuals from the requirement in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs) that interstate commercial motor vehicle (CMV) drivers have ''no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of epilepsy or any other condition which is likely to cause loss of consciousness or any loss of ability to control a CMV.'' The exemptions enable these individuals who have had one or more seizures and are taking anti-seizure medication to continue to operate CMVs in interstate commerce.

DATES: The exemptions are applicable on January 30, 2026. The exemptions expire on January 30, 2028. Comments must be received on or before March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Docket No. FMCSA–2006–2585, FMCSA–2013–0106, FMCSA–2013–0108, FMCSA–2015–0117, FMCSA–2019–0028, FMCSA–2023–0038, or FMCSA–2023–0039, as appropriate, using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *www.regulations.gov,* insert the docket number (FMCSA–2006–2585, FMCSA–2013–0106, FMCSA–2013–0108, FMCSA–2015–0117, FMCSA–2019–0028, FMCSA–2023–0038, or FMCSA–2023–0039, as appropriate) in the keyword box and click ''Search.'' Next, sort the results by ''Posted (Newer-Older),'' choose the first notice listed, and click on the ''Comment'' button. 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:* West Building Ground Floor, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

• *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.

To avoid duplication, please use only one of these four methods. See the ''Public Participation'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for instructions on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Christine A. Hydock, Chief, Medical Programs Division, FMCSA, DOT, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001; (202) 366–4001; *fmcsamedical@dot.gov.* Office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. If you have questions regarding viewing or submitting material to the docket, contact Dockets Operations, (202) 366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Public Participation

A. Submitting Comments

If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this notice (FMCSA–2006–2585, FMCSA–2013–0106, FMCSA–2013–0108, FMCSA–2015–0117, FMCSA–2019–0028, FMCSA–2023–0038, or FMCSA–2023–0039), indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation. 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 that FMCSA can contact you if there are questions regarding your submission.

To submit your comment online, go to *www.regulations.gov,* insert the docket number (FMCSA–2006–2585, FMCSA–2013–0106, FMCSA–2013–0108, FMCSA–2015–0117, FMCSA–2019–0028, FMCSA–2023–0038, or FMCSA–2023–0039) in the keyword box and click ''Search.'' Next, sort the results by ''Posted (Newer-Older),'' choose the first notice listed, click the ''Comment'' button, and type your comment into the text box on the following screen. Choose whether you are submitting your comment as an individual or on behalf of a third party and then submit.

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. FMCSA will consider all comments and material received during the comment period.

B. Confidential Business Information (CBI)

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to the notice contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to the notice, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission that constitutes CBI as ''PROPIN'' to indicate it contains proprietary information. FMCSA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the Freedom of Information Act, and they will not be placed in the public docket of the notice. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Brian Dahlin, Chief, Regulatory Evaluation Division, Office of Policy, FMCSA, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001 or via email at *brian.g.dahlin@dot.gov.* At this time, you need not send a duplicate hardcopy of your electronic CBI submissions to FMCSA headquarters. Any comments FMCSA receives not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this notice.

C. Viewing Comments

To view comments, go to *www.regulations.gov.* Insert the docket number (FMCSA–2006–2585, FMCSA–2013–0106, FMCSA–2013–0108, FMCSA–2015–0117, FMCSA–2019–0028, FMCSA–2023–0038, or FMCSA–2023–0039) in the keyword box and click ''Search.'' Next, sort the results by ''Posted (Newer-Older),'' choose the first notice listed, and click ''Browse Comments.'' If you do not have access to the internet, you may view the docket online by visiting Dockets Operations on the ground floor of the DOT West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, 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.

D. Privacy Act

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(6), DOT solicits comments from the public on the exemption request. 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 FDMS (Federal Docket Management System), which can be reviewed under the ''Department Wide System of Records Notices'' link at *https://www.transportation.gov/individuals/privacy/privacy-act-system-records-notices.* The comments are posted without edit and are searchable by the name of the submitter.

II. Legal Basis

FMCSA has authority under 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b) to grant exemptions from the FMCSRs. FMCSA must publish a notice of each exemption request in the **Federal Register** (49 CFR 381.315(a)). The Agency must provide the public an opportunity to inspect the information relevant to the application, including the applicant's safety analysis. The Agency must provide an opportunity for public comment on the request.

The Agency reviews the application, safety analyses, and public comments submitted and determines whether granting the exemption would likely achieve a level of safety equivalent to, or greater than, the level that would be achieved absent such exemption, pursuant to the standard set forth in 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(1). The Agency must publish its decision in the **Federal Register** (49 CFR 381.315(b)). If granted, the notice will identify the regulatory provision from which the applicant will be exempt, the effective period, and all terms and conditions of the exemption (49 CFR 381.315(c)(1)). If the exemption is denied, the notice will explain the reason for the denial (49 CFR 381.315(c)(2)). The exemption may be renewed (49 CFR 381.300(b)).

