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Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 10185 of April 20, 2021

Death of Walter Mondale

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Today, our Nation mourns the loss of one of our Nation's most dedicated patriots and public servants. Walter Frederick ''Fritz'' Mondale served the people of Minnesota as their Attorney General from 1960–1964, as a United States Senator from 1964–1976, as Vice President of the United States from 1977–1981, and as the United States Ambassador to Japan from 1993–1996.

As Minnesota's Attorney General, he drew national attention in a landmark case before the U.S. Supreme Court that established that indigent criminal defendants have the right to legal counsel.

As a Senator, he was instrumental in the passage of The Fair Housing Act to combat racial discrimination in housing, Title IX to provide more opportunities for women, and numerous laws to protect our environment.

Walter Mondale defined the modern vice presidency, elevating the position into a true partnership with the President. As Vice President, he helped lay the groundwork for the 1978 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, the Panama Canal Treaty, and nuclear arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

As the 1984 Democratic nominee for President, he made history when he became the first Presidential nominee of either party to select a woman as his running mate.

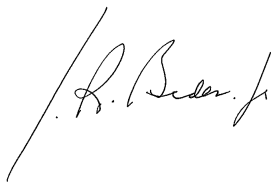
In continuing his service as the United States Ambassador to Japan, he became the voice and face of America to that important ally.

For nearly 60 years he had a remarkable partnership with his wife Joan, a devoted advocate for the arts, who passed away in 2014. We mourned when he lost his daughter Eleanor in 2011 and today our Nation's sympathies lie with his sons Ted and William and his six grandchildren.

On a wall at the Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia, there is a quote from Walter Mondale. It reads, ''We told the truth. We obeyed the law. We kept the peace.'' Walter Mondale did all that and more.

As a mark of respect for Walter Mondale and his life of service to our Nation, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 7 of title 4, United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff at the White House and on all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until sunset, on the day of interment. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same period at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-fifth.



[FR Doc. 2021–08655
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Rules and Regulations

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2020–0587; Product Identifier 2020–NM–086–AD; Amendment 39–21506; AD 2021–08–12]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all The Boeing Company Model 737–100, –200, –200C, –300, –400, and –500 series airplanes. This AD was prompted by crack indications found in the lower aft wing skin bolt holes where the flap tracks attach to the track support fitting. This AD requires repetitive inspections for cracking of the left and right wing, lower aft wing skin aft edge, at certain flap track locations, and applicable on-condition actions. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective May 28, 2021.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of May 28, 2021.

ADDRESSES: For Boeing service information identified in this final rule, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; internet *https://www.myboeingfleet.com.*

For Aviation Partners Boeing service information identified in this final rule, contact Aviation Partners Boeing, 2811 South 102nd St., Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98168; phone: 206–830–7699; fax: 206–767–0535; email: *leng@aviationpartners.com;* internet: *http://www.aviationpartnersboeing.com.*

You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2020–0587.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2020–0587; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wayne Ha, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Section, FAA, Los Angeles ACO Branch, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712–4137; phone: 562–627–5238; fax: 562–627–5210; email: *wayne.ha@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all The Boeing Company Model 737–100, –200, –200C, –300, –400, and –500 series airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on July 28, 2020 (85 FR 45355). The NPRM was prompted by crack indications found in the lower aft wing skin bolt holes where the flap tracks attach to the track support fitting.

The FAA issued a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all The Boeing Company Model 737–100, –200, –200C, –300, –400, and –500 series airplanes. The SNPRM published in the **Federal Register** on January 21, 2021 (86 FR 6276). The SNPRM was prompted by a determination that the compliance time should be reduced for airplanes on which Aviation Partners Boeing (APB) blended winglets have been installed using supplemental type certificate (STC) ST01219SE. The SNPRM proposed to require repetitive inspections for cracking of the left and right wing, lower aft wing skin aft edge, at certain flap track locations, and applicable on-condition actions. The FAA is issuing this AD to address undetected cracking in the lower wing skin, which could result in the inability of the structure to carry limit load, and adversely affect the structural integrity of the airplane.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received no comments on the SNPRM or on the determination of the cost to the public.

Conclusion

The FAA reviewed the relevant data and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the SNPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 737–57A1349 RB, dated April 14, 2020, and Aviation Partners Boeing Alert Service Bulletin AP737C–57–003, dated July 28, 2020. The service information describes procedures for repetitive high frequency eddy current inspections for cracking of the left and right wing, lower aft wing skin aft edge, at flap track numbers 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 attachment location and applicable on-condition actions. On-condition actions include repairing any cracking found. These documents are distinct since they apply to different airplane models in different configurations.

This service information is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 141 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
HFEC inspections.	7 work-hours × $85 per hour = $595 per inspection cycle.	$0	$595 per inspection cycle	$83,895 per inspection cycle.

The FAA has received no definitive data that would enable providing cost estimates for the on-condition actions specified in this AD.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. 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.

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements. Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect 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.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this AD:

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(3) Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

2021–08–12 The Boeing Company: Amendment 39–21506; Docket No. FAA–2020–0587; Product Identifier 2020–NM–086–AD.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective May 28, 2021.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 737–100, –200, –200C, –300, –400, and –500 series airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 57, Wings.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by crack indications found in the lower aft wing skin bolt holes where the flap tracks attach to the track support fitting. The FAA is issuing this AD to address undetected cracking in the lower wing skin, which could result in the inability of the structure to carry limit load, and adversely affect the structural integrity of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Required Actions

(1) For all airplanes except those identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this AD, except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD, at the applicable times specified in the ''Compliance'' paragraph in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 737–57A1349 RB, dated April 14, 2020, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 737–57A1349 RB, dated April 14, 2020.

(2) For airplanes on which Aviation Partners Boeing blended winglets are installed using supplemental type certificate (STC) ST01219SE: Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD, at the applicable time in the ''Compliance'' paragraph in Aviation Partners Boeing Alert Service Bulletin AP737C–57–003, dated July 28, 2020, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 737–57A1349 RB, dated April 14, 2020.

Note 1 to paragraph (g): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 737–57A1349, dated April 14, 2020, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 737–57A1349 RB, dated April 14, 2020.

(h) Exceptions to Service Information Specifications

(1) Where Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 737–57A1349 RB, dated April 14, 2020, uses the phrase ''the original issue date of Requirements Bulletin 737–57A1349 RB,'' this AD requires using ''the effective date of this AD.''

(2) Where Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 737–57A1349 RB, dated April 14, 2020, specifies contacting Boeing for repair instructions: This AD requires doing the repair and applicable on-condition actions before further flight using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (i) of this AD.

(3) For airplanes identified as Group 1 in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 737–57A1349 RB, dated April 14, 2020: Within 120 days after the effective date of this AD, do actions to correct the unsafe condition using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (i) of this AD.

(4) Where Aviation Partners Boeing Alert Service Bulletin AP737C–57–003, dated July 28, 2020, uses the phrase ''the original issue date of this service bulletin,'' this AD requires using ''the effective date of this AD.''

(5) Where Aviation Partners Boeing Alert Service Bulletin AP737C–57–003, dated July 28, 2020, specifies contacting Boeing for repair instructions: This AD requires doing the repair and applicable on-condition actions before further flight using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (i) of this AD.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Los Angeles ACO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to the attention of

the person identified in paragraph (j)(1) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: *9-ANM-LAACO-AMOC-Requests@faa.gov.*

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by The Boeing Company Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, Los Angeles ACO Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(j) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Wayne Ha, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Section, FAA, Los Angeles ACO Branch, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712–4137; phone: 562–627–5238; fax: 562–627–5210; email: *wayne.ha@faa.gov.*

(2) Service information identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference is available at the addresses specified in paragraphs (k)(3) and (5) of this AD.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the service information listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this service information as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 737–57A1349 RB, dated April 14, 2020.

(ii) Aviation Partners Boeing Alert Service Bulletin AP737C–57–003, dated July 28, 2020.

(3) For Boeing service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; internet *https://www.myboeingfleet.com.*

(4) For Aviation Partners Boeing service information identified in this AD, contact Aviation Partners Boeing, 2811 South 102nd St., Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98168; phone: 206–830–7699; fax: 206–767–0535; email: *leng@aviationpartners.com;* internet: *http://www.aviationpartnersboeing.com.*

(5) You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

(6) You may view this service information that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email *fedreg.legal@nara.gov,* or go to: *https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.*

Issued on April 5, 2021.

Lance T. Gant,

Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–08508 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2021–0311; Project Identifier MCAI–2021–00244–E; Amendment 39–21517; AD 2021–09–04]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Austro Engine GmbH Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Austro Engine GmbH E4 and E4P model diesel piston engines. This AD was prompted by reports of an oil pump blockage on E4 model diesel piston engines. This AD requires replacing a certain oil pump as well as the oil filter and engine oil. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective May 10, 2021.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of May 10, 2021.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by June 7, 2021.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this final rule, contact Austro Engine GmbH, Rudolf-Diesel-Strasse 11, 2700 Weiner Neustadt, Austria; phone: +43 2622 23000 2525; website: *www.austroengine.at.* You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (781) 238–7759. It is also available at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2021–0311.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2021–0311; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations is listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wego Wang, Aviation Safety Engineer, ECO Branch, FAA, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803; phone: (781) 238–7134; fax: (781) 238–7199; email: *wego.wang@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Community, issued EASA Emergency AD 2021–0055–E, dated February 25, 2021. EASA Emergency AD 2021–0055–E was revised by EASA AD 2021–0055R1, dated March 10, 2021. EASA AD 2021–0055R1 was superseded by EASA AD 2021–0094, dated March 31, 2021 (referred to after this as ''the MCAI''), to address the unsafe condition on these products. The MCAI states:

> Occurrences were reported of oil pump blockage on E4–A and E4–B engines. Subsequent investigation determined that the blockage was caused by oil contamination with casting sand from the production process of oil pump P/N E4A–50–000–BHY. A blocked oil pump causes failure of the engine lubrication system. The root cause was found in the sand casted oil pump housing cleaning process, which was not properly performed.
>
> This condition, if not corrected, could lead to engine in-flight shut-down with consequent forced landing, possibly resulting in damage to the aeroplane and injury to occupants.
>
> To address this potential unsafe condition, Austro Engine published the SB at original issue (later revised to add affected part s/n) to provide instructions to replace the affected oil pumps, and EASA issued AD 2021–0055–E to require replacement of affected parts, and replacement of the oil and filter.

Subsequently, [EASA] AD 2021–0055R1 was issued to refer to the SB at Revision 2, where certain engines were removed from the applicability. The SB at Revision 2 also expanded the list of affected part s/n, but without impact on [EASA] AD compliance, as all added s/n were still in stock and would not be delivered to operators anymore. Since that [EASA] AD was issued, it was determined that affected parts are installed on additional engines, and Austro Engine published the SB at Revision 3 to correct the list of affected engine s/n. An additional oil pump replacement option was introduced with SB Revision 4 (with no further change to the list of affected engines/parts).

For the reason described above, this [EASA] AD retains the requirements of EASA AD 2021–0055R1, which is superseded, and refers to the SB at Revision 4 (including the additional engine s/n and the new oil pump replacement option). This [EASA] AD also expands the Applicability to include all engines where the affected part is eligible for installation, and prohibits (re)installation of an affected part on all engines.

You may obtain further information by examining the MCAI in the AD docket at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2021–0311.

FAA's Determination

This product has been approved by EASA and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to our bilateral agreement with the European Community, EASA has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI and service information. The FAA is issuing this AD because the agency evaluated all the relevant information provided by EASA and determined the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Austro Engine GmbH Mandatory Service Bulletin No. MSB–E4–030/4, Revision No. 4, dated March 30, 2021 (the MSB). This service information specifies procedures for replacing the affected oil pumps installed on E4 and E4P model diesel piston engines. This service information also specifies procedures for replacing the oil filter and engine oil installed on these engines. In addition, this service information identifies the applicable serial numbers (S/Ns) of affected E4 and E4P model diesel piston engines, the affected oil pumps requiring replacement, and an additional oil pump replacement option. This service information is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

AD Requirements

This AD requires removing the affected oil pump from service and replacing it with a part eligible for installation. This AD also requires replacing the oil filter and engine oil.

Differences Between the AD and the MCAI or Service Information

The MSB specifies that the removed oil pump must be returned to Austro Engine GmbH. The MSB specifies that information, including the engine flight hours (FHs) recorded at the time of the oil pump replacement, must be sent to Austro Engine GmbH. This AD does not mandate sending the removed oil pump or information, including the engine flight hours recorded at the time of oil pump replacement, to Austro Engine GmbH.

The MSB also specifies that for all engines with 10 FHs or less, to replace the affected oil pump, oil filter, and engine oil before the next flight. Whereas, this AD requires, for Group 1 and Group 2 engines with 10 FHs or less, replacement of the affected oil pump, oil filter, and engine oil within 30 days, before accumulating 10 FHs, or during the next scheduled maintenance, whichever occurs first after the effective date of this AD.

Interim Action

The FAA considers this AD an interim action. If final action is later identified, the FAA might consider further rulemaking.

Justification for Immediate Adoption and Determination of the Effective Date

Section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*) authorizes agencies to dispense with notice and comment procedures for rules when the agency, for ''good cause,'' finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under this section, an agency, upon finding good cause, may issue a final rule without providing notice and seeking comment prior to issuance. Further, section 553(d) of the APA authorizes agencies to make rules effective in less than thirty days, upon a finding of good cause.

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD without providing an opportunity for public comments prior to adoption. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies foregoing notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule. The FAA received reports of an oil pump blockage on the E4, configured as E4–A and E4–B, model diesel piston engines. The manufacturer subsequently determined that the blockage was caused by oil contamination with casting sand from the production process of the oil pump. Austro Engine issued service information providing instructions for replacement of a certain oil pump, oil filter, and engine oil installed on E4 and E4P model diesel piston engines.

A blocked oil pump can result in failure of the engine lubrication system, resulting in failure of the engine, in-flight shutdown, and loss of the airplane. The FAA considers a blocked oil pump to be an urgent safety issue that requires immediate action to avoid loss of the airplane. Accordingly, notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B). In addition, the FAA finds that good cause exists pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d) for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days, for the same reasons the FAA found good cause to forego notice and comment.

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written data, views, or arguments about this final rule. Send your comments to an address listed under **ADDRESSES**. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2021–0311 and Project Identifier MCAI–2021–00244–E'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the final rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this final rule because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the following paragraph, and other information as described in 14 CFR 11.35, the FAA will post all comments received, without change, to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this final rule.

