

intellectual property that is being licensed subject to 48 CFR part 970.

(o) Transactions related to projects carried out in cooperation with other agencies, federal, state, private, or foreign under the authority of section 301 of Public Law 102-377, Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1993, (42 U.S.C. 7278).

(p) Loan program fees established by the Director of the Loan Program Office for the loan program that are consistent with the requirements of section 1702 of Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended [42 U.S.C. 16512(h)], or other applicable statute or regulation.

(q) Intergovernmental Personnel Act details between DOE and non-federal organizations covered under 5 CFR part 334.

(r) Elemental mercury management and storage fees covered under section 5 of Public Law 110-414, Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6939f).

§ 1009.5 Special Pricing Activities.

(a) The activities described by this section are not subject to the general pricing policy described in § 1009.3(a). A DOE activity not identified in this section may also be exempt from § 1009.3(a) if special pricing is permitted by statute.

(b) Nuclear Material Removal Program. For high-income economy countries identified by the World Bank, NNSA's Office of Nuclear Material Removal and Elimination may negotiate cost-sharing arrangements at less than full cost, including charging a fee for acceptance of spent nuclear fuel and/or separated plutonium.

(c) Research Reactor Infrastructure Program.

(1) Under this program, the Department is permitted to provide, at no charge, support and other services to participating domestic research reactors. These support activities include, but are not limited to, the supply of nuclear fuel and disposal of DOE-owned spent nuclear fuel.

(2) When reactor operations support both the DOE research and development mission and other commercial applications, the reactor operators shall pay a share of the full cost of DOE support that is proportional to use of the reactor for commercial purposes.

(d) Museums and Exhibits. Unless there is specific authority to collect admission fees, visitors to DOE museums and exhibits may not be charged for admission.

(e) Departmental User Facilities-

(1) Non-Proprietary Research.

(i) Access to non-NNSA user facilities will be authorized at no charge for non-

proprietary research that is approved by laboratory management, usually with the advice of a technical advisory committee.

(ii) At the discretion of the facility manager, a user engaged in non-proprietary research at a user facility should be charged for incremental costs incurred over and above normal facility costs, such as, operating the facility outside of the normal operating mode or schedule; unusual security, safety, or technical arrangements; and consumables.

(iii) Research and work at a NNSA laboratory is charged on a cost-reimbursable basis per section 3264 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2464). Pricing for non-Proprietary Research at an NNSA laboratory must be charged a fee that realizes full cost recovery as defined in § 1009.3 of this part.

(2) Proprietary Research.

(i) A user engaged in proprietary research at a user facility must be charged a fee that realizes full cost recovery.

(ii) During the build-out period (start-up) of a new user facility, a user engaged in proprietary research at the facility may be charged a modified annual rate that is equivalent to the estimated full cost recovery rate for the facility when it operates at its planned practical capacity.

(iii) A user engaged in proprietary research must be charged for all incremental costs incurred over and above normal use of the facility, which may include the costs of operating the facility outside of the normal operating mode or schedule; unusual security, safety, or technical arrangements; and consumables.

(f) Royalties for DOE-Owned Intellectual Property. Royalty rates and other licensing fees are negotiated between DOE and the licensee. The setting of royalty rates and other licensing fees is not based on the cost of developing the technology. Royalty rates and other licensing fees shall be stipulated in the DOE licensing agreement and approved as part of the licensing agreement.

§ 1009.6 Dissemination of prices and charges.

(a) Pricing information for specific materials, goods and services is available from the DOE facility or office providing the material, good, or service, or from the responsible DOE Federal program office. When the price represents the full cost of services not yet provided or materials not yet fabricated or procured, the Department can provide only an estimate of costs

and cannot provide a fixed price for the material or service requested.

(b) If the appropriate office cannot be determined, inquiries regarding the appropriate contact office should be addressed to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585. [FR Doc. 2026-03159 Filed 2-17-26; 8:45 am]

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ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD

36 CFR Part 1196

[Docket No. ATBCB-2026-0001]

RIN 3014-AA50

Accessibility Standards for Universal Changing Stations

AGENCY: Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board) is issuing this Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) to begin the process of establishing accessible design standards for universal changing tables and standards on the privacy, accessibility, and sanitation equipment of the room in which a universal changing table is located, pursuant to the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024. The Access Board seeks public comment on its proposed approach to accessibility standards for these facilities to inform a future rulemaking establishing such standards.

DATES: Submit comments by April 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number (ATBCB-2026-0001), by any of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <https://regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- **Email:** docket@access-board.gov. Include docket number ATBCB-2026-0001 in the subject line of the message.