III. Background

The physical qualification standard for drivers regarding seizures and loss of consciousness provides that a person is physically qualified to drive a CMV if that person has ''no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of epilepsy or any other condition which is likely to cause the loss of consciousness or any loss of ability to control'' a CMV (49 CFR 391.41(b)(8)). To assist in applying this standard, FMCSA publishes guidance for medical examiners (MEs) in the form of medical advisory criteria

in Appendix A to 49 CFR part 391.[1] In 2007, FMCSA published recommendations from a Medical Expert Panel (MEP) that FMCSA tasked to review the existing seizure disorder guidelines for MEs.[2] The MEP performed a comprehensive, systematic literature review, including evidence available at the time. The MEP issued recommended criteria to evaluate whether an individual with a history of epilepsy, a single unprovoked seizure, or a provoked seizure should be allowed to drive a CMV.

On January 15, 2013, FMCSA began granting exemptions, on a case-by-case basis, to individual drivers from the physical qualification standard regarding seizures and loss of consciousness in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(8) (78 FR 3069). The Agency considers the medical advisory criteria, the 2007 MEP recommendations, any public comments received, and each individual's medical information and driving record in deciding whether to grant the exemption.

The 12 individuals listed in this notice have requested renewal of their exemptions from the epilepsy and seizure disorders prohibition in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(8), in accordance with FMCSA procedures. Accordingly, FMCSA has evaluated these applications for renewal on their merits and decided to extend each exemption for a renewable 2-year period.

IV. Request for Comments

Interested parties or organizations possessing information that would show that any, or all, of these drivers are not currently achieving the statutory level of safety should immediately notify FMCSA. The Agency will evaluate any adverse evidence submitted and, if safety is being compromised or if continuation of the exemption would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), FMCSA will take immediate steps to revoke the exemption of a driver.

V. Basis for Renewing Exemptions

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), each of the 12 applicants have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption from the epilepsy and seizure disorders prohibition. The 12 drivers in this notice remain in good standing with the Agency, have maintained their medical monitoring and have not exhibited any medical issues that would compromise their ability to safely operate a CMV during the previous 2-year exemption period. In addition, the Agency has reviewed each applicant's certified driving record from their State Driver's Licensing Agency (SDLA). The information obtained from each applicant's driving record provides the Agency with details regarding any moving violations or reported crash data, which demonstrates whether the driver has a safe driving history and is an indicator of future driving performance. If the driving record revealed a crash, FMCSA requested and reviewed the related police reports and other relevant documents, such as the citation and conviction information. These factors provide an adequate basis for predicting each driver's ability to continue to safely operate a CMV in interstate commerce. Accordingly, FMCSA concludes that extending the exemption for each renewal applicant for a period of 2 years is likely to achieve a level of safety equivalent to the level of safety that would be achieved without the exemption.

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), the following 12 individuals have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption from the epilepsy and seizure disorders prohibition in the FMCSRs for interstate CMV drivers.

Eric Barnwell (MI)
Robert A. Clark (IN)
Gary Freeman (WI)
Aaron Gillette (SD)
Alex Hohman (PA)
Thomas Johnston (WI)
Douglas Kelbley (OH)
Jason Kirkham (WI)
Eric Langford (KY)
Brent Mapes (IL)
Pedro Martinez (TX)
Ronald Minor (IL)

The drivers were included in docket numbers FMCSA–2006–2585, FMCSA–2013–0106, FMCSA–2013–0108, FMCSA–2015–0117, FMCSA–2019–0028, FMCSA–2023–0038, or FMCSA–2023–0039. Their exemptions are applicable as of January 30, 2026, and will expire on January 30, 2028.

VI. Terms and Conditions

The exemptions are extended subject to the following conditions: each driver must (1) remain seizure-free, maintain a stable treatment, and report to FMCSA within 24 hours if they experience a seizure during the 2-year exemption period; (2) submit to FMCSA annual reports from their treating physicians attesting to the stability of treatment and that the driver has remained seizure-free; (3) undergo an annual medical examination by a certified medical examiner, as defined by 49 CFR 390.5T; (4) provide a copy of the annual medical certification to the employer for retention in the driver's qualification file, or keep a copy in their driver's qualification file if they are self-employed; (5) report to FMCSA the date, time, and location of any crashes, as defined in 49 CFR 390.5T, within 7 days of the crash; (6) report to FMCSA any citations and convictions for disqualifying offenses under 49 CFR parts 383 and 391 within 7 days of the citation and conviction; and (7) submit to FMCSA annual certified driving records from their SDLA. The driver must also have a copy of the exemption when driving, for presentation to a duly authorized Federal, State, or local law enforcement official. In addition, the driver must meet all the applicable commercial driver's license testing requirements. Each exemption will be valid for 2 years unless rescinded earlier by FMCSA. The exemption will be rescinded if: (1) the person fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the exemption; (2) the exemption has resulted in a lower level of safety than was maintained before it was granted; or (3) continuation of the exemption would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b).