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this AD contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private,

that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this AD, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this AD. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Wego Wang, Aviation Safety Engineer, ECO Branch, FAA, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) do not apply when an agency finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 to adopt a rule without prior notice and comment. Because FAA has determined that it has good cause to adopt this rule without prior notice and comment, RFA analysis is not required.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 55 engines installed on airplanes of U.S. registry.

The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Remove and replace the oil pump, oil filter, and engine oil.	16 work-hours × $85 per hour = $1,360.	$1,488	$1,360	$74,800

The FAA has included all known costs in its cost estimate. According to the manufacturer, however, some of the costs of this AD may be covered under warranty, thereby reducing the cost impact on affected operators.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. 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.

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements. Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect 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.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this AD:

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866, and

(2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

2021–09–04 Austro Engine GmbH: Amendment 39–21517; Docket No. FAA–2021–0311; Project Identifier MCAI–2021–00244–E.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective May 10, 2021.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Austro Engine GmbH E4 and E4P model diesel piston engines.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 8550, Reciprocating Engine Oil System.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of an oil pump blockage on the E4 model diesel piston engines. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of the engine lubrication system. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in failure of the engine, in-flight shutdown, and loss of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Required Actions

Within the compliance time specified in Table 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD:

(1) Remove the oil pump, part number (P/N) E4A–50–000–BHY, from service and replace with a part eligible for installation using the Accomplishment/Instructions, paragraph 2.2.1 or paragraph 2.2.2, of Austro Engine GmbH Mandatory Service Bulletin No. MSB–E4–030/4, Revision 4, dated March 30, 2021 (the MSB), as applicable.

(2) Replace the oil filter and engine oil using the Accomplishment/Instructions, paragraph 2.2.1 or paragraph 2.2.2, of the MSB, as applicable.

Table 1 to Paragraph (g) – Replacement of the Oil Pump, Oil Filter, and Engine Oil

Engine Group	Engine Flight Hours (FHs) Since New	Compliance Time (after the effective date of this AD, unless otherwise specified)
Group 1 engines and Group 2 engines	10 FHs or less	Within 30 days, before accumulating 10 FHs, or during the next scheduled maintenance, whichever occurs first
Group 1 engines	More than 10 FHs, but less than 50 FHs	Within 3 months or before accumulating 70 FHs since new, or during the next scheduled maintenance, whichever occurs first
Group 1 engines	50 FHs or more	Within 3 months or 20 FHs, or during the next scheduled maintenance, whichever occurs first
Group 2 engines	More than 10 FHs	Within 3 months or 100 FHs, or during the next scheduled maintenance, whichever occurs first

(h) No Reporting Requirements

The reporting requirements in the Accomplishment/Instructions, paragraph 2.2., of the MSB, are not required by this AD.

(i) Installation Prohibition

After the effective date of this AD, do not install onto any engine an oil pump having a P/N and serial number (S/N) listed in paragraph 1.2., Engines Affected, of the MSB.

(j) Definitions

For the purpose of this AD:

(1) Group 1 engines are E4 model diesel piston engines in configuration ''–A'' that are installed on single-engine airplanes.

(2) Group 2 engines are E4 model diesel piston engines in configuration ''–B'' or ''–C'' and E4P model diesel piston engines that are installed on twin-engine airplanes.

(3) A part eligible for installation is an oil pump with a P/N and S/N that is not listed in paragraph 1.2., Engines Affected, of the MSB.

(k) Credit for Previous Actions

You may take credit for replacing the oil pump, oil filter, and engine oil required by paragraph (g) of this AD if you performed these replacements before the effective date of this AD using the Accomplishment/Instructions, paragraph 2.2., of Austro Engine GmbH MSB No. MSB–E4–030, Original Issue, dated February 18, 2021; Revision 1, dated February 23, 2021; Revision 2, dated March 3, 2021; or Revision 3, dated March 18, 2021.

(l) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, ECO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in Related Information. Information may be emailed to: *ANE-AD-AMOC@faa.gov.*

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(m) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Wego Wang, Aviation Safety Engineer, ECO Branch, FAA, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803; phone: (781) 238–7134; fax: (781) 238–7199; email: *wego.wang@faa.gov*.

(2) Refer to European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2021–0094, dated March 31, 2021, for more information. You may examine the EASA AD in the AD docket at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating it in Docket No. FAA–2021–0311.

(n) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the service information listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this service information as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Austro Engine GmbH Mandatory Service Bulletin No. MSB–E4–030/4, Revision 4, dated March 30, 2021.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For service information identified in this AD, you may contact Austro Engine GmbH, Rudolf-Diesel-Strasse 11, 2700 Weiner Neustadt, Austria; phone: +43 2622 23000 2525; website: *www.austroengine.at.*

(4) You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (781) 238–7759.

(5) You may view this service information that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email: *fedreg.legal@nara.gov,* or go to: *https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.*

Issued on April 14, 2021.

Gaetano A. Sciortino,

Deputy Director for Strategic Initiatives, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–08558 Filed 4–21–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2021–0317; Project Identifier MCAI–2021–00175–R; Amendment 39–21520; AD 2021–09–07]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2019–17–02, which applied to certain Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (Airbus Helicopters) Model EC135P1, EC135P2, EC135P2+, EC135P3, EC135T1, EC135T2, EC135T2+, and EC135T3 helicopters. AD 2019–17–02 required inspecting certain part-numbered actuators for corrosion, removing them as necessary, and reporting certain information. This new AD continues to require inspecting certain part-numbered actuators, removing them as necessary, and reporting; and extends the compliance time for the initial inspection, expands the applicability, and includes new requirements for repetitive replacement of affected actuators; as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is incorporated by reference. This AD was prompted by a hard landing of a helicopter and the discovery of a ruptured and displaced tie bar inside the piston of the longitudinal single-axis actuator of the main rotor actuator (MRA). The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD becomes effective May 10, 2021.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of May 10, 2021.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by June 7, 2021.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For material incorporated by reference (IBR) in this AD, contact the EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu;* internet *www.easa.europa.eu.* You may find this material on the EASA website at *https://ad.easa.europa.eu.* You may view this material at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Pkwy., Room 6N–321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 817–222–5110. It is also available in the AD docket on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2021–0317.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2021–0317; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this AD, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hal Jensen, Aerospace Engineer, Operational Safety Branch, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, FAA, 950 L'Enfant Plaza N SW, Washington, DC 20024; telephone 202–267–9167; email *hal.jensen@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

The FAA issued AD 2019–17–02, Amendment 39–19722 (84 FR 47410, September 10, 2019) (AD 2019–17–02), which applied to Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Model EC135P1, EC135P2, EC135P2+, EC135P3, EC135T1, EC135T2, EC135T2+, and EC135T3 helicopters with certain longitudinal, collective, and lateral single-axis actuators installed having accumulated 6 or more years since manufacturing date or last overhaul, whichever occurred later. AD 2019–17–02 required visually inspecting for corrosion on all external surfaces of the longitudinal, collective, and lateral single-axis actuators, and based on the inspection outcome, removing the single-axis actuators from service at different compliance times. AD 2019–17–02 also required reporting certain information, along with photos of any corrosion, to Airbus Helicopters. The FAA issued AD 2019–17–02 to address corrosion in certain MRA components, which could result in failure of the component, failure of the MRA, and loss of control of the helicopter.

Actions Since AD 2019–17–02 Was Issued

Since the FAA issued AD 2019–17–02, the agency has determined the unsafe condition affects all longitudinal, collective, and lateral single-axis actuators that have accumulated 4 or more years since manufacturing date or last overhaul. Also, Airbus Helicopters has developed repetitive replacement and repetitive inspection procedures for the tie bar located in the affected single-axis actuators and addresses affected actuators with a manufacturing date or last overhaul of more than 4 years and less than 6 years, in addition to the affected actuators with a manufacturing date or last overhaul of more than 6 years.

The EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2020–0105, dated May 11, 2020 (EASA AD 2020–0105) (also referred to as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for all Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Model EC135 P1, EC135 P2, EC135 P2+, EC135 P3, EC135 T1, EC135 T2, EC135 T2+, EC135 T3, EC635 P2+, EC635 P3, EC635 T1, EC635 T2+ and EC635 T3 helicopters, all variants, all serial numbers. Model EC635 P2+, EC635 P3, EC635 T1, EC635 T2+, and EC635 T3 helicopters are not certificated by the FAA and are not included on the U.S. type certificate data sheet except where the U.S. type certificate data sheet explains that the Model EC635T2+ helicopter having serial number 0858 was converted from Model EC635T2+ to Model EC135T2+; this proposed AD therefore does not include Model EC635 P2+, EC635 P3, EC635 T1, EC635 T2+, and EC635 T3 helicopters in the applicability.

This AD was prompted by a hard landing of an Airbus Helicopters Model

EC135 helicopter and the discovery of a ruptured and displaced tie bar inside the piston of the longitudinal single-axis actuator of the MRA. The FAA is issuing this AD to address a ruptured and displaced tie bar inside the piston of the longitudinal single-axis actuator of the MRA, which could result in reduced control of the helicopter and could result in a forced landing with consequent damage to the helicopter and injury to occupants. See the MCAI for additional background information.

Explanation of Retained Requirements

Although this AD does not explicitly restate the requirements of AD 2019–17–02, this AD retains certain requirements of AD 2019–17–02. Those requirements are referenced in EASA AD 2020–0105, which, in turn, is referenced in paragraph (g) of this AD.

Related IBR Material Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2020–0105 describes procedures for an initial inspection of the affected single-axis actuators for corrosion, reporting inspection findings, and replacing affected single-axis actuators that have corrosion. EASA AD 2020–0105 also describes procedures for an option for repetitive replacement or repetitive inspection for corrosion (and repair if necessary) of the tie bar located in an affected single-axis actuator. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

FAA's Determination

These products have been approved by the aviation authority of another country, and are approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA's bilateral agreement with the State of Design Authority, the FAA has been notified of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA is issuing this AD after evaluating all pertinent information and determining that the unsafe condition exists and is likely to exist or develop on other products of these same type designs.

Requirements of This AD

This AD requires accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2020–0105, described previously, as incorporated by reference, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD and except as discussed under ''Differences Between this AD and the MCAI.''

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA initially worked with Airbus and EASA to develop a process to use certain EASA ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has since coordinated with other manufacturers and civil aviation authorities (CAAs) to use this process. As a result, EASA AD 2020–0105 will be incorporated by reference in the FAA final rule. This AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2020–0105 in its entirety, through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in the EASA AD does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to ''all required actions and compliance times,'' compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled ''Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)'' in the EASA AD. Service information specified in EASA AD 2020–0105 that is required for compliance with EASA AD 2020–0105 is available on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2021–0317.

Differences Between This AD and the MCAI

Where paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2020–0105 provides an option to do repetitive inspections of an affected part, this AD would provide an option to do repetitive repairs in lieu of the repetitive inspections and would require that the repetitive repairs be done using a method approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA.

FAA's Justification for Immediate Adoption and Determination of the Effective Date

Section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*) authorizes agencies to dispense with notice and comment procedures for rules when the agency, for ''good cause'' finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under this section, an agency, upon finding good cause, may issue a final rule without providing notice and seeking comment prior to issuance. Further, section 553(d) of the APA authorizes agencies to make rules effective in less than thirty days, upon a finding of good cause.

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD without providing an opportunity for public comments prior to adoption. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies foregoing notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule because a ruptured and displaced tie bar inside the piston of a longitudinal, collective, or lateral single-axis actuator of the MRA could result in reduced control of the helicopter, which could result in a forced landing with consequent damage to the helicopter and injury to occupants. In addition, the compliance time for the initial inspection of each affected part is within 14 days after the effective date of this AD, which is shorter than the time necessary for the public to comment and for publication of the final rule. Therefore, notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable and contrary to public interest pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B). In addition, the FAA finds that good cause exists pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d) for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days, for the same reasons the FAA found good cause to forgo notice and comment.

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this AD. Send your comments to an address listed under **ADDRESSES**. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2021–0317; Project Identifier MCAI–2021–00175–R'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the AD, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this AD because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the following paragraph, and other information as described in 14 CFR 11.35, the FAA will post all comments received, without change, to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this AD.

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt

from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this AD contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this AD, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this AD. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Hal Jensen, Aerospace Engineer, Operational Safety Branch, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, FAA, 950 L'Enfant Plaza N SW, Washington, DC 20024; telephone 202–267–9167; email *hal.jensen@faa.gov.* Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

The requirements of the RFA do not apply when an agency finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 to adopt a rule without prior notice and comment. Because the FAA has determined that it has good cause to adopt this rule without notice and comment, RFA analysis is not required.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 337 helicopters of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS *

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170, per inspection cycle	$0	$170, per inspection cycle	$57,290, per inspection cycle.

*Table does not include estimated costs for reporting.

The FAA estimates that it takes about 1 work-hour per product to comply with the reporting requirement in this AD. The average labor rate is $85 per hour. Based on these figures, the FAA estimates the cost of reporting the inspection results on U.S. operators to be $28,645, or $85 per product.

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any necessary on-condition actions that would be required based on the results of any required actions. The FAA has no way of determining the number of helicopters that might need these on-condition actions:

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
6 work-hours × $85 per hour = $510	Up to $346,802	Up to $347,312.

According to the manufacturer, some or all of the costs of this AD may be covered under warranty, thereby reducing the cost impact on affected individuals. The FAA does not control warranty coverage for affected individuals. As a result, the FAA has included all known costs in the cost estimate.

Paperwork Reduction Act

A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB control number. The control number for the collection of information required by this AD is 2120–0056. The paperwork cost associated with this AD has been detailed in the Costs of Compliance section of this document and includes time for reviewing instructions, as well as completing and reviewing the collection of information. Therefore, all reporting associated with this AD is mandatory. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden and suggestions for reducing the burden should be directed to Information Collection Clearance Officer, Federal Aviation Administration, 10101 Hillwood Pkwy., Fort Worth, TX 76177–1524.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. 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.

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements. Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

The FAA determined that this AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD would not have a substantial direct effect 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.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify this regulation:

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866, and

(2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by:

■ a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2019–17–02, Amendment 39–19722 (84 FR 47410, September 10, 2019); and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

2021–09–07 Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH: Amendment 39–21520; Docket No. FAA–2021–0317; Project Identifier MCAI–2021–00175–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) becomes effective May 10, 2021.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2019–17–02, Amendment 39–19722 (84 FR 47410, September 10, 2019) (AD 2019–17–02).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Model EC135P1, EC135P2, EC135P2+, EC135P3, EC135T1, EC135T2, EC135T2+, and EC135T3 helicopters, certificated in any category, with any of the part numbers specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this AD installed.

(1) Longitudinal single-axis actuator part number (P/N) L673M20A1008 or P/N L673M30A2111.