- **Mail:** Office of Technical and Information Services, U.S. Access Board, 1331 F Street NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20004-1111.

Instructions: All submissions must include the docket number (ATBCB-2026-0001) for this regulatory action. All comments received will be posted without change to www.regulations.gov.

including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket, to read background documents or public comments received, go to: <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/ATBCB-2026-0001>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Technical information: Josh Schorr, (202) 272-0029, schorr@access-board.gov. *Legal information:* Wendy Marshall, (202) 272-0043, marshall@access-board.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Legal Authority

The FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 (“FAA Reauthorization Act” or “Act”) directs the United States Access Board (“Access Board” or “Board”) to establish comprehensive accessible design standards for universal changing tables and standards on the privacy, accessibility, and sanitation equipment of the room in which such tables are located, required to be installed, or maintained. *See* 49 U.S.C. 47107(y). As stated in the Act, these standards are to be used by sponsors of medium and large hub airports that are seeking airport development project grants. *Id.* Beginning in fiscal year 2030, medium and large hub airport applicants for these grants must provide written assurance that they will install or maintain at least 1 private single room with a universal changing station in each passenger terminal building of the airport.¹ *Id.* The Access Board thus issues this ANPRM to solicit information to aid in the development of these statutorily required standards.

II. Explanation of Universal Changing Tables

A universal changing table (also known as an “adult changing table”) is a table on which an individual with a disability receives assistance from a caregiver with toileting. Such assistance may include activities such as changing incontinence garments or other dressings, colostomy bags, or catheters or assistance with other personal care or medical needs. Universal changing tables are used by individuals with a range of disabilities and medical conditions. These individuals may be wheelchair users, older adults, or children, teens, or adults with

¹ As this scoping for universal changing tables is specified in the statute, the Access Board does not intend to issue scoping in its regulation. The rulemaking contemplated in this ANPRM would be limited to providing technical accessibility standards for the universal changing tables required by the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 and would not seek to require universal changing tables in other places or circumstances.

developmental disabilities, among others. Universal changing tables are larger and sturdier than baby changing stations and are designed to promote dignity and privacy for individuals who need assistance with personal care. They also provide a safer and easier way for caregivers to provide assistance with toileting and dressing. In the absence of a universal changing table, individuals with disabilities will often have to lie on the floor of a bathroom to receive assistance. Beyond the dignity and hygiene issues lying on a floor presents, it can also prove difficult and dangerous for caregivers to help individuals transfer between their wheelchairs and the floor. This scenario risks injury to both individuals with disabilities and caregivers.

III. Relevant Existing Accessibility Standards

A. Federal Accessibility Standards

The Access Board issues and maintains accessibility guidelines for the built environment under the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Architectural Barriers Act (ADA and ABA Accessibility Guidelines), which provide the technical basis for enforceable standards issued under the ADA by the Department of Justice and the Department of Transportation, and under the ABA by four standard-setting agencies.² *See* 36 CFR part 1191. These guidelines, which were last revised in 2004, do not contain specific requirements for adult changing tables; however, they do specify accessibility requirements for toilet rooms, toilet compartments, lavatories, sinks, and work surfaces. 36 CFR part 1191, Appendix A, 603, 604, 606, and 902. These existing provisions would be applicable to elements of an airport toilet room that includes a universal changing table to the extent that Title II of the ADA (state and local government facilities) and the ABA (applicable to some nonfederal facilities constructed with certain federal funds) apply to the facility.

B. Industry Standards

An existing industry standard addresses universal changing tables: section 613 of the International Code

² Under the ABA, the Department of Defense and the U.S. Postal Service issue accessibility standards for their own facilities and the Department of Housing and Urban Development issues accessibility standards for residential structures subject to the ABA. 42 U.S.C. 4153–4154a. All other facilities subject to the ABA, including any airports that may be subject to the ABA as a result of certain federal construction funds, must comply with accessibility standards set by the General Services Administration. 42 U.S.C. 4152.

Council (ICC) A117.1–2017 with Supplement 1. The Access Board participated in the development of this American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved American National Standard (ANS), which was incorporated into the International Building Code in 2024.³ A117.1–2017 with Supplement 1: Standard for Accessible and Useable Buildings and Facilities (ICC 2024). This standard is publicly available on the ICC website: <https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/ICCA117.12017P7/icc-a117-1-2017-with-supplement-1-standard-for-accessible-and-useable-buildings-and-facilities>. The Access Board encourages the public to review this standard.