VII. Preemption

During the period the exemption is in effect, no State shall enforce any law or regulation that conflicts with this exemption with respect to a person operating under the exemption.

VIII. Conclusion

Based on its evaluation of the 12 exemption renewal applications, FMCSA renews the exemptions of the aforementioned drivers from the epilepsy and seizure disorders prohibition in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(8). In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), and FMCSA's policy of issuing medical exemptions for a 2-year period to correspond with the medical certificate, each exemption will be valid for 2 years unless revoked earlier by FMCSA.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–01777 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

[1] Appendix A to Part 391, Title 49, available at *https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/part-391/appendix-Appendix* A to Part 391.

[2] ''Expert Panel Recommendations, Seizure Disorders and Commercial Motor Vehicle Driver Safety,'' Medical Expert Panel (Oct. 15, 2007), available at *https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/sites/fmcsa.dot.gov/files/2020-04/Seizure-Disorders-MEP-Recommendations-v2-prot%2010152007.pdf.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA–2013–0122; FMCSA–2015–0326; FMCSA–2016–0003; FMCSA–2017–0058; FMCSA–2019–0109; FMCSA–2019–0111; FMCSA–2021–0014; FMCSA–2023–0024; FMCSA–2023–0025]

Qualification of Drivers; Exemption Applications; Hearing

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of renewal of exemptions; request for comments.

SUMMARY: FMCSA announces its decision to renew exemptions for 19 individuals from the hearing requirement in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs) for interstate commercial motor vehicle (CMV) drivers. The exemptions enable these hard of hearing and deaf individuals to continue to operate CMVs in interstate commerce.

DATES: Each group of renewed exemptions were applicable on the dates stated in the discussions below and will expire on the dates provided below. Comments must be received on or before March 2, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Docket No. FMCSA–2013–0122, FMCSA–2015–0326, FMCSA–2016–0003, FMCSA–2017–0058, FMCSA–2019–0109, FMCSA–2019–0111, FMCSA–2021–0014, FMCSA–2023–0024, or FMCSA–2023–0025, as appropriate, using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *www.regulations.gov,* insert the docket number (FMCSA–2013–0122, FMCSA–2015–0326, FMCSA–2016–0003, FMCSA–2017–0058, FMCSA–2019–0109, FMCSA–2019–0111, FMCSA–2021–0014, FMCSA–2023–0024, or FMCSA–2023–0025 as appropriate) in the keyword box and click ''Search.'' Next, sort the results by ''Posted (Newer-Older),'' choose the first notice listed, and click on the ''Comment'' button. 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:* West Building Ground Floor, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.

To avoid duplication, please use only one of these four methods. See the ''Public Participation'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for instructions on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Christine A. Hydock, Chief, Medical Programs Division, FMCSA, DOT, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001, (202) 366–4001, *fmcsamedical@dot.gov.* Office hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. If you have questions regarding viewing or submitting material to the docket, contact Dockets Operations, (202) 366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Public Participation

A. Submitting Comments

If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this notice (FMCSA–2013–0122, FMCSA–2015–0326, FMCSA–2016–0003, FMCSA–2017–0058, FMCSA–2019–0109, FMCSA–2019–0111, FMCSA–2021–0014, FMCSA–2023–0024, or FMCSA–2023–0025), indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation. 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 that FMCSA can contact you if there are questions regarding your submission.

To submit your comment online, go to *www.regulations.gov,* insert the docket number (FMCSA–2013–0122, FMCSA–2015–0326, FMCSA–2016–0003, FMCSA–2017–0058, FMCSA–2019–0109, FMCSA–2019–0111, FMCSA–2021–0014, FMCSA–2023–0024, or FMCSA–2023–0025) in the keyword box and click ''Search.'' Next, sort the results by ''Posted (Newer-Older),'' choose the first notice listed, click the ''Comment'' button, and type your comment into the text box on the following screen. Choose whether you are submitting your comment as an individual or on behalf of a third party and then submit.

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. FMCSA will consider all comments and material received during the comment period.