(2) Collective single-axis actuator P/N L673M20A1012, P/N L673M30A1211, or P/N E673M30A1201.

(3) Lateral single-axis actuator P/N L673M20A1011 or P/N L673M30A2311.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 67000, Rotorcraft Flight Control.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by a hard landing of an Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Model EC135 helicopter and discovery of a ruptured and displaced tie bar inside the piston of the longitudinal single-axis actuator of the main rotor actuator (MRA). The FAA is issuing this AD to address a ruptured and displaced tie bar inside the piston of a longitudinal, collective, or lateral single-axis actuator of the MRA, which could result in reduced control of the helicopter and could result in a forced landing with consequent damage to the helicopter and injury to occupants.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2020–0105, dated May 11, 2020 (EASA AD 2020–0105).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2020–0105

(1) Where EASA AD 2020–0105 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2020–0105 refers to Table 1 of that AD for applicable compliance times, for this AD, use Table 1 to paragraph (h)(2) of this AD.

Table 1 to paragraph (h)(2) - *Affected Part Initial Compliance Time*

Part calendar age (A) (as defined in EASA AD 2020-01015)	Compliance time (after September 25, 2019 (the effective date of AD 2019-17-02)), unless otherwise stated)	
	Corrosion detected	**No corrosion detected**
14 years or more	Within 7 days	Within 14 days
12 years or more, but less than 14 years	Within 14 days	Within 30 days
10 years or more, but less than 12 years	Within 30 days	Within 90 days
8 years or more, but less than 10 years	Within 60 days	Within 180 days after the effective date of this AD
6 years or more, but less than 8 years	Within 120 days	Within 365 days after the effective date of this AD
4 years or more, but less than 6 years	Within 150 days after the effective date of this AD	

(3) Where the ''part calendar age (A)'' and ''part calendar age (B)'' definitions of EASA AD 2020–0105 refer to March 29, 2019 ''(ASB [alert service bulletin] reference date)'' and to April 26, 2019 ''(the effective date of EASA AD 2019–0087–E, dated April 24, 2019),'' this AD requires using April 23, 2019.

(4) The ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2020–0105 does not apply to this AD.

(5) Where the service information referenced in EASA AD 2020–0105 specifies to replace a certain part, this AD requires removing that part from service or repairing using a method approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA. For a repair method to be approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, as required by this paragraph, the Manager's approval letter must specifically refer to this AD.

(6) Paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2020–0105 specifies to report inspection results to Airbus Helicopters within a certain compliance time. For this AD, report all inspection results at the applicable time specified in paragraph (6)(i) or (ii) of this AD.

(i) If the inspection was done on or after the effective date of this AD: Submit the report within 7 days after the inspection.

(ii) If the inspection was done before the effective date of this AD: Submit the report within 7 days after the effective date of this AD.

(7) Where paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2020–0105 provides an option to do repetitive replacements or repetitive inspections of an affected part, this AD does not allow the option to do repetitive inspections. However, this AD does allow repetitive repairs as an option to the repetitive replacements specified in paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2020–0105. The repetitive repairs must be done using a method approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA. For a repair method to be approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, as required by this paragraph, the Manager's approval letter must specifically refer to this AD.

(8) Where Note 1 of paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2020–0105 permits a non-cumulative tolerance of 6 months to be applied to the interval for the repetitive replacement or inspection of the affected part, this AD requires the repetitive replacement or repair of the affected part at intervals not exceeding 5 years 6 months.

(i) Special Flight Permit

Special flight permits, as described in 14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199, are prohibited.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: *9-AVS-AIR-730-AMOC@faa.gov.*

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(k) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Hal Jensen, Aerospace Engineer, Operational Safety Branch, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, FAA, 950 L'Enfant Plaza N SW, Washington, DC 20024; telephone 202–267–9167; email *hal.jensen@faa.gov.*

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the service information listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this service information as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2020–0105, dated May 11, 2020.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA AD 2020–0105, contact the EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu;* internet *www.easa.europa.eu.* You may find this EASA AD on the EASA website at *https://ad.easa.europa.eu.*

(4) You may view this service information at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Pkwy., Room 6N–321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 817–222–5110. This material may be found in the AD docket on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2021–0317.

(5) You may view this material that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email *fedreg.legal@nara.gov,* or go to *https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.*

Issued on April 15, 2021.

Lance T. Gant,

Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–08574 Filed 4–21–21; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2021–0035; Airspace Docket No. 21–AGL–11]

RIN 2120–AA66

Establishment and Revocation of Class E Airspace; North Dakota, ND

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes a Class E airspace area extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface over the State of North Dakota and removes the enroute domestic airspace areas at Harvey and Linton, ND. This action is at the request of Salt Lake Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC) and Minneapolis ARTCC to simplify and close gaps in the existing class E airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface over the State of North Dakota; provide transitional airspace to support instrument flight rule (IFR) operations to and from the terminal and enroute environments within the state; and to improve air traffic control services over the state of North Dakota.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, August 12, 2021. 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 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: FAA Order 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at *https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/.* For further information, you can contact the Airspace Policy Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.11E at NARA, email *fedreg.legal@nara.gov* or go to *https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Claypool, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222–5711.

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 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 establishes a Class E airspace area extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface over the State of North Dakota and removes the enroute domestic airspace areas at Harvey Municipal Airport, Harvey, ND, and Linton Municipal Airport, Linton, ND, which become redundant, to simplify and close gaps in the class E airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface over the State of North Dakota; provide transitional airspace to support IFR operations to and from the terminal and enroute environments within the state; and to improve air traffic services over the state of North Dakota.

History

The FAA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) in the **Federal Register** (86 FR 10883; February 23, 2021) for Docket No. FAA–2021–0035 to establish an enroute domestic airspace area over the State of North Dakota and remove the enroute domestic airspace areas at Harvey and Linton, ND. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 and 6006, respectively, of FAA Order 7400.11E, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the order.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document amends FAA Order 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020. FAA Order 7400.11E is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11E lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

Differences From the NPRM

Subsequent to publication of the NPRM, the FAA has determined that the proposed Class E airspace area is more appropriately defined as a transitional airspace area (Class E airspace area extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface) vice an enroute domestic airspace area. Making this change has no effect on the proposed Class E airspace area and better supports the requirements of the airports in the state of North Dakota by providing transitional airspace to support IFR operations to and from the terminal and enroute environments. The only change to the Class E airspace area that was proposed would be to the airspace legal description header information, ''AGL ND E6 North Dakota, ND'' to ''AGL ND E5 North Dakota, ND.'' As this change does not affect the Class E airspace area as proposed, it is incorporated into this rule.

The Rule

This amendment to 14 CFR part 71:

Establishes Class E airspace area extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface over the State of North Dakota;

And removes the enroute domestic airspace area at Harvey Municipal Airport, Harvey, ND, and Linton Municipal Airport, Linton, ND, as they are redundant with the establishment of the Class E airspace area extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface over the state.

This action simplifies and closes gaps in the existing class E airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface over the State of North Dakota; provides transitional airspace to support IFR operation to and from the terminal and enroute environments within the state; and to improve air traffic control services over the state of North Dakota.

FAA Order 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

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, is non-controversial and unlikely to result in adverse or negative comments. 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 1050.1F, ''Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,'' paragraph 5–6.5.a. 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).

Adoption of 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 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 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020, is amended as follows:

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

* * * * *

AGL ND E5 North Dakota, ND [New]

That airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within the boundary of the State of North Dakota.

Paragraph 6006 En Route Domestic Airspace Areas.

* * * * *

AGL ND E6 Harvey, ND [Removed]

AGL ND E6 Linton, ND [Removed]

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on April 20, 2021.

Martin A. Skinner,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2021–08464 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[TD 9939]

RIN 1545–BP49

Qualified Transportation Fringe, Transportation and Commuting Expenses Under Section 274; Correction

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final regulations; correction.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to the final regulations (Treasury Decision 9939), that were published in the **Federal Register** on Wednesday, December 16, 2020. The final regulations provide guidance regarding the elimination of the deduction for expenses related to certain transportation and commuting benefits provided by employers to their employees. The final regulations affect taxpayers who pay or incur such expenses.

DATES: These corrections are effective on April 23, 2021 and applicable to taxable years beginning on or after December 16, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Clinton of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Income Tax and Accounting), (202) 317–7005 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final regulations (TD 9939) that are the subject of this correction are

issued under section 274 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Need for Correction

As published on December 16, 2020 (85 FR 81391), the final regulations (TD 9939) contain errors that need to be corrected.

Correction of Publication

Accordingly, the final regulations (TD 9939), that are the subject of FR Doc. 2020–27505, in the issue of December 16, 2020 (85 FR 81391), are corrected as follows:

1. On page 81402, first column, the eighth line from the bottom of the first full paragraph, the language ''in 274(e)(2)'' is corrected to read ''in section 274(e)(2)''.

2. On page 81402, third column, under the heading ''List of Subjects in 26 Part 1'', the language ''Income Taxes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.'' is corrected to read ''Income taxes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.''.

Crystal Pemberton,

Senior Federal Register Liaison, Legal Processing Division, Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure and Administration).

[FR Doc. 2021–08392 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2021–0081]

RIN 1625–AA87

Security Zone; Potomac River and Anacostia River, and Adjacent Waters; Washington, DC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce a security zone along the Potomac River and Anacostia River, and adjacent waters at Washington, DC, for activities associated with the U.S. President's address before a Joint Session of Congress. The zone will be enforced on April 28, 2021. This action is necessary to protect government officials, mitigate potential terrorist acts and incidents, and enhance public and maritime safety and security immediately before, during, and after this activity. During the enforcement period, entry into or remaining within the zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port or his designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.508 will be enforced from 11:59 a.m. through 11:59 p.m. on April 28, 2021, for the zone identified in 33 CFR 165.508(a)(6).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this Notice of Enforcement, call or email MST2 Shaun Landante, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Maryland-National Capital Region (Waterways Management Division); telephone 410–576–2570, email *D05-DG-SectorMD-NCR-Prevention-WWM@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 14, 2021, the Coast Guard was notified by the event organizer that the anticipated date for the activities associated with the U.S. President's address before a Joint Session of Congress is scheduled for April 28, 2021. The Coast Guard will enforce regulations in 33 CFR 165.508 for the zone identified in paragraph (a)(6) on April 28, 2021. This action is being taken to protect government officials, mitigate potential terrorist acts and incidents, and enhance public and maritime safety and security immediately before, during, and after this event.

Our regulations for the Security Zone; Potomac River and Anacostia River, and adjacent waters; Washington, DC, § 165.508, specifies the location for this security zone as an area that includes all navigable waters described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3). This zone includes (1) Security Zone 1; all navigable waters of the Potomac River, from shoreline to shoreline, bounded to the north by the Francis Scott Key (US–29) Bridge, at mile 113, and bounded to the south by a line drawn from the Virginia shoreline at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, at 38°51′21.3″ N, 077°02′00.0″ W, eastward across the Potomac River to the District of Columbia shoreline at Hains Point at position 38°51′24.3″ N, 077°01′19.8″ W, including the waters of the Boundary Channel, Pentagon Lagoon, Georgetown Channel Tidal Basin, and Roaches Run. (2) Security Zone 2; all navigable waters of the Anacostia River, from shoreline to shoreline, bounded to the north by the John Philip Sousa (Pennsylvania Avenue) Bridge, at mile 2.9, and bounded to the south by a line drawn from the District of Columbia shoreline at Hains Point at position 38°51′24.3″ N, 077°01′19.8″ W, southward across the Anacostia River to the District of Columbia shoreline at Giesboro Point at position 38°50′52.4″ N, 077°01′10.9″ W, including the waters of the Washington Channel. (3) Security Zone 3 all navigable waters of the Potomac River, from shoreline to shoreline, bounded to the north by a line drawn from the Virginia shoreline at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, at 38°51′21.3″ N, 077°02′00.0″ W, eastward across the Potomac River to the District of Columbia shoreline at Hains Point at position 38°51′24.3″ N, 077°01′19.8″ W, thence southward across the Anacostia River to the District of Columbia shoreline at Giesboro Point at position 38°50′52.4″ N, 077°01′10.9″ W, and bounded to the south by the Woodrow Wilson Memorial (I–95/I–495) Bridge, at mile 103.8.

As specified in § 165.508(b), during the enforcement period, entry into or remaining in the zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region. Public vessels and vessels already at berth at the time the security zone is implemented do not have to depart the security zone. All vessels underway within the security zone at the time it is implemented are to depart the zone at the time the security zone is implemented. To seek permission to transit the zone, the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region can be contacted at telephone number (410) 576–2693 or on Marine Band Radio, VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). Coast Guard vessels enforcing this zone can be contacted on Marine Band Radio, VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). The Coast Guard may be assisted by other Federal, state or local law enforcement agencies in enforcing this regulation. If the Captain of the Port or his designated on-scene patrol personnel determines the security zone need not be enforced for the full duration stated in this notice, a Broadcast Notice to Mariners may be used to suspend enforcement and grant general permission to enter the security zone.

This notice of enforcement is issued under authority of 33 CFR 165.508 and 5 U.S.C. 552(a). In addition to this notice of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide notification of this enforcement period via the Local Notice to Mariners and marine information broadcasts.

Dated: April 16, 2021.

Joseph B. Loring,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region.

[FR Doc. 2021–08458 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2020–0126; FRL–10022–85–Region 5]

Air Plan Approval; Ohio; NSR Program Administrative Rules

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving, under the Clean Air Act (CAA), new and updated administrative rules for the Ohio State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the New Source Review (NSR) permitting program. The new and amended administrative rules in the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) replace the currently effective procedural rules in the NSR SIP in their entirety. As part of this action, EPA is also approving the removal of obsolete language related to Significant Deterioration of Air Quality. EPA proposed to approve this action on February 26, 2021 and received no adverse comments.

DATES: This final rule is effective on May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2020–0126. All documents in the docket are listed on the *www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.,* 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 either through *www.regulations.gov* or at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays and facility closures due to COVID–19. We recommend that you telephone Mari González, Environmental Engineer, at (312) 886–6175 before visiting the Region 5 office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mari González, Environmental Engineer, Air Permits Section, Air Programs Branch (AR18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886–6175, *Gonzalez.Mari@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean EPA.

I. Background Information

On February 26, 2021, EPA proposed to approve revisions to replace existing SIP-approved procedural rules contained in OAC Chapter 3745–47 with administrative rules from OAC 3745–49–01, 3745–49–02, 3745–49–05, 3745–49–06, 3745–49–07, and 3745–49–08. EPA also proposed to approve the removal of 40 CFR 52.1884 from the CFR (86 FR 11691). An explanation of the CAA requirements, a detailed analysis of the revisions, and EPA's reasons for proposing approval were provided in the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) and will not be restated here. The public comment period for this proposed rule ended on March 29, 2021. EPA received no comments on the proposal.