The working group that developed the universal changing table requirements for this industry standard was comprised of 11 committee members and 12 volunteers, including a representative from the Access Board. The working group, which included balanced interest groups of manufacturers and disability advocates, met every two weeks for approximately nine months to develop these specifications. In developing the standards, the working group reviewed state laws that were then in process in 12 U.S. states and 1 Canadian province, as well as information on existing available tables from various manufacturers. The group also considered recommendations from the care industries and caregivers on how they needed to operate around the tables. These specifications went through the hearing, public comment, and review process prior to ANSI approval.

Section 613 of ICC A117.1–2017 with Supplement 1 provides specific technical criteria for adult changing tables and the rooms in which they are located. Section 613.4 states criteria for the changing surface itself, including size, weight capacity, height adjustability, maneuvering clearances, and side rails. Sections 613.2 and 613.3 address the room configuration and other required elements in the room where the changing table is located.

III. Proposed Approach to the NPRM and Questions for Public Comment

The FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 requires the Access Board to issue accessible design standards for universal changing tables, as well as standards on the privacy, accessibility, and sanitation equipment of the room in

³ ANSI is a private, non-profit organization that administers and coordinates the U.S. voluntary standards and conformity assessment system. ANSI is the official U.S. representative to the International Organization for Standardization.

which they are located. 49 U.S.C. 47107(y). Below, the Access Board summarizes possible approaches to the structure of each set of standards and requests public comment on these approaches.

A. Standards for Universal Changing Tables

The Access Board is considering an approach to the universal changing table standard that would incorporate by reference section 613.4 of ICC A117.1–2017 with Supplement 1, which is the portion of the existing industry standard that provides technical criteria for the surface of an adult changing table. As noted above, the Access Board participated in the development of this industry standard. The Access Board could incorporate the industry standard into its regulation with or without modifications.

Alternatively, the Access Board could develop its own standard, drawing from the current ADA and ABA Accessibility Guidelines, 36 CFR part 1191, as well as its Accessibility Standards for Medical Diagnostic Equipment (MDE Standards), 36 CFR part 1195, to establish criteria for the size, capacity, height adjustability, maneuvering clearances, and side rails. While these existing guidelines and standards do not directly address universal changing tables, the criteria for maneuvering clearances, size, capacity, side rails, and height adjustability could be derived from them.

Use of the MDE Standards would result in different technical requirements than those specified in section 613.4 of ICC A117.1–2017. For example, the MDE Standards require a transfer surface that is height-adjustable from 17 inches to 25 inches with at least 4 additional transfer positions located between the low and high transfer positions, separated by 1 inch. 36 CFR 1195, Appendix, M301. Section 613.4.3 of ICC A117.1–2017 requires that the changing surface be adjustable “at various heights” from 17 inches to 38 inches but does not specify requirements for incremental heights. Standards for universal changing tables derived from ADA and ABA Accessibility Guidelines and MDE standards would take into consideration unique characteristics of a changing table and thus may differ from existing requirements for other types of elements and equipment.

Question 1: Is the better approach to incorporate the industry standard, section 613.4 of ICC A117.1–2017 with Supplement 1, by reference or to develop an original standard derived

from existing federal accessibility standards? Please explain.

Question 2: Were the Access Board to incorporate by reference section 613.4 of ICC A117.1–2017 with Supplement 1, are there any provisions that should be modified or added?

Question 3: As described above, existing federal and industry standards diverge with respect to the height range and intermittent heights of the table surface. The Board is seeking to accommodate the widest range of individuals with disabilities who need to transfer onto and from universal changing tables, as well as caregivers of different heights who must accomplish the tasks without additional assistance. The Board is thus considering requiring the height of this surface to be continuously adjustable within a specified range, which is different than the existing federal and industry standards. The Access Board seeks public comment on the best approach to height adjustability and the optimal range.

Question 4: Please provide information about height adjustability of universal changing tables currently available on the market, and whether existing models are continuously adjustable.

Question 5: For sanitation, should the Access Board require that the universal changing table have a non-porous surface?

Question 6: What other specifications not addressed above, if any, should be required?

B. Standards for the Rooms in Which Universal Changing Tables Are Located

In addition to comprehensive accessible design standards for universal changing tables, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 also directs the Access Board to establish standards on the privacy, accessibility, and sanitation equipment of the rooms in which they are located. The Access Board’s likely approach for these standards would be first to draw on its ADA and ABA Accessibility Guidelines, 36 CFR part 1191, which address accessibility of elements of toilet and bathing rooms, including lavatories and sinks, operable parts, doors, turning space, reach ranges, and clear floor or ground space. The Board would likely require that rooms where universal changing tables are located contain certain accessible elements that are needed for assisted toileting. Such elements to be considered by the Board might include a toilet, a sink, a soap dispenser, a hand towel dispenser, a waste receptacle, a coat hook, a bench or seating space, or a counter.