B. Confidential Business Information (CBI)

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to the notice contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to the notice, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission that constitutes CBI as ''PROPIN'' to indicate it contains proprietary information. FMCSA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the Freedom of Information Act, and they will not be placed in the public docket of the notice. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Brian Dahlin, Chief, Regulatory Evaluation Division, Office of Policy, FMCSA, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001 or via email at *brian.g.dahlin@dot.gov.* At this time, you need not send a duplicate hardcopy of your electronic CBI submissions to FMCSA headquarters. Any comments FMCSA receives not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this notice.

C. Viewing Comments

To view comments, go to *www.regulations.gov.* Insert the docket number (FMCSA–2013–0122, FMCSA–2015–0326, FMCSA–2016–0003, FMCSA–2017–0058, FMCSA–2019–0109, FMCSA–2019–0111, FMCSA–2021–0014, FMCSA–2023–0024, or FMCSA–2023–0025) in the keyword box and click ''Search.'' Next, sort the results by ''Posted (Newer-Older),'' choose the first notice listed, and click ''Browse Comments.'' If you do not have access to the internet, you may view the docket online by visiting Dockets Operations on the ground floor of the DOT West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, 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.

D. Privacy Act

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(6), DOT solicits comments from the public on the exemption requests. 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 FDMS (Federal Docket Management System), which can be reviewed under the ''Department Wide System of Records Notices'' link at *https://www.transportation.gov/individuals/privacy/privacy-act-system-records-notices.* The comments are posted without edit and are searchable by the name of the submitter.

II. Legal Basis

FMCSA has authority under 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b) to grant exemptions from the FMCSRs. FMCSA must publish a notice of each exemption request in the **Federal Register** (49 CFR 381.315(a)). The Agency must provide the public an opportunity to inspect the information relevant to the application, including the applicant's safety analysis. The Agency must provide an opportunity for public comment on the request.

The Agency reviews the application, safety analyses, and public comments submitted and determines whether granting the exemption would likely achieve a level of safety equivalent to, or greater than, the level that would be achieved absent such exemption, pursuant to the standard set forth in 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(1). The Agency must publish its decision in the **Federal Register** (49 CFR 381.315(b)). If granted, the notice will identify the regulatory provision from which the applicant will be exempt, the effective period, and all terms and conditions of the exemption (49 CFR 381.315(c)(1)). If the exemption is denied, the notice will explain the reason for the denial (49 CFR 381.315(c)(2)). The exemption may be renewed (49 CFR 381.300(b)). FMCSA grants medical exemptions from the FMCSRs for a 2-year period to align with the maximum duration of a driver's medical certification.

III. Background

The physical qualification standard for drivers regarding hearing, found in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(11), states that a person is physically qualified to drive a CMV if that person first perceives a forced whispered voice in the better ear at not less than 5 feet with or without the use of a hearing aid or, if tested by use of an audiometric device, does not have an average hearing loss in the better ear greater than 40 decibels at 500 Hz, 1,000 Hz, and 2,000 Hz with or without a hearing aid when the audiometric device is calibrated to American National Standard (formerly ASA Standard) Z24.5—1951.

This standard was adopted in 1970 and was revised in 1971 to allow drivers to be qualified under this standard while wearing a hearing aid (35 FR 6458, 6463 (Apr. 22, 1970) and 36 FR 12857 (July 8, 1971)).

The 19 individuals listed in this notice have requested renewal of their exemptions from the hearing standard in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(11), in accordance with FMCSA procedures. Accordingly, FMCSA has evaluated these applications for renewal on their merits and decided to extend each exemption for a renewable 2-year period.

IV. Request for Comments

Interested parties or organizations possessing information that would otherwise show that any, or all, of these drivers are not currently achieving the statutory level of safety should immediately notify FMCSA. The Agency will evaluate any adverse evidence submitted and, if safety is being compromised or if continuation of the exemption would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), FMCSA will take immediate steps to revoke the exemption of a driver.

V. Basis for Renewing Exemptions

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), each of the 19 applicants have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption from the hearing requirement. The 19 drivers in this notice remain in good standing with the Agency. In addition, the Agency has reviewed each applicant's certified driving record from their State Driver's Licensing Agency (SDLA). The information obtained from each applicant's driving record provides the Agency with details regarding any moving violations or reported crash data, which demonstrates whether the driver has a safe driving history and is an indicator of future driving performance. If the driving record revealed a crash, FMCSA requested and reviewed the related police reports and other relevant documents, such as the citation and conviction information. These factors provide an adequate basis for predicting each driver's ability to continue to safely operate a CMV in interstate commerce. Accordingly, FMCSA concludes that extending the exemption for each of these drivers for a period of 2 years is likely to achieve a level of safety equivalent to the level that would be achieved without the exemption.