II. Final Action

EPA is approving revisions to the Ohio SIP submitted on February 28, 2020. This submittal includes revisions which replace the entire existing SIP-approved procedural rules in OAC 3745–47 with the administrative rules from OAC 3745–49–01, 3745–49–02, 3745–49–05, 3745–49–06, 3745–49–07, and 3745–49–08.

EPA is also approving the removal of 40 CFR 52.1884 from the CFR. The language contained in 40 CFR 52.1884 became obsolete when EPA delegated authority to Ohio EPA to implement the Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

III. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of the Ohio Regulations described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available through *www.regulations.gov,* and at the EPA Region 5 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 EPA for inclusion in the SIP, have been incorporated by reference by EPA into that plan, are fully federally enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the CAA as of the effective date of the final rulemaking of EPA's approval, and will be incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation.[1]

Also in this document, as described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below, EPA is removing provisions of the EPA-Approved Ohio Regulations and Statutes from the Ohio SIP, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with the requirements of 1 CFR part 51.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. 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 Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- 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 an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- 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 CAA; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human

[1] 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, 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. 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).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

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 June 22, 2021. 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.

Dated: April 15, 2021.

Cheryl Newton,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 5.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, 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.*

■ 2. In § 52.1870, the table in paragraph (c) is amended:

■ a. By removing the heading ''Chapter 3745–47 Procedural Rules'' and entries 3745–47–01, 3745–47–02, 3745–47–03, 3745–47–05, 3745–47–07, and 3745–47–08; and

■ b. By adding a heading immediately after the entry for 3745–45–05 titled ''Chapter 3745–49 Miscellaneous Rules'' followed by entries for 3745–49–01, 3745–49–02, 3745–49–05, 3745–49–06, 3745–49–07, and 3745–49–08.

The revisions read as follows:

§ 52.1870 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

EPA-APPROVED OHIO REGULATIONS

Ohio citation	Title/subject	Ohio effective date	EPA approval date	Notes
*	*	*	*	*
Chapter 3745–49 Miscellaneous Rules				
3745–49–01	Administrative Procedures—applicability and construction of rules.	4/2/2012	4/23/2021, [INSERT **Federal Register** CITATION].	
3745–49–02	Administrative procedures—definitions.	4/2/2012	4/23/2021, [INSERT **Federal Register** CITATION].	
3745–49–05	Draft actions and proposed actions	4/2/2012	4/23/2021, [INSERT **Federal Register** CITATION].	
3745–49–06	Issuance of final actions	4/2/2012	4/23/2021, [INSERT **Federal Register** CITATION].	
3745–49–07	Public notice	7/27/2019	4/23/2021, [INSERT **Federal Register** CITATION].	
3745–49–08	Contents of public notices	4/2/2012	4/23/2021, [INSERT **Federal Register** CITATION].	
*	*	*	*	*

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§ 52.1884 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 3. Section 52.1884 is removed and reserved.

[FR Doc. 2021–08375 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

46 CFR Parts 76 and 161

[Docket No. USCG–2021–0048]

Enforcement Discretion Regarding Carriage of Approved Fire Detection Systems

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of enforcement discretion.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard announces that it will exercise its authority to suspend and grant exemptions from certain equipment carriage regulations during a period when compliance appears to be impossible. Specifically, the Coast Guard believes that between July 22, 2021, and July 22, 2022, there may be no approved fire detection systems available for purchase for certain vessels that need to install or replace those systems. For enforcement purposes, existing approved fire detection systems that were approved on July 21, 2021, will be treated as approved until July 22, 2022.

DATES: The enforcement discretion described will be exercised between July 22, 2021, and July 22, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about this document email Ms. Brandi Baldwin at *TypeApproval@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

Due to a change in the standards for smoke detectors the Coast Guard is extending, by one year, the validity of fire detection systems approved before July 22, 2017, to comply with new requirements under 46 CFR 161.002–4(b) and (c), as well as the application date for vessel owners to comply with new requirements according to 46 CFR 76.27–1.

In July 2016, the Coast Guard issued new regulations for fire detection systems. Title 46 CFR 76.27–5(a) requires that detectors and other notifying devices must be of approved types. In addition, regulations at 46 CFR 161.002–4 require all fire detection systems to meet the applicable standards incorporated by reference in § 161.002–1 and in 46 CFR subchapter J (Electrical Engineering) of chapter I in order to be approved. That same section states that detection system approvals issued before July 22, 2017, will remain valid until July 22, 2021.

When the Coast Guard put in place the 2021 end date for approvals, we believed manufacturers would seek approval under new regulations issued in July 2016. However, we no longer expect that to occur by July 2021 because of a new industry consensus standard that will be effective industry-wide in June 2021. Smoke detectors must be listed by an OSHA National Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) to ANSI/UL 268, Standard for Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems, and then meet the environmental standards in IEC 60092–504. The new, 8th edition of UL 268 for listing smoke detectors was scheduled to become effective May 29, 2020. However, because industry is struggling to develop smoke detectors complying with the new standard, the effective date was moved to June 30, 2021. This is only 22 days before our deadline of July 22, 2021, in CFR 161.002–4(b).

Further complicating the availability of approved detectors is the fact that it is not practical for a manufacturer to test a new design to the environmental standards in IEC 60092–504 prior to meeting UL 268 as UL 268 controls the design.

As of March 2021, we do not have any type approvals for fire detection equipment that will not expire on July 22, 2021. Moreover, it is unreasonable to expect that there will be any new type approved fire detection equipment before that date because the time for manufacturers to obtain type approval after listing by an NRTL is estimated to be nine months. This is based on four to six months for testing to IEC 60092–54, assuming a device passes the first time, and then an estimated ninety days to submit and receive type approval. Thus, a one-year extension provides a three-month buffer until we can reasonably expect new, type approved fire detection equipment to be available.

Under 46 U.S.C. 3306(e) the Secretary has the authority to suspend or grant exemptions from the requirements of a regulation prescribed under that section related to lifesaving and firefighting equipment, when the Secretary finds it in the public interest to do so. The Secretary has delegated that authority to the Commandant, and both 46 CFR 161.002–4 and 46 CFR 76.27–5 were promulgated under 46 U.S.C. 3306. The Coast Guard finds it is in the public interest to avoid placing vessel operators in an impossible position. Therefore, it is the Coast Guard's position that suspending enforcement of the requirement on the public gives manufacturers more time to produce fire detection systems that meet approval standards so that when enforcement resumes on July 22, 2022, there is a product on the market that meets the regulatory requirement that the public can purchase.

The carriage requirements in 46 CFR 76.27–5 are for passenger vessels. However, regulatory provisions for other vessels reference part 76 for their own fire detection system carriage requirements or refer directly to 161.002. Therefore, the suspension and exemption described in this document applies to vessels regulated under 46 CFR Chapter I, Subchapters C, H, I, I–A, K, L, M, T, and U. These include all passenger vessels, commercial fishing vessels, offshore supply vessels, mobile offshoring drilling units, towing vessels, oceanographic research vessels, cargo vessels and other miscellaneous vessels.

This notice is a statement of agency policy, not subject to the notice and comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(A). Even if this policy were subject to the public participation provisions of the APA, prior notice and comment is impracticable because of the short time available for public input prior to approvals expiring in July 2021. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and (d)(3). The Coast Guard therefore finds good cause, under the APA, to issue this statement of policy without prior public comment and without a delayed effective date.

If the situation changes and approved systems become available while this enforcement discretion is in place, the Coast Guard may discontinue its policy. In that situation, the Coast Guard would issue another notice in the **Federal Register**, at least 30 days before enforcement would resume.

This notice is issued under authority of 46 U.S.C. 3306, 4305, and 5 U.S.C. 552(a).

Dated: April 19, 2021.

J.G. Lantz,

Director of Commercial Regulations and Standards.

[FR Doc. 2021–08510 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

46 CFR Part 530

[Docket No. 20–22]

RIN 3072–AC84

Service Contracts

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Maritime Commission is amending its service contract filing requirements to permit ocean common carriers to file original service contracts up to 30 days after the contract goes into effect.

DATES: This rule is effective June 2, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel E. Dickon, Secretary; Phone: (202) 523–5725; Email: *secretary@fmc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

The Shipping Act of 1984, as amended (46 U.S.C. 40101–41309) (Shipping Act or Act) permits ocean common carriers and shippers to enter into individual, confidential service contracts for the international transportation of cargo, and requires that these contracts be filed with the Federal Maritime Commission. Under the current regulations in 46 CFR part 530, original service contracts must be filed on or before their effective date, while service contract amendments must be filed within 30 days *after* they go into effect. The disparate treatment of original service contracts versus amendments was the result of a 2016–2017 rulemaking in which the Commission determined to allow delayed filing for amendments while retaining the requirement that original service contracts be filed on or before their effective date.

In response to the COVID–19 pandemic and its impact on service contract negotiation and filing, the Commission recently granted a temporary exemption permitting original service contracts, like amendments, to be filed up to 30 days after their effective date. Based on the Commission's experience during the exemption period and the perceived benefits of allowing delayed filing for original service contracts, the Commission issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) on January 19, 2021, to make the status quo permanent.[1] The Commission proposed to revise its service contract regulations in part 530 to allow original service contracts, like amendments, to be filed up to 30 days after they go into effect. The Commission also proposed several technical amendments to the service contract regulations.

The Commission received eight comments from a broad range of stakeholders including an ocean carrier trade association, shipper and intermediary trade associations, parties to an ocean carrier agreement, and individual shippers/ocean transportation intermediaries. All but one of the commenters generally supported the proposal. Several expressed concerns about potential carrier abuse of the contracting process, while others objected to specific language proposed by the Commission.

The Commission has carefully considered the comments and determined to adopt the proposed rule with certain changes based on the comments received. Although the Commission is adopting without change the proposed definition of ''Effective date'' in § 530.3(i), the Commission is clarifying its interpretation of that provision to address concerns about the language tying the effective date to the date the parties sign the contract. In addition, the Commission is including a provision in § 530.8(a) to make clear that failure to timely file a service contract or amendment will not affect the applicability of the contract or amendment to shipments received on or after the effective date, even if those shipments were received more than 30 days before the carrier files the contract or amendment.

[1] 86 FR 5106.

II. Background

A. Service Contract Requirements

The Shipping Act permits ocean common carriers and shippers to enter into individual, confidential service contracts for the international transportation of cargo, and requires that these contracts be filed with the Federal Maritime Commission.[2] For many years, the Commission's implementing regulations required that ocean common carriers file all service contracts and amendments with the Commission before the contract or amendment could go into effect.[3]

B. 2016–2018 Rulemakings

In 2016, the Commission published an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) to revise its regulations governing service contracts and non-vessel-operating common carrier (NVOCC) negotiated service arrangements (NSAs).[4] The rulemaking was based on the Commission's retrospective review of its regulations and feedback from the industry and shippers. One suggestion from ocean common carriers was to allow service contract amendments to go into effect before filing with the Commission, provided that the amendment was filed within 30 days after the earlier of: (1) The date the parties agreed to the amendment; or (2) the date the carrier received cargo to which the amendment applied.[5] Beneficial cargo owners and NVOCCs that provided feedback to the Commission, however, indicated that filing amendments prior to the acceptance of cargo protected rate and contract commitments, and these shippers were confident ocean common carriers would honor the rates and contract commitments knowing that the contracts were filed with the Commission.[6] Notwithstanding these concerns, the Commission requested comment on the carriers' proposal.[7]

The Commission subsequently published an NPRM in 2016 that proposed, among other things, to allow service contract amendments to be filed up to 30 days after the effective date.[8] The Commission noted that the majority of commenters to the ANPRM supported the change and some advocated extending the same relief to the filing of

[2] *See* 46 U.S.C. 40502.

[3] *See, e.g.,* 46 CFR 530.8(a) (2016).

[4] ANPRM: Service Contracts and NVOCC Service Arrangements, 81 FR 10198 (Feb. 29, 2016).

[5] *Id.* at 10201.

[6] *Id.*

[7] *Id.*

[8] NPRM: Amendments to Regulations Governing Service Contracts and NVOCC Service Arrangements, 81 FR 56559 (Aug. 22, 2016).

original service contracts.[9] Responding to the these comments, the Commission initially discussed how the existing requirements protected shipper interests by demonstrating agreement among the parties prior to the movement of cargo, and that shippers had expressed confidence in this process knowing that both the shipper and carrier would honor the commitment of their service contract filed with the Commission.[10] The Commission moved on to distinguish original service contracts from service contract amendments, describing an original service contract as ''a comprehensive agreement between the parties that encompasses the commodities that are to be shipped, the origins and destinations between which cargo is to move, the rates for the transportation of that cargo, as well as terms and conditions governing the transportation of goods for the shipper.'' [11] The Commission described service contract amendments, on the other hand, as ''more limited in scope, generally adding new commodities and/or rates.'' [12] The Commission therefore proposed to allow filing of service contract amendments up to 30 days after going into effect, but declined to propose extending the same treatment to original service contracts ''given their nature and the Commission's belief that doing so would diminish its oversight abilities.'' [13]

The Commission published a final rule in 2017 adopting, among other changes, the proposed change to permit filing of service contract amendments up to 30 days after the effective date.[14] Carriers and shippers had asserted in their comments that the service contract effective date requirement was overly restrictive, particularly with respect to service contract amendments, and stated that the majority of amendments were for minor revisions to commercial terms, such as a revised rate or the addition of a new origin/destination or commodity.[15] The Commission also cited carrier claims that, in certain instances, parties had agreed to amend a service contract, but the cargo was received before the carrier filed the amendment with the Commission, meaning that the rates and terms in the amendment could not be applied to the cargo under the Commission's regulations.[16] The Commission concluded that permitting delayed filing was warranted because: (1) It would reduce the filing burdens on the industry by allowing carriers to file multiple amendments made within a 30-day period at the same time rather than on a piecemeal basis; (2) it would avoid the commercial harm associated with failing to timely file an amendment and allow the parties to apply the agreed rates and terms to the intended shipments; and (3) the Commission would maintain the ability to protect the shipping public.[17]

In discussing a related proposal that the service contract correction process be amended to permit carriers to submit inadvertently unfiled original service contracts and amendments to the Commission within 180 days, the Commission determined that ''[i]n the case of original service contracts, shipper protections at the time of contracting and for the ensuing contract term are best assured by requiring that the agreement be contemporaneously filed as the best evidence of the actual agreement between the parties when first reached.'' [18] The Commission expressed concern that delayed filing of service contracts could negatively affect its ability to investigate and enforce the Shipping Act because ''[u]nlike those limited and modest revisions to accommodate industry needs for correction of contract amendments, failure to file the original contract may conceal the very existence of a contractual arrangement in a given trade lane or lanes, avoiding early detection of market-distorting practices by individual carriers.'' [19]