Question 7: What elements that are essential for assisted toileting should be required in the room where a universal changing table is located? Please provide specific information as to the purpose of each recommended element.

In the alternative, the Board could reference A117.1–2017, Section 613.2.1 which requires specific components to be provided in a room with a universal changing table that contains one water closet and one lavatory. This includes soap dispensers, hand towel dispensers, coat hooks, waste receptacles, and signage all in compliance with A117.1–2017.

Question 8: Should the Access Board incorporate by reference A117.1–2017, Section 613.2.1 instead of creating its own standard based on existing Federal accessibility guidelines? If so, should the Access Board include any additional requirements that go beyond the referenced standard?

Question 9: The sanitation equipment required by ICC A117.1–2017 with Supplement 1 includes a sink and a soap dispenser. What other types of sanitation equipment, if any, should be required?

Question 10: With respect to privacy of the room, the Access Board will likely include a requirement that the door to the room be lockable from the inside. What other specifications for privacy, if any, should be required?

C. Costs of Providing Universal Changing Tables Required by the FAA Reauthorization Act

To aid in the preparation of a preliminary regulatory impact analysis, the Access Board has the following additional questions concerning the costs of providing universal changing tables in affected airports.

Question 11: The Access Board seeks public comment on the costs associated with the provision of a universal changing table and room where the table is located. The Board especially appreciates information about actual costs incurred in the installation of these facilities.

Question 12: The Access Board seeks information regarding the number of medium and large hub airports that would be applying for airport development grants beginning in 2030, and thus subject to 49 U.S.C. 47107(y); the number of terminal buildings at such airports; and the number of airports and/or terminal buildings where universal changing tables are already provided.

Approved by vote of the Access Board on January 28, 2026.
Christopher Kuczynski,
General Counsel.
 [FR Doc. 2026-03199 Filed 2-17-26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8150-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 118

[EPA-HQ-OLEM-2025-1707; FRL-7881.2-01-OLEM]

RIN 2050-AH41

Clean Water Act Hazardous Substance Facility Response Plans; Amendment Reconsideration

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Advanced notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is publishing an advance notice of proposed rulemaking to seek feedback on reconsidering Clean Water Act Hazardous Substance Facility Response Plans regulations that were published in the **Federal Register** on March 28, 2024. This advanced notice of proposed rulemaking seeks feedback on potential amendments to address implementation challenges and clarify requirements from the 2024 final rule. Any resulting proposed amendments will align with Administration priorities and would prioritize opportunities to address regulatory burden while maintaining planning requirements to protect human health and the environment when responding to Clean Water Act Hazardous Substance worst case discharges.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before March 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OLEM-2025-1707, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov/> (our preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail:* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center, Office of Land and Emergency Management Docket, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460.

• *Hand Delivery or Courier:* EPA Docket Center, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004. The Docket Center's hours of operations are 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Monday–Friday (except Federal Holidays).

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. for this rulemaking. Comments received may be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov/>, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the “Public Participation” heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Rebecca Broussard, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Office of Land and Emergency Management, Mail Code 5104A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 566-0121; email: torres-rosa.christie@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Acronyms and abbreviations

EPA uses multiple acronyms and terms in this preamble. While this list may not be exhaustive, to ease the reading of this preamble and for reference purposes, the EPA defines the following terms and acronyms here:

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANPRM	Advanced Notice of Rulemaking
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FRP	Facility Response Plan
HS	Hazardous Substance
PWS	Public Water Systems
QI	Qualified Individual
RA	Regional Administrator
RQ	Reportable quantities

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I. Public Participation

A. Written Comments

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OLEM-2025-1707 at <https://www.regulations.gov> (our preferred method), or the other methods identified in the **ADDRESSES** section. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the docket. EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit to EPA's docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), Proprietary Business Information (PBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. [insert alternate language about the submission of CBI or PBI directly to the Program Office, if applicable.] 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). Please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets> for additional submission methods; the full EPA public comment policy; information about CBI, PBI, or multimedia submissions; and general guidance on making effective comments.}

II. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

A list of NAICS codes at the three-digit level that could be affected by requirements established under Clean Water Act (CWA) section 311(j)(5), as applicable, is provided in table 1.

TABLE 1—SECTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED RULE

NAICS	NAICS description
111	Crop Production.
112	Animal Production and Aquaculture.
115	Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry.
211	Oil and Gas Extraction.
212	Mining (except Oil and Gas).
213	Support Activities for Mining.