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), the following groups of drivers received renewed exemptions in the month of January and are discussed below.

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), the following nine individuals have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption from the hearing requirement in the FMCSRs for interstate CMV drivers:

Christopher Anderson (TX)
Joseph Bence (OH)
Christa Butner (NC)
Ryan King (NC)
John Mast (OH)
Willis Ryan (GA)
Barry Schmidt (CO)
Anthony Scott (AL)
Grover Vincent (TX)

The drivers were included in docket numbers FMCSA–2017–0058, FMCSA–2019–0109, FMCSA–2021–0014, FMCSA–2023–0024, or FMCSA–2023–0025. Their exemptions were applicable as of January 3, 2026, and will expire on January 3, 2028.

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), the following three individuals have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption from the hearing requirement in the FMCSRs for interstate CMV drivers:

Steven Andrews (FL); Jerry Doose (MN); and Donald Howton (AL).

The drivers were included in docket numbers FMCSA–2015–0326 or FMCSA–2017–0058. Their exemptions were applicable as of January 6, 2026, and will expire on January 6, 2028.

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), the following three individuals have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption from the hearing requirement in the FMCSRs for interstate CMV drivers:

Matthew Burgoyne (MN); Joshua Gelona (OK); and Eduardo Pedregal (TX).

The drivers were included in docket number FMCSA–2016–0003. Their exemptions were applicable as of January 8, 2026, and will expire on January 8, 2028.

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), the following two individuals have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption from the hearing requirement in the FMCSRs for interstate CMV drivers:

Chase Cooke (VA); and Douglas Gray (OR).

The drivers were included in docket numbers FMCSA–2013–0122 or FMCSA–2017–0058. Their exemptions were applicable as of January 14, 2026, and will expire on January 14, 2028.

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), the following two individuals have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption

from the hearing requirement in the FMCSRs for interstate CMV drivers:

Mario Alvarado (CA); and Herman Fleck (PA).

The drivers were included in docket numbers FMCSA–2017–0058 or FMCSA–2019–0111. Their exemptions were applicable as of January 21, 2026, and will expire on January 21, 2028.

VI. Terms and Conditions

The exemptions are extended subject to the following conditions: each driver (1) must report to FMCSA any crashes, as defined in 49 CFR 390.5T, within 7 days of the crash; (2) must report to FMCSA any citations and convictions for disqualifying offenses under 49 CFR parts 383 and 391, within 7 days of the citation and conviction; (3) must submit to FMCSA annual certified driving records from their SDLA; and (4) is prohibited from operating a motorcoach or bus with passengers in interstate commerce. The driver must also have a copy of the exemption when driving, for presentation to a duly authorized Federal, State, or local law enforcement official. In addition, the driver must meet all the applicable commercial driver's license testing requirements. Each exemption will be valid for 2 years unless rescinded earlier by FMCSA. The exemption will be rescinded if: (1) the person fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the exemption; (2) the exemption has resulted in a lower level of safety than was maintained before it was granted; or (3) continuation of the exemption would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b).

VII. Preemption

During the period the exemption is in effect, no State shall enforce any law or regulation that conflicts with this exemption with respect to a person operating under the exemption.

VIII. Conclusion

Based upon its evaluation of the 19 exemption renewal applications, FMCSA renews the exemptions of the above-named drivers from the hearing requirement in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(11). In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), and FMCSA's policy of issuing medical exemptions for a 2-year period to correspond with the medical certificate, each exemption will be valid for 2 years unless revoked earlier by FMCSA.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–01778 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of the Fiscal Service

Extension of a Currently Approved Information Collection: CMIA Annual Report and Direct Cost Claims

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Currently the Bureau of the Fiscal Service within the Department of the Treasury is soliciting comments concerning the CMIA Annual Report and Direct Cost Claims.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before March 30, 2026 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments and requests for additional information to Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Bruce A. Sharp, Room #4006–A, P.O. Box 1328, Parkersburg, WV 26106–1328, or *bruce.sharp@fiscal.treasury.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: CMIA Annual Report and Direct Cost Claims.

OMB Number: 1530–0066.

Form Number: None.

Abstract: States and Territories must report interest owed to and from the Federal government for major Federal assistance programs on an annual basis. The data is used by Treasury and other Federal agencies to verify State and Federal interest claims, to assess State and Federal cash management practices and to exchange amounts of interest owed.

Current Actions: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Type of Review: Regular.

Affected Public: Federal Government, State, Local or Tribal Government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 56.

Estimated Time per Respondent: Average 393.5 hours per state.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 22,036.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on: 1. Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; 2. the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; 3. ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; 4. 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; and 5. estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Dated: January 27, 2026.