Following publication of the 2017 service contract/NSA final rule, the Commission initiated a separate rulemaking in 2017 to address regulatory revisions proposed by the National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America in a 2015 petition.[20] Although this rulemaking focused on NSAs and NVOCC Negotiated Rate Arrangements (NRAs), the Commission discussed the World Shipping Council's (WSC) comments on the 2015 petition regarding the implementation of similar changes to the service contract requirements.[21] The Commission noted that these comments predated the 2016–2017 service contract/NSA rulemaking, and with the publication of the final rule in that proceeding, the Commission had substantially met the WSC's request for regulatory relief for ocean common carriers.[22] The Commission stated that any further relief related to service contracts could be undertaken after the Commission had an opportunity to analyze the impact of the recent changes on carrier operations and shippers.[23]

C. 2018 World Shipping Council Petition for Exemption

In 2018, the WSC petitioned the Commission for an exemption from the service contract filing and essential terms publication requirements.[24] The Commission denied the request for exemption from the service contract filing requirements but granted the request for exemption from the essential terms publication requirements.[25] Although the petition and subsequent Commission decision were focused on eliminating the service contract filing requirement entirely, delayed filing was discussed. For example, as part of the Commission's analysis of the potential economic harm that could result from eliminating the filing requirement, the Commission pointed to the shipper comments discussed in the 2016–2017 service contract/NSA rulemaking indicating that the filing requirement encouraged ocean common carriers to adhere to contract terms and deterred them from introducing unreasonable terms into service contract boilerplate language.[26] The Commission also stated that delayed filing for service contract amendments addressed a number of the issues raised by commenters.[27] Finally, in response to WSC's argument that maintaining the filing requirement would negatively impact the ability of NVOCCs to use the expedited contract acceptance and effective date provisions implemented by the Commission in the recent 2017–2018 NSA/NRA rulemaking, the Commission pointed out that WSC's assertion was based on the premise that service contract filing delays the effectiveness of service contracts.[28] The Commission noted that WSC had not alleged that such a delay

[9] *Id.* at 56562.

[10] *Id.*

[11] *Id.*

[12] *Id.*

[13] *Id.*

[14] Final Rule: Amendments to Regulations Governing Service Contracts and NVOCC Service Arrangements, 82 FR 16288 (Apr. 4, 2017).

[15] *Id.* at 16290.

[16] *Id.*

[17] *Id.*

[18] *Id.* at 16293.

[19] *Id.*

[20] NPRM: Amendments to Regulations Governing NVOCC Negotiated Rate Arrangements and NVOCC Service Arrangements, 82 FR 56781 (Nov. 30, 2017).

[21] *Id.* at 56785.

[22] *Id.*

[23] *Id.*

[24] *See Pet. of World Shipping Council for an Exemption from Certain Provisions of the Shipping Act of 1984, as amended, for a Rulemaking Proceeding,* 1 F.M.C.2d 504 (FMC 2019).

[25] *Id.*

[26] *Id.* at 510 (citing ANPRM: Service Contracts and NVOCC Service Arrangements, 81 FR 10198, 10201 (Feb. 29, 2016).

[27] *Id.* at 513.

[28] *Id.* at 514–515 (referring to Final Rule: Amendments to Regulations Governing NVOCC Negotiated Rate Arrangements and NVOCC Service Arrangements, 83 FR 34780 (July 23, 2018)).

existed nor had Commission experience shown such a delay, and in the absence of such a showing, the Commission did not believe that granting WSC's petition was necessary to give full effect to the changes made in the 2018 NSA/NRA final rule.[29]

D. 2020–2021 Exemptions

The spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID–19) in 2020 had a significant effect on the global freight delivery system, including service contract negotiation and implementation.[30] Many businesses began working remotely because of social distancing guidance and stay-at-home orders.[31] For some entities, this situation, combined with other COVID–19-related disruptions to commercial operations, made complying with service contract filing requirements difficult.

To allow parties time to adapt to the increased pressures from COVID–19 and minimize disruptions to the contracting process, the Commission issued a temporary blanket exemption on April 27, 2020, extending the filing flexibilities for service contract amendments to original service contracts.[32] The exemption is conditioned on carriers continuing to file original service contracts, subject to the same delayed filing requirements as service contract amendments (*i.e.,* original service contracts must be filed within 30 days after the effective date). The exemption was originally set to expire December 31, 2020, but the Commission recently extended it until June 1, 2021.[33]

On October 7, 2020, CMA CGM, S.A. and its corporate affiliates petitioned the Commission for an exemption from the service contract filing and tariff publishing requirements to mitigate the effects of a cyberattack on their information systems.[34] On March 24, 2021, K Line filed a nearly identical petition for exemption.[35] While the carriers stated that they appreciated the flexibility afforded by the temporary exemption, they requested further exemption from the filing requirements with respect to original service contracts and amendments to permit them to be filed more than 30 days after they went into effect. The Commission granted an exemption to CMA CGM and its affiliates on October 20, 2020, and granted an exemption to K Line on April 9, 2021.

III. Summary of Proposed Changes [36]

In the NPRM, the Commission stated that while it had expressed concern about permitting original service contracts to be filed after their effective date during the 2016–2017 service contract/NSA rulemaking and decided to limit delayed filing to amendments, it had not permanently foreclosed future changes to the service contract requirements, citing statements in the 2017 NSA/NRA NPRM that further relief related to service contracts could be undertaken after the Commission had an opportunity to analyze the impact of the 2017 final rule on carriers and shippers. In line with this statement, the Commission reexamined the issue of allowing delayed filing for original service contracts after considering both the agency's experience with delayed filing of amendments and the recent experience with delayed filing of original service contracts under the current temporary exemption.

The Commission tentatively concluded that permanently allowing delayed filing of original service contracts would provide the same type of benefits as delayed filing of service contract amendments, namely avoiding the commercial harm associated with situations in which cargo is received after the parties have agreed to a service contract but before the service contract is filed with the Commission. The Commission noted recent events supporting the need for this flexibility, including the commercial disruption, social distancing, and stay-at-home orders stemming from COVID–19, which has impacted carriers' ability to file service contracts and prompted the Commission to grant a temporary exemption. And the Commission cited CMA CGM's recent exemption petition in response to a cyberattack, in which the carrier noted with appreciation the flexibility afforded by the ability to file service contracts and amendments after their effective date. The Commission stated that these recent events demonstrated that, in certain circumstances, requiring that service contracts be filed before they go into effect can potentially delay performance under the contract to the detriment of shippers.

The Commission also tentatively concluded that allowing original service contracts to be filed up to 30 days after the effective date would not materially impact the agency's ability to provide oversight and protect the shipping public. The Commission noted that, at the time, it had not received any shipper complaints regarding delayed filing of amendments or the recent exemption allowing delayed filing of original service contracts. The Commission tentatively concluded that the service contract filing requirement would continue to ensure adherence to service contract terms and deter the introduction of unreasonable terms, regardless of whether original service contracts are filed before, on, or after the effective date.[37] The Commission emphasized that the proposed amendments would make clear that original service contracts and amendments would continue to be prospective in nature, ensuring that the parties have reached agreement *before* cargo moves under the contract.

Although the Commission recognized that original service contracts are more comprehensive in scope than amendments, the Commission tentatively concluded that this difference did not support different filing requirements. The Commission pledged to continue to monitor filed service contracts and observed that delayed filing would not negatively impact the Commission's ability to investigate potential Shipping Act violations given the relatively short filing period being proposed (30 days after the effective date).[38]

Based on the foregoing, the Commission proposed to revise its service contract regulations in part 530 to allow original service contracts, like amendments, to be filed up to 30 days after the effective date. The proposed revisions were also intended to clarify that the trigger for the 30-day filing period would be the effective date of the service contract or amendment.

In addition, the Commission proposed technical amendments to the service contract regulations following the Commission order and subsequent rulemaking to exempt ocean common carriers from the requirement to publish

[29] *Id.* at 515.

[30] *Temporary Exemption from Certain Service Contract Requirements,* 2 F.M.C.2d 65 (FMC 2020).

[31] *Id.* at 65.

[32] *Id.* at 65–67.

[33] *Temporary Exemption from Certain Service Contract Requirements,* Docket No. 20–06, 2020 FMC LEXIS 206 (FMC Oct. 1, 2020) (85 FR 63274, Oct. 7, 2020).

[34] *Pet. of CMA CGM, S.A.,* Pet. No. P2–20, slip op. (FMC Oct. 20, 2020).

[35] *Pet. of Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd.,* Pet. No. P1–21, slip op. (FMC Apr. 9, 2021).

[36] 86 FR at 5108–5109.

[37] As discussed above, the Commission recently reaffirmed its commitment to retaining the service contract filing requirement in its decision to deny WSC's exemption request. *Pet. of World Shipping Council,* 1 F.M.C.2d 504.

[38] The Commission's concerns in the 2017 service contract/NSA final rule regarding the impact of delayed filing on enforcement were made in response to comments stating that the correction process should allow carriers to submit inadvertently unfiled service contracts with the Commission within a much longer period (180 days).

service contract essential terms.[39] These amendments would: (1) Remove a reference to essential terms publication that was inadvertently retained; and (2) add language describing the exemption to ensure that ocean common carriers and other stakeholders that may not know the history of the matter were aware of the exemption.

The Commission requested comments on these proposed amendments and any other amendments necessary to implement delayed filing for original service contracts.

IV. Comment Summary

The Commission received eight comments in response to the NPRM from the following stakeholders:

- The National Industrial Transportation League (NITL), which represents shippers and receivers of goods, as well as third party intermediaries, logistics companies and other entities engaged in the transportation of goods.
- The Green Coffee Association (GCA), a trade association representing companies importing, trading, and roasting green coffee beans as well as those companies involved with transporting, storing, handling, insuring, or financing coffee shipments.
- WSC,[40] a non-profit trade association that represents the liner shipping industry. WSC members operate approximately 90% of the world's liner vessels.
- The Caribbean Shipowners' Association (CSO),[41] a group of ocean common carriers that serve the trades between the U.S. and various countries in and bordering on the Caribbean Sea.
- BassTech International, a company that supplies specialty raw materials. BassTech's comments were drafted by Lori Fellmer, BassTech's VP Logistics & Carrier Management, a logistics professional with decades of experience in ocean transportation, both on the ocean carrier and beneficial cargo owner (BCO) sides of the business.
- Poseidon Logistics, Inc., an NVOCC and ocean freight forwarder in California.
- De Well Group, an NVOCC with multiple offices in the U.S. and Asia.
- Fracht FWO, Inc., an NVOCC and ocean freight forwarder in Texas.

All but one of the commenters generally supported the proposal to permit delayed filing for original service contracts, though several commenters expressed concerns about potential carrier abuse of the contracting process. In addition, some commenters identified specific concerns with the proposed language and requested clarification from the Commission or specific changes to address these issues.

V. Revisions to Service Contract Regulations and Response to Comments

A. Delayed Filing for Original Service Contracts

1. General Issues

a. Comments

Most of the commenters supported the general proposal to allow delayed filing for original service contracts. NITL stated that, overall, it concurred with the Commission's findings in the NPRM and supported the proposal to permit original service contracts to be filed up to 30 days after the effective date.[42] NITL concurred that the proposal would address carrier and shipper contracting needs and shipping requirements and would not materially impact the Commission's ability to oversee and protect the shipping public given the 30-day deadline to file. NITL argued that contract filings impose a regulatory cost on the industry and that administrative efficiencies will flow from the Commission's adoption of the proposal. GCA was similarly supportive of the proposal in general and emphasized the group's continued support for the requirement that carriers file service contracts with the Commission.[43] WSC generally supported the proposal, stating that although it would not eliminate the service contract filing requirement (as WSC has urged in the past), it would provide ocean carriers with additional flexibility.[44] CSO also generally supported the proposal.[45] De Well Group, Poseidon Logistics, and Fracht FWO indicated their support for the proposal with no further comment.

NITL noted that its support was tempered by the concerns of several of its shipper members that the relaxed filing requirement could adversely impact small and mid-sized shippers.[46] NITL asserted that with increasing concentration among ocean carriers and the impact of the alliance structure, NITL members have growing concerns about ocean carrier rates and practices, including the carriers' failure to follow their service contract terms. NITL commented that small and mid-sized shippers, in particular, lack the negotiating leverage of larger shippers and are concerned that carriers may use the modified filing requirement to pressure shippers into accepting unfavorable contract rates or terms by manipulating the contract effective date to the carrier's benefit based on the spot market or other industry conditions. NITL stated that these concerns are exacerbated by the current market disruption and the problems shippers face with enforcing their existing contract rates and terms and getting timely access to equipment and vessel capacity. NITL therefore requested the Commission closely monitor ocean carrier contracting practices if the proposal is adopted and address any unreasonable contracting practices that may develop.

GCA echoed some of NITL's concerns, stating that the Commission should make clear that the 30-day filing window may not be used by carriers as an ''option'' which they may hold for 30 days without full commitment to the shipper.

BassTech did not support the proposal,[47] stating that while the Commission's temporary exemption was a fair and considered action to prevent potential commercial harm that may have resulted from the carriers' inability to comply with the original service contract filing requirements during the initial disruption from the COVID–19 pandemic, organizations have now creatively adapted to meeting all sorts of obligations in the new environment, and with the end of the pandemic in sight, the reasons for the temporary exemption do not justify making the change permanent. BassTech expressed skepticism that ocean carriers find that timely filing a service contract with the Commission, which is as difficult as attaching a file to an email, is too burdensome or unable to be simplified through technology. Rather, BassTech argued that the persistent request for service contract filing deregulation, exemplified by the WSC's petition seeking an exemption from the service contract filing requirements, seemed to be based on ulterior motives and will have a negative impact on U.S. commerce.

BassTech stated that even when there is no protracted debate over rates or terms, the contracting process often requires multiple document iterations that take days or weeks before the carrier produces a document that reflects the intended agreement well enough to be signed, leading to practices such as extending expiring service

[39] *Pet. of World Shipping Council,* 1 F.M.C.2d at 515–516. *See* Final Rule: Service Contracts, 85 FR 38086 (June 25, 2020).

[40] FMC Agreement No. 201349.

[41] FMC Agreement No. 010979.

[42] NITL Comments at 2–3.

[43] GCA Comments at 1.

[44] WSC Comments at 2.

[45] CSO Comments at 5.