Bruce A. Sharp,

Bureau PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–01760 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AS–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of the Fiscal Service

Extension of a Currently Approved Information Collection: Offering of U.S. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Company Tax and Loss Bonds

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Currently the Bureau of the Fiscal Service within the Department of the Treasury is soliciting comments concerning the Offering of U.S. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Company Tax and Loss Bonds.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before March 30, 2026 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments and requests for additional information to Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Bruce A. Sharp, Room #4006–A, P.O. Box 1328, Parkersburg, WV 26106–1328, or *bruce.sharp@fiscal.treasury.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Offering of U.S. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Company Tax and Loss Bonds.

OMB Number: 1530–0051.

Abstract: Chapter 31 of Title 31 of the United States Code authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe the terms and conditions, including the form, of United States Treasury bonds,

notes and bills. The information collected is essential to establish and maintain Tax and Loss Bond accounts (31 CFR part 343). This regulation governs issues, reissues and redemptions of Tax and Loss bonds. The information requested will be used to issue a Statement of Account to the entity, establish issue and maturity dates for the bonds, and provide electronic payment routing instructions for the proceeds.

Current Actions: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Type of Review: Regular.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 50.

Estimated Time Per Respondent: 15 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 13.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on: 1. Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; 2. the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; 3. ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; 4. 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; and 5. estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Dated: January 26, 2026.

Bruce A. Sharp,

Bureau PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–01728 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AS–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERA2)

AGENCY: Departmental Offices, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of Information Collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other federal agencies to comment on the proposed information collections listed below, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send comments regarding the burden estimate, or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Treasury PRA Clearance Officer, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 8100, Washington, DC 20220, or email at *PRA@treasury.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the submissions may be obtained from Spencer W. Clark by emailing *PRA@treasury.gov,* calling (202) 927–5331, or viewing the entire information collection request at *www.reginfo.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERA2) Final Quarterly Reports.

OMB Control Number: 1505–0270.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Description: The Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA2) program authorized by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (the ''Act''), Public Law 117–2, Title III, Subtitle B, Section 3201 of the Act provides $21.55 billion for the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) to make payments to Stated (defined to include the District of Columbia), U.S. Territories (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa), and certain local governments with more than 200,000 residents (collectively the ''eligible grantees'') to provide financial assistance and housing stability services to eligible households, and cover the costs for other affordable rental housing and eviction prevention activities for eligible households. ERA2 grantees are required to submit reports on their utilization of ERA2 award funds electronically via Treasury's Portal. These information collections permit Treasury to effectively monitor the ERA2 grantees' compliance with the requirements of the ERA2 award terms. The ERA2 Final Quarterly Reports are due to be submitted by all grantees no later than January 28, 2026. After the official submissions of the ERA2 Final Quarterly Reports, Treasury and others will use the information collection forms for on-going compliance monitoring purposes, such as case-by-case reviews and follow-up with individual grantees, and for standard recordkeeping.

Form: None.

Affected Public: State, Local, and Territorial Government recipients of ERA2 awards including those that either fail to submit timely ERA2 Final Quarterly Reports or who are requested to resubmit reports for corrections or additional information.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 70.

Frequency of Response: One Time.

Estimated Total Number of Annual Responses: 70.

Estimated Time per Response: Five hours per respondent (on average).

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 350 hours.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on: (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services required to provide information.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Kendra Young-Freeman,

Director of Housing Programs.

[FR Doc. 2026–01731 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AK–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0018]

Agency Information Collection Activity: Application for Accreditation as Service Organization Representative

AGENCY: Office of General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of General Counsel (OGC), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Federal agencies are

required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of a currently approved collection, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before March 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be submitted through *www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Program-Specific information: Jonathan Taylor, 202–461–7650, *Jonathan.Taylor2@va.gov.*

VA PRA information: Dorothy Glasgow, 202–461–1084, *VAPRA@va.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA of 1995, Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. This request for comment is being made pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA.

With respect to the following collection of information, OGC invites comments on: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of OGC's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of OGC'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 respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology.

Title: Application for Accreditation as Service Organization Representative.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0018. *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRASearch* (Once at this link, you can enter the OMB Control Number to find the historical versions of this Information Collection).

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: Service organizations are required to file an application with VA to establish eligibility for accreditation for representatives of that organization to represent benefit claimants before VA. VA Form 21 is completed by service organizations to establish accreditation for representatives and recertify the qualifications of accredited representatives.