[46] NITL Comments at 2, 4.

[47] BassTech Comments at 1–2.

contracts for 30 days to cover any potential lapse in coverage or signing and filing less-than-perfect service contracts with an understanding that a subsequent amendment will be prepared to correct outstanding anomalies.[48] BassTech expressed skepticism that carrier performance in this area will be better or faster without the pressure of a filing obligation, which it argued would potentially diminish the already weak negotiating position of small or medium-sized shippers anxious to keep their cargo moving. BassTech asserted that the reality of the negotiation process driven by the carriers, combined with an enormous imbalance of power between the parties, would lend itself to cargo moving on a ''promise'' prior to the service contract being in force (notwithstanding the fact that this would not be permitted under the proposed rule).

BassTech asserted that the real benefit carriers will see from the proposal is the ability use single shipment ''mini'' service contracts through online rate quotation applications (with non-negotiable boilerplate contract terms, no-show penalties, and confidentiality pledges) to offer small and medium shippers very-short-term pricing while circumventing the 30-day notice requirement for tariff increases.[49] According to BassTech, this allows ocean carriers the ability to fill space not reserved for cargo moving under long-term service contracts at the best possible market levels. BassTech asserted that for larger shippers, carriers have and will push requests for additional space outside of the existing long-term service contract to the carrier's online rate quote application, relegating this cargo to the spot market without the service guarantees and predictable service that a service contract affords. BassTech further contended that this will further enable carriers to exclude small and medium shippers from long-term service contracts, and could harm NVOCCs by improving the ease of entering into short-term service contracts with beneficial cargo owners (BCOs) directly.

Finally, BassTech discussed concerns that the effects of the proposal will add to the increasing lack of transparency that disadvantages the shipping public.[50] Specifically, BassTech stated that the earlier elimination of the essential terms publication requirements, combined with the tariff becoming unused and effectively pointless and shippers bound by confidentially provisions in short-term service contracts for spot-market traffic, will create a situation in which the shipping public will be ill-equipped to challenge an ocean carrier's stance that its policy prevents it from entering into a service contract of the type being proposed by a shipper. BassTech concluded by stating that although the proposal on its face may benefit shippers by preventing any negative impact of delays in carrier filing of service contracts, eliminating any regulation that will reduce transparency and meaningful Commission oversight of ocean carrier behavior will have a negative impact on U.S. businesses that rely on importing and exporting by ocean transportation.

b. Discussion

The general concerns about the proposal fall into two broad categories: (1) Potential carrier abuse of the service contract negotiation and filing process; and (2) carriers using the relaxed filing requirements to make increased use of single shipment service contracts.

The first issue appears to center around concern that carriers may take advantage of small and medium-sized shippers anxious to ship their cargo by getting them to agree to an informal ''handshake'' agreement with the promise that a pending contract document reflecting terms to the shipper's satisfaction will be presented for signing and then, within the 30-day filing period and after shipments have begun, pressuring those shippers to accept less favorable terms in the final contract document. Per the commenters, these concerns are exacerbated by problems shippers are facing in enforcing the terms of existing service contracts in the current market. NITL and GCA continued to support the proposal notwithstanding these concerns, with NITL requesting the Commission closely monitor ocean carrier contracting practices if the proposal is adopted and address any unreasonable contracting practices that may develop. On the other hand, BassTech opposed the proposal given these and other concerns.

The Commission is very concerned about the allegations that some ocean carriers may not be abiding by the terms of their existing service contracts or may seek to use the delayed filing to pressure shippers to accept unfavorable contract terms. Depending on the specific facts at issue, the carrier contracting practices described in the comments could violate the Shipping Act. In particular, the Shipping Act prohibits carriers from providing service that is not in accordance with the terms of a service contract (46 U.S.C. 41104(a)(2)(A)) and unreasonably refusing to deal or negotiate (46 U.S.C. 41104(a)(10)). But the Commission agrees with NITL and GCA that these concerns do not support rejecting the proposal for delayed filing for original service contracts. Delayed filing will provide benefits to the ocean transportation industry, addressing shipper and carrier contracting needs and avoiding commercial harm that can result from the current requirement that a service contract be filed before it can become effective. And the revised definition of ''Effective date'' clarifying that a service contract may go into effect only after the parties sign will limit a carrier's ability to engage in the type of bait-and-switch tactics described in the comments.

To the extent that delayed filing creates any increased risk of carrier abuse of the contracting process, the Commission believes that in line with NITL's request, increased Commission monitoring of carrier contracting practices and the use of Commission and private enforcement tools to address prohibited conduct will help deter such conduct and mitigate its harm if it does occur.

Under the final rule, service contracts will continue to be filed and subject to Commission oversight and, as discussed in the NPRM, delayed filing will not negatively impact the Commission's ability to investigate potential Shipping Act violations given the relatively short filing period. If the Commission's monitoring uncovers conduct that may violate the Shipping Act, the Commission will investigate and take enforcement action as necessary. The Commission may also consider future rulemaking efforts to address such conduct.

In addition to the Commission's own monitoring and investigatory efforts, the Commission encourages shippers that have been harmed by prohibited conduct (*e.g.,* a carrier's unreasonable refusal to deal or negotiate) to file a formal or informal complaint seeking reparations (damages) with the Commission.[51] Further, if a shipper believes that a carrier has breached the terms of a service contract, the shipper may bring an action in an appropriate court or other forum agreed to by the parties (the Shipping Act precludes the Commission from adjudicating breach of service contract claims).[52] And it is the Commission's opinion that because,

[48] BassTech Comments at 2–3.

[49] BassTech Comments at 4–6.

[50] BassTech Comments at 6.

[51] Additional information about how to file a complaint can be found on the Commission's website: *https://www.fmc.gov/resources-services/attorneys-litigants/.*

[52] 46 U.S.C. 40502(f).

under the final rule, service contracts do not need to be filed with the Commission before going into effect, the filing date should have no bearing on the enforceability of a service contract, *i.e.,* if a carrier breaches a service contract within the 30-day window between the effective date and filing date, the fact that the service contract is not yet filed should not preclude the shipper from bringing a breach of contract action in court or other agreed-upon forum. This point is further reinforced by additional language the Commission is adding to § 530.8(a) to make clear that failure to timely file a service contract or amendment does not affect the applicability of the contract or amendment to cargo received on or after the effective date (discussed in more detail in Section V.A.3).

The second area of concern, increased use of single shipment service contracts through online rate quotation systems, centers on matters that are beyond the scope of this rulemaking. Carrier decisions on which instrument to use for spot market cargo (service contracts or tariffs), increasing use of digital platforms, and the potential impact on shippers involve complex issues only tangentially related to service contract filing. In short, this rulemaking does not directly impact such ''mini'' service contracts; they are not currently prohibited under part 530 and will continue to be permitted under the final rule. Delayed filing will, however, increase the flexibility of carriers and shippers to enter into all types of service contracts, including those limited to single shipments. The Commission is not making any changes to the final rule in response to the comments on this issue, but the Commission will continue to monitor the broader trends identified in the comments to determine whether Commission action in this area is warranted.

2. Definition of ''Effective Date'' (§ 530.3)

a. NPRM [53]

The current definition of ''Effective date'' describes: (1) What an effective date is; (2) the relationship between the effective date and the filing date for both original service contracts and amendments (*i.e.,* the effective date may not be before the filing date for original service contracts or more than 30 days prior to the filing date for amendments); and (3) the specific time on the effective date when an original service contract or amendment is effective (12:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time).

In the NPRM, the Commission proposed to amend the definition of ''Effective date'' by removing the language tying the effective date to the filing date. Reflecting the tentative determination to extend delayed filing to original service contracts, the Commission proposed to delete the sentence stating that the effective date for original service contracts cannot be prior to the filing date. The Commission also proposed to delete the sentence stating that the effective date of an amendment can be no more than 30 days prior to the filing date because this sentence simply repeats the filing requirement in § 530.8(a)(2). The Commission tentatively determined that § 530.8(a), as amended by the proposed revisions, would adequately describe the filing requirement and the deadline for filing, and repeating the requirement in § 530.3(i) was therefore unnecessary.

The Commission also proposed to clarify the time on the effective date when a service contract or amendment goes into effect. Currently, § 530.3(i) provides that a service contract or amendment is effective at 12:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. The proposed revision added the equivalent time zone relative to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) for added clarity (*i.e.,* UTC–05:00) given that ocean cargo often originates and moves through non-U.S. time zones and to avoid any confusion regarding the part of the year when daylight saving time is in effect in parts of the U.S.

Finally, the Commission proposed to add language to the definition to clarify that although service contracts and amendments may be filed after the effective date, the Commission was retaining the requirement that service contracts and amendments must be prospective in nature and cannot have retroactive effect. Under the current regulations, service contract amendments may only have prospective effect.[54] And, prior to the recent temporary exemption, original service contracts could not become effective prior to being filed with the Commission and were therefore also limited to having prospective effect. Because the Commission proposed to allow original service contracts to be filed after they go into effect, the Commission also proposed to add language to the definition of ''Effective date'' to reflect the continuing requirement that service contracts and amendments may only have prospective effect. The proposed language specified that the effective date cannot be earlier than the date on which all the parties have signed the service contract or amendment.

b. Comments

NITL supported the proposed amendments to § 530.3 to the extent they clarify that the effective date of the original service contract is the date upon which the service contract is scheduled to go into effect and not the filing date.[55] NITL agreed that the effective date should be no earlier than the date on which all parties have signed the service contract and that service contracts and amendments should have prospective effect, ensuring that contract performance may not begin until the parties have agreed upon the terms and effective date.

GCA expressed concerns regarding the proposed definition of effective date, specifically the part specifying that the effective date cannot be earlier than the date on which all parties have signed the service contract or amendment.[56] GCA stated that, in most cases, service contracts are prepared and presented unsigned by the ocean carrier to the shipper for review and acceptance, and once all of the rates, terms, and conditions are agreed to, the shipper signs the contract handwritten or electronically and returns it to the carrier for signature and filing with the Commission. GCA asserted that the shipper oftentimes does not receive a copy of the fully executed contract with the carrier's signature but relies on the assumption that the contract is in fact signed by the carrier and filed with the Commission. GCA contended that there has been a ''meeting of the minds'' between the ocean carrier and shipper when the shipper signs the service contract prepared and presented by the carrier, and that the carrier should be obligated to perform under the service contract at that point.

BassTech questioned the assumptions underlying the proposed definition of effective date, stating that the definition presumes that carriers find challenging the filing of service contracts while foreseeing no difficulty in accomplishing the more complex tasks of negotiating, drafting, and obtaining signatures for service contracts in time to meet commercial deadlines, urgent shipping needs, or prior service contract expirations.[57]

WSC and CSO expressed concern that the proposed definition of ''Effective date'' would have unintended consequences that would limit the usefulness of the proposed regulatory

[53] 86 FR at 5109.

[54] § 530.10(a)(1).

[55] NITL Comments at 3.

[56] GCA Comments at 1–2.

[57] BassTech Comments at 2–3.

changes.[58] WSC and CSO asserted that under the current regulations, service contract amendments may be filed no later than 30 days after cargo moves under the amendment and, citing the NPRM, argued that linking the deadline for filing to the movement of cargo rather than the execution of the contract amendment helped avoid difficulties encountered when cargo is tendered before an amendment is signed by the shipper. WSC and CSO asserted that the proposed definition of ''Effective date'' would withdraw this existing relief and perpetuate this problem for both original service contracts and amendments. Specifically, WSC and CSO pointed to the provision stating that the effective date can be no earlier than the date all parties sign the service contract or amendment. WSC argued that this provision is unnecessarily narrow in light of modern electronic contract formation and documentation practices. CSO asserted that the change will once again force carriers to choose between commercial understandings that have been reached but not signed and adhering to their statutory obligations.

WSC emphasized that it is not objecting at this time to the Commission's intent behind the provision, namely to reflect that original service contracts and amendments may only have prospective effect.[59] Rather, WSC and CSO viewed the use of signatures as the sole trigger for contract effectiveness as unnecessarily restrictive and out of step with the general contract law principles of offer and acceptance.[60] CSO stated that it is difficult to explain to some customers that they cannot have their cargo rated pursuant to an understanding reached via phone, text, or email because the carrier does not have a signature. WSC and CSO pointed to section 2–206 of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) and section 30(2) of the Restatement (Second) of Contracts, which provide that an offer invites acceptance in any manner and by any medium reasonable in the circumstances. WSC argued that the proposed definition of ''Effective date'' would contravene these principles by requiring that a service contract offer may be accepted only by signature. CSO stated that it is unclear why tendering cargo is not a reasonable means of accepting an offer and why customers should be subject to contract acceptance formalities beyond those applicable in other industries.

CSO argued that requiring a service contract or amendment be signed before implementation would treat service contracts differently than other types of contractual arrangements subject to Commission jurisdiction.[61] Specifically, CSO contended that tender of cargo can constitute acceptance of an NRA under 46 CFR 532.5(c)(3) and that the Commission does not require signature as a prerequisite to the implementation of an NSA under 46 CFR 531.3(f).

WSC also stated that the concept of what constitutes a signature has evolved over time, particularly to address electronic commerce.[62] WSC described as an example a shipper requires a quote, the carrier providing terms in response, and the shipper pressing a button or key to accept. WSC asserted that it is unclear whether the reference to the date the parties sign the service contract or amendment in the proposed definition would include such processes, but recommended that it should. WSC cited the definition of ''electronic signature'' in the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (E–SIGN Act) and stated that this definition reflects that an intent to form an agreement can be expressed by a variety of actions, is consistent with the UCC and the Restatement (Second) of Contracts, and recognizes the reality of today's modern business environment.

WSC therefore urged the Commission to revise the last sentence of the proposed definition of ''Effective date'' to read:[63]

> The effective date may not be earlier than the date on which all parties have taken actions that manifest their mutual agreement to the terms of the service contract or amendment, or the date on which performance documentable as associated with that service contract or amendment begins.

WSC asserted that the suggested revision would allow parties to implement service contracts and amendments on whatever documentable contract formation process to which they agree and avoid the difficulties outlined in its comments. CSO also urged the Commission to adopt the WSC's proposed revision, claiming that it would allow parties to implement a contract or amendment without first obtaining physical signatures, or any signature.[64] WSC and CSO claimed that this change would not undermine the prohibition against retroactive service contracts and amendments, since the Commission would still be able to obtain the service contract records necessary to determine the date on which performance began or the service contract/amendment was agreed to by the parties.

c. Discussion

For the reasons stated in the NPRM and the discussion below, the Commission has determined to adopt the proposed definition of ''Effective date'' in § 530.3(i). The comments on the definition focused on the last sentence, which states that the effective date may be no earlier than the date all parties have signed the service contract or amendment. While NITL supported this provision, WSC and CSO asserted that requiring signatures before the contract may go into effect was unnecessarily restrictive and out of step with general contract law principles. GCA opined that the shipper's signature should be sufficient for effectiveness.[65] The comments opposing this provision appear to be based on a misunderstanding of the purpose and nature of the provision. The Commission believes that additional explanation and clarification of the provision will address these concerns.

Under the current regulations, service contracts must be signed before they go into effect, and the filed contract must identify who signed the contract and the date it was signed.[66] The proposed definition of ''Effective date'' was intended to provide flexibility to the service contract filing process by allowing delayed filing while ensuring that service contracts continued to be prospective agreements, *i.e.,* the parties reach agreement before performance begins. To accomplish this latter goal, the proposed definition retained the current requirement that service contracts must be signed before going into effect. Because filed service contracts already include the date of signature as well as the effective date, the Commission is easily able to verify that the effective date is on or before the signature date and therefore that the parties reached agreement before the contract went into effect and cargo began to move. In other words, the

[58] WSC Comments at 2–3; CSO comments at 2.

[59] WSC Comments at 3.

[60] WSC Comments at 3–4; CSO Comments at 2–3.

[61] CSO Comments at 3–4.

[62] WSC Comments at 4–5.

[63] WSC Comments at 5–6.

[64] CSO Comments at 4–5.

[65] BassTech's comment, though referencing the proposed definition of ''Effective date,'' was focused primarily on the general concerns discussed above in Section V.A.1.

[66] § 530.8(b)(9) (requiring that the filed contract include the names, titles and addresses of the representatives signing the contract for the parties and the date upon which the service contract was signed) and § 530.3(i) (defining the effective date for original service contracts as no earlier than the filing date).

proposed definition was not intended to address service contract formation or what constitutes offer and acceptance but merely reflected a current requirement that could be used to ensure contracts are prospective in nature. None of the commenters objected to service contracts retaining their prospective nature.

One of WSC's primary concerns was that it was unclear what constituted an acceptable signature under the proposed definition. WSC pointed to the broad definition of ''electronic signature'' in the E–SIGN Act[67] and stated that the definition reflects that an intent to form an agreement can be expressed by a variety of actions, is consistent with the UCC and the Restatement (Second) of Contracts, and recognizes the reality of today's modern business environment.

The Commission appreciates the opportunity to clarify the intersection between the E–SIGN Act and the Commission's regulations and what constitutes a signature for purposes of the service contract regulations in part 530. The E–SIGN Act was enacted on June 30, 2000, and effective on October 1, 2000.[68] The E–SIGN Act provides, in relevant part, that notwithstanding any statute, regulation, or other rule of law, a signature, contract, or other record related to a transaction may not be denied legal effect, validity, or enforceability solely because it is in electronic format nor may a contract related to the transaction be denied legal effect, validity, or enforceability solely because an electronic signature or electronic record was used in its formation.[69] The E–SIGN Act goes on to define an ''electronic signature'' as an electronic sound, symbol, or process, attached to or logically associated with a contract or other record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.[70] To further clarify, an ''electronic signature'' will suffice to demonstrate agreement between the parties and allow a service contract to go into effect, as the E–SIGN Act's definition of ''electronic signature'' is based on, and nearly identical to, the definition of ''electronic signature'' in the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (UETA), model state legislation developed in 1999, and the commentary to the UETA makes clear that the definition includes the standard web page click-through process for obtaining goods or services (*e.g.,* clicking a box accepting the terms of the agreement).

Consistent with the E–SIGN Act, the Commission interprets the requirements in part 530 that service contracts be signed as being met with electronic signatures as defined in the E–SIGN Act. This interpretation extends to the reference to signing in the proposed definition of ''Effective date.'' In other words, from the Commission's perspective, the act of signing a service contract can be accomplished by electronic signature, which is broadly defined under the E–SIGN Act. This means that carriers and shippers have great flexibility and discretion in determining what form signature will take. Based on WSC's positive comments regarding the E–SIGN Act and the definition of ''electronic signature,'' the Commission believes that this interpretation addresses both WSC and CSO's concerns, which appear to have been based on fears that the Commission had a narrower concept of what constitutes a service contract signature than the E–SIGN Act.[71] This clarification should also alleviate GSA's concerns because the broad definition of ''electronic signature'' also applies to carriers.

Based on the foregoing, the Commission has determined to adopt the proposed definition of ''Effective date.'' Because the proposed definition, as interpreted above, addresses the concerns raised by WSC, the Commission concludes that it is unnecessary to adopt the substitute language offered by WSC. The Commission has determined that it is more prudent to rely on the universal definition of ''electronic signature'' in the E–SIGN Act than adopt its own, separate definition in part 530.[72] In addition, WSC's definition would nullify one of the primary advantages of the proposed definition, *i.e.,* the Commission's ability to confirm from the face of the filed contract that it is prospective in nature by comparing the effective date and date of signature. As WSC admits, the Commission would have to obtain specific service contract records in order to determine when the service contract was agreed to by the parties if the Commission were to adopt its proposed language. Finally, as discussed above in Section V.A.1, tying the effective date to the date of signature will limit carriers' ability to use the type of bait-and-switch tactics certain commenters fear could occur with delayed filing.

3. Service Contract Filing Requirements (§ 530.8)

a. NPRM[73]

Section 530.8 sets forth the filing requirements for service contracts and amendments. Under the current regulations, amendments must be filed no later than 30 days after cargo moves pursuant to the amendment, and, prior to the temporary exemption, original service contracts had to be filed before any cargo moved pursuant to the service contract.[74] In the NPRM, the Commission proposed to allow a 30-day filing period for both original service contracts and amendments and combine § 530.8(a)(1) and (2) into a single provision at § 530.8(a). The revised § 530.8(a) would require that ocean common carriers file service contracts and amendments no later than 30 days after the effective date.

The trigger for the filing period under the proposed revisions thus differed from the current requirement for service contract amendments in § 530.8(a)(2). The current regulations include two trigger events. Current § 530.3(i) requires that the effective date for the amendment be no more than 30 days prior to the filing date, while current § 530.8(a)(2) requires that an amendment be filed no later than 30 days after cargo moves pursuant to the amendment. In accordance with § 530.14(a), performance under an original service contract or amendment may not begin until the effective date, and therefore the effective date could be earlier than the date cargo moves under the contract or amendment.

[67] Public Law 106–229 (2000) (codified at 15 U.S.C. 7001–7006).

[68] 15 U.S.C. 7001 note.

[69] 15 U.S.C. 7001.

[70] 15 U.S.C. 7006(5).

[71] CSO's concerns also appear to be based on a misunderstanding of the Commission regulations governing NSAs and NRAs. Specifically, CSO contended that the proposed definition of ''Effective date'' in part 530 would treat service contracts differently than NRAs and NSAs. Specifically, CSO argued that tender of cargo can constitute acceptance of an NRA under 46 CFR 532.5(c)(3) and that the Commission does not require signature as a prerequisite to the implementation of an NSA under 46 CFR 531.3(f). Neither of these statements is correct. Section 532.5(c)(3) states that booking a shipment can constitute shipper acceptance of an NRA so long as the NRA includes a specific notice to that effect in the NRA. In the 2018 final rule that added this provision, however, the Commission expressly rejected the idea that tender of cargo alone constitutes acceptance, stating that allowing tender prior to agreement would create the potential for an unfair environment for shippers and increase transactional confusion, instead retaining the requirement that the NRA had to be agreed to by both shipper and NVOCC prior to the receipt of cargo. 83 FR at 34789. As for NSAs, the same 2018 final rule expressly stated that NSAs must be signed by both the NVOCC and shipper and are binding upon signature of the parties. *Id.* at 34790.

[72] At this time, the Commission is not formally incorporating into its regulations any definitions or requirements from the E–SIGN Act, but may revisit this issue in the future.

[73] 86 FR at 5109–5110.

[74] § 530.8(a)(1), (2).

Accordingly, in order to comply with both §§ 530.3(i) and 530.8(a)(2), ocean common carriers must file service contract amendments no later than 30 days after the effective date. Based on this interpretation, the Commission published guidance on its website shortly after the 2017 final rule was issued to make clear that service contract amendments must be filed no later than 30 days after their effective date.[75] The Commission therefore proposed a single trigger (effective date) for the 30-day filing period for both original service contract and amendments in order to make clear when service contracts must be filed and allow the Commission to readily assess compliance.

The Commission also proposed amendments to § 530.8(e) to reflect the 30-day filing period for original service contracts. Section 530.8(e) currently provides that if the Commission's service contract filing system is unable to receive filings for 24 hours or more, affected parties are not subject to the requirements in §§ 530.8(a) and 530.14(a) that a service contract must be filed before cargo is shipped under the contract. This exception is conditioned on the affected service contracts being filed within 24 hours after the Commission filing system returns to service.

The proposed amendments to §§ 530.8(a) and 530.14(a) required corresponding changes to § 530.8(e). The proposed changes to § 530.8(e) provided that if the Commission's service contract filing system is down for 24 hours or more, any service contract or amendment that must be filed during that period (*i.e.,* because the 30-day filing period concludes while the system is down) will be considered timely filed so long as the contract or amendment is filed no later than 24 hours after the Commission filing system returns to service. The proposed revisions to § 530.8(e) also deleted the reference to § 530.14(a) given the proposed revisions to the latter section.

b. Comments

NITL supported the proposed changes to § 530.8. NITL stated that a single trigger for the 30-day filing period for original service contracts and amendments is appropriate and concurred with the proposed changes addressing how filings are treated when the Commission's system is down.[76] NITL also requested that the Commission clarify that a shipper that tenders cargo under a service contract during the 30-day filing window will not be penalized if the carrier fails to file the service contract within the window (*e.g.,* by having shipments re-rated under tariff rates). NITL stated that shippers typically get notice of the filing date from the carrier so they know when the contract rates and terms apply, but with a 30-day filing period, the shipper will base its shipments on the effective date and not the filing date.

Other commenters echoed this last point. GCA asserted that the carrier should bear full responsibility to file service contracts within the 30-day filing period and should bear any burden or consequence stemming from the failure to timely file the contract.[77] BassTech stated that it is important for any new rule to specify what happens to the rating of cargo that has shipped during the 30-day filing window if the carrier neglects to timely file the service contract and suggested that the rule expressly state that any duly signed service contract will prevail regardless of filing status.[78]

c. Discussion

The Commission agrees that shippers should not be penalized for an ocean carrier's failure to timely file a service contract. As the commenters note, shippers will base their shipments on the effective date of the contract or amendment and have no control over whether the carrier files the contract or amendment within 30 days. Retroactive re-rating of cargo received more than 30 days prior to the filing date would unnecessarily punish the shipper for the ocean carrier's failure to comply with the filing requirements and permit the ocean carrier to collect the generally higher tariff rate for those shipments. To address this issue, the final rule adopts the text of proposed paragraph (a) in § 530.8 as paragraph (a)(1) and includes a new paragraph (a)(2) that expressly states that failure to timely file a service contract or amendment does not affect the applicability of the contract or amendment to cargo received on or after the effective date.

This change does not mean, however, that the Commission will overlook an ocean carrier's failure to timely file a service contract or amendment. The Commission will continue to closely monitor carrier compliance with the filing requirements and take enforcement action against violators, including the assessment of civil penalties.

In addition to revising § 530.8(a), the Commission is adopting without change the proposed revisions to § 530.8(b) and (e) for the reasons described above and in the NPRM.

4. Service Contract Implementation Requirements (§ 530.14)

NITL supported the proposed revisions to § 530.14 and stated that performance under a service contract should not begin until the effective date.[79] None of the other commenters discussed the changes. Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the NPRM[80] and below, the Commission is adopting the proposed revisions without change.

Section 530.14 provides that performance under a service contract or amendment may not begin until the effective date and conditions performance on compliance with the relevant filing requirements, *i.e.,* performance under an original service contract may not begin until the contract is filed while performance under an amendment may begin on the effective date provided that the amendment is filed no later than 30 days after the effective date.

Given that the changes to § 530.8(a) prescribe the same filing period for original service contracts and amendments (30 days after the effective date), the Commission is replacing the separate requirements for original service contracts and amendments in § 530.14(a) with a single requirement that performance under either may not begin until the effective date. The Commission is also removing the language tying performance to the filing date as it simply repeats the filing requirement in § 530.8(a). The Commission determined that § 530.8(a), as amended, will adequately describe the filing requirement and the deadline for filing, and repeating the requirement in § 530.14(a) was therefore unnecessary. This change will also help avoid confusion regarding the applicability of a service contract or amendment if the carrier fails to file the contract or amendment within the 30-day filing period. As discussed above, a carrier's failure to timely file a contract or amendment will not affect the applicability of the contract or amendment to shipments received on or after the effective date, even if those shipments were received more than 30 days before filing.

The Commission is adding a new sentence to § 530.14(a) to clarify that original service contracts and amendments may apply only to cargo

[75] *https://web.archive.org/web/20190321030253/https://www.fmc.gov/resources/amended_service_contract*_nsas_rule.aspx (last visited April 9, 2021).

[76] NITL Comments at 3–4.

[77] GCA Comments at 2.

[78] BassTech Comments at 2.

[79] NITL Comments at 3.

[80] 86 FR at 5110.

received by the carrier on or after the effective date. As noted in the NPRM, this provision is implied by the current language of §§ 530.8(a) (describing when a service contract or amendment must be filed in relation to when cargo moves under the contract) and 530.14(a) (prohibiting performance under a service contract or amendment until the effective date) and had been stated in previous rulemakings.[81] Because the Commission is amending § 530.8(a) so that the filing period is tied to the effective date rather than the date cargo moves, the Commission is including language in § 530.14(a) clearly stating that service contracts and amendments may only apply to cargo received on or after the effective date.

B. Technical Amendments

The NPRM proposed additional technical amendments to part 530 to implement the Commission's December 2019 decision to grant in part WSC's petition and exempt ocean common carriers from the essential terms publication requirements.[82] NITL supported all of the proposed technical amendments.[83] No other commenters discussed the technical amendments. Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the NPRM [84] and below, the Commission is adopting the proposed technical amendments without change.

1. Definition of ''Authorized Person'' (§ 530.3)

The definition of ''Authorized person'' in § 530.3(c) includes a reference to publishing statements of essential terms. The definition also cross-references a nonexistent paragraph (§ 530.5(d)) when referring to the registration requirements for filing service contracts. The Commission is amending the definition by removing the reference to essential terms publication and including the correct citation for the registration requirements (§ 530.5(c)).