Organizations requesting cancellation of a representative's accreditation based on misconduct, incompetence, or resignation to avoid cancellation of accreditation based upon misconduct or incompetence are required to inform VA of the specific reason for the cancellation request. VA will use the information collected to determine whether service organizations' representatives continue to meet regulatory eligibility requirements to ensure claimants have qualified representatives to assist in the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of their claims for benefits.

Affected Public: Individuals, not-for-profit institutions, and state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated Annual Burden: 1,010 hours (750 hours for new applicants, 250 hours for recertifications, and 10 hours for accreditation cancellation information responses).

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 13 minutes (15 minutes for new applicants, 10 minutes for recertifications, and 60 minutes for accreditation cancellation information responses).

Frequency of Response: One time.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 4,510 (3,000 new applicants, 1,500 recertifications, and 10 accreditation cancellation information responses).

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5901, 5902, 5904; 38 CFR 14.629, 14.633.)

Dorothy Glasgow,

Acting, VA PRA Clearance Officer, Office of Information Technology, Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–01782 Filed 1–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

FEDERAL REGISTER

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Part II

The President

Executive Order 14377—Addressing State and Local Failures To Rebuild Los Angeles After Wildfire Disasters

Executive Order 14378—Continuance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency Review Council

Federal Register
Vol. 91, No. 19
Thursday, January 29, 2026

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 14377 of January 23, 2026

Addressing State and Local Failures To Rebuild Los Angeles After Wildfire Disasters

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Purpose.* One year ago, the California State and Los Angeles city and county governments failed to contain wildfires that ravaged Los Angeles and consumed nearly 40,000 acres of homes and businesses. The State and local governments failed to engage in responsible forest management systems out of a misguided commitment to naturalist and climate policies, which increased the severity of the fires. They failed to maintain water distribution and reservoir systems so that these systems would be available and fully functional in case of emergency. They then failed to quickly communicate evacuation warnings and failed to act decisively or cohesively to contain the fire once it started burning. In fact, Mayor Karen Bass was not in Los Angeles to respond to the crisis because she was traveling abroad. This marked one of the greatest failures of elected political leadership in American history, from enabling the wildfires to failing to manage them, and it continues today with the abject failure to rebuild.

While the Biden Administration made big promises, debris removal did not actually begin until my Administration, through Executive Order 14181 of January 24, 2025 (Emergency Measures to Provide Water Resources in California and Improve Disaster Response in Certain Areas), initiated the fastest debris-removal operation in United States history. The Federal Government completed hazardous-materials sweeps and cleared over 9,500 properties of over 2.6 million tons of debris in just 6 months.

But since then, American families and small businesses affected by the wildfires have been forced to continue living in a nightmare of delay, uncertainty, and bureaucratic malaise as they remain displaced from their homes, often without a source of income, while State and local governments delay or prevent reconstruction by approving only a fraction of the permits needed to rebuild.

The Federal Government has approved numerous individual relief claims to provide financial support directly to owners of homes and businesses and help survivors repair, rebuild, return home, reopen their businesses, and restore their communities. But many homeowners and businesses have been unable to use these funds as they navigate overly burdensome, confusing, and inconsistent permitting requirements, duplicative permitting reviews, procedural bottlenecks, and administrative delays at the city, county, and State levels. Elected leaders have refused to take even the minimum action necessary to allow many of these survivors to move forward and rebuild their lives—the ultimate tragic failure of the State of California and City of Los Angeles to live up to their moral and legal obligations to their citizens. As a result, despite the Federal Government expeditiously clearing debris and doing its part to support survivors, the actions of State and local authorities have ensured that the vast majority of the tens of thousands of homes and businesses destroyed in the wildfires have not yet been rebuilt a year later.

In furtherance of the Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster for the State of California (FEMA–4856–DR), immediate and decisive Federal action is required to ensure that Federal disaster assistance is delivered and utilized

swiftly, effectively, and without obstruction by State and local governments, to accomplish the purposes for which it is allocated, as well as to support the American people who have been devastated by the Pacific Palisades and Eaton Canyon wildfires.

Sec. 2. *Policy.* It is the policy of my Administration that federally funded reconstruction projects for homes and businesses in the wildfire-impacted neighborhoods of the Pacific Palisades and Eaton Canyon areas proceed with the maximum speed consistent with public safety, and that Federal assistance not be frustrated by unnecessary, duplicative, or obstructive permitting requirements that prevent families and businesses from rebuilding.

Sec. 3. *Preempting State Permitting Obstacles.* (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary), acting through the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA) shall each consider promulgating regulations to advance the policies of this order. In particular, the Administrator of the SBA and the Secretary, through the Administrator of FEMA, shall consider promulgating regulations that:

(i) preempt State or local permitting processes, and other similar pre-approval requirements, that each agency has found to have unduly impeded the timely use of Federal emergency-relief funds by homeowners, businesses, or houses of worship in rebuilding such structures following a disaster; and

(ii) replace preempted State or local permitting regimes, or other similar pre-approval requirements, with a requirement that builders self-certify to a Federal designee from each agency that they have complied with all applicable substantive State and local health and safety standards with respect to the structure proposed to be rebuilt using Federal emergency-relief funds.

(b) The Secretary, through the Administrator of FEMA, and the Administrator of the SBA shall each publish proposed regulations under subsection (a) of this section, if any, within 30 days of the date of this order and final regulations within 90 days of the date of this order. Each agency head shall further consider whether notice and comment is unnecessary under 5 U.S.C. 553 or any other statute.

(c) The Secretary, through the Administrator of FEMA, shall continue to review all repairs and construction activities conducted under this order for compliance with applicable health, safety, and other substantive standards.

Sec. 4. *Expediting Federal Response.* (a) The Federal Government has already taken action to expedite administrative processes related to water delivery, as detailed in Executive Order 14181 of January 24, 2025 (Emergency Measures to Provide Water Resources in California and Improve Disaster Response in Certain Areas). In addition, the heads of relevant executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall seek to use all authorities available under Federal environmental, historic preservation, natural resource laws, or other similar laws, including the National Environmental Protection Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. 300101 *et seq.*), to expedite waivers, permits, reviews, consultations, or approvals with respect to homes, businesses, or other such structures proposed to be rebuilt using Federal emergency-relief funds that are required to facilitate Federal response and recovery actions that will advance the policy of this order, consistent with applicable law.

(b) The heads of relevant agencies shall take steps to ensure that the process for evaluating and issuing such waivers, permits, reviews, consultations, or approvals shall be limited to the minimum scope and duration required to expeditiously advance the policy of this order and implement Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs while ensuring public health and safety.

(c) The heads of relevant agencies shall each designate a senior official from their agency to ensure timely execution of these actions without delay.

Sec. 5. *Legislation.* Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Secretary, through the Administrator of FEMA, and the Administrator of the SBA, in consultation with the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and the White House Director of Legislative Affairs, shall submit to the President, through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, legislative proposals that enable FEMA and SBA to address situations in which States or local governments are not enabling timely recovery after disasters, including through appropriate regulation.

Sec. 6. *Accountability for Use of Taxpayer Dollars.* (a) The Secretary, through the Administrator of FEMA, shall:

(i) within 30 days of the date of this order, determine what amount, if any, of the nearly $3 billion in unspent Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding granted to California, which was awarded to mitigate hazards, including the threat of future wildfires to the citizens of California, was awarded arbitrarily, capriciously, or contrary to law; and

(ii) within 60 days of the date of this order, conduct a Federal audit of California's use of HMGP funding, including of whether funded projects were completed as approved and on time, whether projected risk reduction matched actual outcomes, and whether California used Federal funding in a way that demonstrably mitigated the impact of future wildfires on its citizens.

(b) Within 30 days of the completion of the audit described in subsection (a)(ii) of this section, the Secretary, through the Administrator of FEMA, shall make administrative determinations in light of the audit's findings and recommendations, and shall enforce such determinations by, where appropriate, imposing future grant conditions, initiating recoupment or recovery actions in accordance with applicable law, or deploying oversight and technical assistance to expedite the administration and use of HMGP funds for individuals, families, and small businesses, to implement this order.

Sec. 7. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise effect:

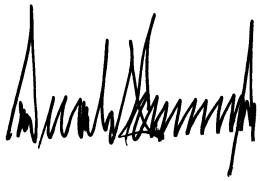
(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget related to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(d) The costs for publication of this order shall be borne by the Department of Homeland Security.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 23, 2026.

[FR Doc. 2026–01871
Filed 1–28–26; 11:15 am]
Billing code 4410–10–P

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Executive Order 14378 of January 23, 2026

Continuance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency Review Council

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and consistent with chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Federal Advisory Committee Act), it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. The Federal Emergency Management Agency Review Council, created by Executive Order 14180 of January 24, 2025 (Council to Assess the Federal Emergency Management Agency), is continued until March 25, 2026.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive Order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act that are applicable to the Federal Emergency Management Agency Review Council shall be performed by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in accordance with the regulations, guidelines, and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 3. This order shall be effective January 24, 2026.

Sec. 4. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

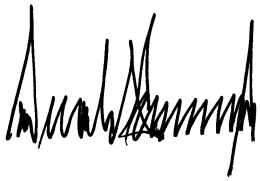
(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(d) The costs for publication of this order shall be borne by the Department of Homeland Security.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 23, 2026.

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