2. Exceptions and Exemptions (§ 530.13)

The Commission is adding a new paragraph (e) to § 530.13 to reflect the exemption granted by the Commission from the essential terms publication requirements. Although the Commission recently eliminated the essential terms publication requirements in part 530, ocean common carriers that are not aware of the exemption may be confused as to whether the statutory requirement in 46 U.S.C. 40502(d) continues to apply. Accordingly, the Commission is including a new provision reflecting the exemption from section 40502(d).

VI. Rulemaking Analyses and Notices

Effective Date

The Administrative Procedure Act generally requires a minimum of 30 days before a final rule can go into effect but excepts from this requirement: (1) Substantive rules which grant or recognize an exemption or relieve a restriction; (2) interpretive rules and statements of policy; and (3) when an agency finds good cause for a shorter period of time and includes those findings with the rule. 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

The final rule is a substantive rule relieving a restriction and warrants an earlier effective date under 5 U.S.C. 553(d). The rule provides relief from the requirement that original service contracts be filed with the Commission before they may go into effect. The rule also revises part 530 so that failure to timely file an original service contract or amendment will no longer affect the applicability of the service contract or amendment to shipments received more than 30 days before filing.

The Commission also finds good cause for an effective date of June 2, 2021, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). Because the current temporary exemption allowing original service contracts to go into effect up to 30 days before filing expires on June 1, 2021, a delayed effective date would create a gap period during which original service contracts would need to be filed before going into effect, which would be contrary to the public interest. A June 2, 2021 effective date ensures no gap between the exemption and the final rule. The remaining amendments are technical updates to reflect the 2019 exemption from the essential terms publication requirements and to correct certain cross-references, and a delayed effective date for these revisions is unnecessary.

Congressional Review Act

The rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by the Congressional Review Act, codified at 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq*. The rule will not result in: (1) An annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more; (2) a major increase in costs or prices; or (3) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies. 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (codified as amended at 5 U.S.C. 601–612) provides that whenever an agency is required to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553), the agency must prepare and make available a final regulatory flexibility analysis describing the impact of the proposed rule on small entities, unless the head of the agency certifies that the rulemaking will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. 5 U.S.C. 604–605. Based on the analysis below, the Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The regulated business entities that would be impacted by the rule are ocean common carriers (*i.e.,* vessel-operating common carriers). The Commission has determined that ocean common carriers generally do not qualify as small entities under the guidelines of the Small Business Administration (SBA). *See FMC Policy and Procedures Regarding Proper Consideration of Small Entities in Rulemakings* (Feb. 7, 2003), available at *https://www.fmc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/SBREFA_Guidelines_2003.pdf.*

National Environmental Policy Act

The Commission's regulations categorically exclude certain rulemakings from any requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement because they do not increase or decrease air, water or noise pollution or the use of fossil fuels, recyclables, or energy. 46 CFR 504.4. The final rule allows ocean common carriers to file original service contracts up to 30 days after their effective date. This rulemaking thus falls within the categorical exclusion for actions related to the receipt of service contracts (§ 540.4(a)(5)). Therefore, no environmental assessment or environmental impact statement is required.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521) (PRA) requires an agency to seek and receive approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) before collecting information from the public. 44 U.S.C.

[81] *See, e.g.,* 82 FR at 16290 (noting that because of the previous requirement that amendments had to filed before cargo could move under the terms of the amendment, ''[c]arriers have cited instances in which the parties have agreed to amend the contract, however, due to unavoidable circumstances, the cargo was received before the carrier filed the amendment with the Commission'' and ''[i]n such cases, the amendment's rates and terms may not be applied to that cargo pursuant to the Commission's rules.'').

[82] *Pet. of World Shipping Council,* 1 F.M.C.2d at 515–516.

[83] NITL at 4.

[84] 86 FR at 5110.

3507. The agency must submit collections of information in proposed rules to OMB in conjunction with the publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking. 5 CFR 1320.11.

The information collection requirements associated with the service contract filing requirements in part 530 are currently authorized under OMB Control Number 3072–0065. In compliance with the PRA, the Commission submitted the proposed revised information collection to the Office of Management and Budget in conjunction with publication of the NPRM and provided notice of the revised information collection in the NPRM. Comments received regarding the proposed changes, as well as the Commission's responses, are discussed above. No comments specifically addressed the revised information collection in part 530.

Title: 46 CFR part 530—Service Contracts and Related Form FMC–83.

OMB Control Number: 3072–0065.

Abstract: 46 U.S.C. 40502 and 46 CFR part 530 require ocean common carriers to file certain service contracts confidentially with the Commission.

Current Action: The final rule amends the service contract filing requirements to allow ocean common carriers to file original service contracts up to 30 days after the effective date. Currently, part 530 requires that ocean common carriers file original service contracts on or before the effective date, while amendments must be filed within 30 days after the effective date.

Type of Request: Revision of a previously approved collection.

Needs and Uses: The Commission monitors service contract filings to ensure compliance with the Shipping Act of 1984.

Frequency: Frequency of filings is determined by the ocean common carrier and its customers. When parties enter into a service contract or amend the contract, the service contract or amendment must be filed with the Commission.

Type of Respondents: Ocean common carriers or their duly appointed agents are required to file service contracts and amendments with the Commission.

Number of Annual Respondents: The Commission does not anticipate that the revisions will affect the number of respondents. As a general matter, however, the number of respondents has decreased since the last revision to the information collection. The Commission estimates an annual respondent universe of 86 ocean common carriers.

Estimated Time per Response: The Commission does not anticipate that the revisions will affect the estimated time per response, which will continue to range from 0.0166 to 1 person-hours for reporting and recordkeeping requirements contained in the regulations, and 0.1 person-hours for completing Form FMC–83.

Total Annual Burden: The Commission does not anticipate that the revisions will affect the number of service contracts filed or the burden associated with each filing and, therefore, will not affect the total annual burden. Due to the decrease in the number of respondents since the last revision, however, the Commission expects that the total annual burden will decrease. The Commission estimates the total person-hour burden at 30,448 person-hours.

Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform)

This final rule meets the applicable standards in E.O. 12988 titled, ''Civil Justice Reform,'' to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden. Section 3(b) of E.O. 12988 requires agencies to make every reasonable effort to ensure that each new regulation: (1) Clearly specifies the preemptive effect; (2) clearly specifies the effect on existing Federal law or regulation; (3) provides a clear legal standard for affected conduct, while promoting simplification and burden reduction; (4) clearly specifies the retroactive effect, if any; (5) adequately defines key terms; and (6) addresses other important issues affecting clarity and general draftsmanship under any guidelines issued by the Attorney General. This document is consistent with that requirement.

Regulation Identifier Number

The Commission assigns a regulation identifier number (RIN) to each regulatory action listed in the Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions (Unified Agenda). The Regulatory Information Service Center publishes the Unified Agenda in April and October of each year. You may use the RIN contained in the heading at the beginning of this document to find this action in the Unified Agenda, available at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain.*

List of Subjects in 46 CFR Part 530

Freight, Maritime carriers, Report and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth above, the Federal Maritime Commission amends 46 CFR part 530 as follows:

PART 530—SERVICE CONTRACTS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 530 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 553; 46 U.S.C. 305, 40301–40306, 40501–40503, 41307.

■ 2. Amend § 530.3 by revising paragraphs (c) and (i) to read as follows:

§ 530.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

(c) *Authorized person* means a carrier or a duly appointed agent who is authorized to file service contracts on behalf of the carrier party to a service contract and is registered by the Commission to file under § 530.5(c) and appendix A to this part.

* * * * *

(i) *Effective date* means the date upon which a service contract or amendment is scheduled to go into effect by the parties to the contract. A service contract or amendment becomes effective at 12:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time (Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)-05:00) on the effective date. The effective date may not be earlier than the date on which all parties have signed the service contract or amendment.

* * * * *

■ 3. Amend § 530.8 by:

■ a. Revising paragraph (a);

■ b. Adding a heading to paragraph (b); and

■ c. Revising paragraph (e).

The revisions and addition read as follows:

§ 530.8 Service Contracts.

(a) *Filing.* (1) Authorized persons shall file with BTA, in the manner set forth in appendix A of this part, a true and complete copy of every service contract and every amendment to a service contract no later than thirty (30) days after the effective date.

(2) Failure to file a service contract or amendment in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section does not affect the applicability of the service contract or amendment to cargo received on or after the effective date by the ocean common carrier or its agent.

(b) *Required terms.* * * *

* * * * *

(e) *Exception in case of malfunction of Commission filing system.* In the event that the Commission's filing systems are not functioning and cannot receive service contract filings for twenty-four (24) continuous hours or more, an original service contract or amendment that must be filed during that period in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section will be considered timely filed so long as the

service contract or amendment is filed no later than twenty-four (24) hours after the Commission's filing systems return to service.

■ 4. Amend § 530.13 by adding paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 530.13 Exceptions and exemptions.

* * * * *

(e) *Essential terms publication exemption.* Ocean common carriers are exempt from the requirement in 46 U.S.C. 40502(d) to publish and make available to the general public in tariff format a concise statement of certain essential terms when a service contract is filed with the Commission.

■ 5. Amend § 530.14 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 530.14 Implementation.

(a) *Generally.* Performance under an original service contract or amendment may not begin until the effective date. An original service contract or amendment may apply only to cargo received on or after the effective date by the ocean common carrier or its agent, including originating carriers in the case of through transportation.

* * * * *

By the Commission.

Rachel E. Dickon,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–08276 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–02–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 21–10; RM–11873; DA 21–422; FR ID 21670]

Television Broadcasting Services; Jefferson City, Missouri

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On January 12, 2021, the Media Bureau, Video Division (Bureau) issued a *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* in response to a petition for rulemaking filed by KRCG Licensee, LLC (Licensee), the licensee of KRCG, channel 12 (CBS), Jefferson City, Missouri, requesting the substitution of channel 29 for channel 12 at Jefferson City in the DTV Table of Allotments. For the reasons set forth in the *Report and Order* referenced below, the Bureau amends FCC regulations to substitute channel 29 for channel 12 at Jefferson City.

DATES: Effective April 23, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joyce Bernstein, Media Bureau, at (202) 418–1647 or *Joyce.Bernstein@fcc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed rule was published at 86 FR 10033 on February 18, 2021. The Licensee filed comments in support of the petition reaffirming its commitment to applying for channel 29. No other comments were received. In support, the Licensee stated that VHF channels have certain propagation characteristics which may cause reception issues for some viewers, and that KRCG has received numerous complaints from viewers unable to receive the Station's over-the-air signal, despite being able to receive signals from other stations. The Licensee also stated that its channel substitution proposal will improve reception for indoor antenna and greatly improve KRCG's ability to provide ATSC 3.0 service to homes, vehicles, and portable devices. The Bureau believes the public interest would be served by the substitution and will permit KRCG to better serve its viewers, who have experienced reception problems with VHF channel 12. In addition, operation on channel 29 will not result in any predicted loss of service.

This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Report and Order,* MB Docket No. 20–10; RM–11873; DA 21–422, adopted April 14, 2021, and released April 14, 2021. The full text of this document is available for download at *https://www.fcc.gov/edocs.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice), 202–418–0432 (tty).

This document does not contain information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any proposed information collection burden ''for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees,'' pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4). Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to this proceeding.

The Commission will send a copy of this *Report and Order* in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional review Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Thomas Horan,

Chief of Staff, Media Bureau.

Final Rule

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 301, 303, 307, 309, 310, 334, 336, 339.

■ 2. In § 73.622(i), amend the Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, under Missouri, by revising the entry for Jefferson City to read as follows:

§ 73.622 Digital television table of allotments.

* * * * *

(i) * * *

Community	Channel No.
* * * * *	
MISSOURI	
* * * * *	
Jefferson City	20, 29
* * * * *	

[FR Doc. 2021–08291 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 21–59; RM–11883; DA 21–396; FR ID 20482]

Television Broadcasting Services; Corpus Christi, Texas

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Media Bureau, Video Division (Bureau) has before it a *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* issued in response to a petition for rulemaking filed by Scripps Broadcasting Holding, LLC (Scripps), the licensee of KRIS–TV, channel 13 (NBC), Corpus Christi, Texas, requesting the substitution of channel 26 for channel 13 at Corpus Christi in the DTV Table of Allotments. For the reasons set forth in the *Report and Order* referenced below, the Bureau amends FCC regulations to substitute

channel 26 for channel 13 at Corpus Christi.

DATES: Effective April 23, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joyce Bernstein, Media Bureau, at (202) 418–1647 or *Joyce.Bernstein@fcc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed rule was published at 86 FR 12162 on March 2, 2021. Scripps filed comments in support of the petition reaffirming its commitment to applying for channel 26. No other parties filed comments. The Bureau believes the public interest would be served by the substitution and will permit KRIS–TV to better serve its viewers, who have experienced reception problems with VHF channel 13. While there is a small terrain limited predicted loss area when comparing the licensed channel 13 and the proposed channel 26 facilities, all but 15 people living within the predicted loss area will continue to be well served, a number which the Commission has recognized as *de minimis.* Finally, the timing of the channel change is important because in April 2020, high winds caused the tower supporting the KRIS–TV antenna to collapse, taking the station silent, and Scripps would prefer to build out a new UHF facility which can significantly improve the off-air reception of KRIS–TV, rather than replace the VHF facility.

This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Report and Order,* MB Docket No. 21–59; RM–11883; DA 21–396, adopted April 4, 2021, and released April 4, 2021. The full text of this document is available for download at *https://www.fcc.gov/edocs.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice), 202–418–0432 (tty).

This document does not contain information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any proposed information collection burden ''for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees,'' pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4). Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to this proceeding.

The Commission will send a copy of this *Report and Order* in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional review Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Thomas Horan,

Chief of Staff, Media Bureau.

Final Rule

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 301, 303, 307, 309, 310, 334, 336, 339.

■ 2. In § 73.622(i), amend the Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, under Texas, by revising the entry for Corpus Christi to read as follows:

§ 73.622 Digital television table of allotments.

* * * * *

(i) * * *

Community	Channel No.
* * * * *	
TEXAS	
* * * * *	
Corpus Christi	8, 10, *23, 26, 27, 38
* * * * *	

[FR Doc. 2021–08370 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Part 501

[GSAR Case 2021–G516 Docket No. 2021–0010; Sequence No. 1]

RIN 3090–AK38

General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Update to OMB Approval Table for Information Collections

AGENCY: Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA) is issuing a direct final rule to amend the General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) to update and make technical corrections to the table of approved acquisition related information collections from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective on June 22, 2021 without further notice unless adverse comments are received by May 24, 2021. If GSA receives adverse comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in response to GSAR Case 2021–G516 to: *Regulations.gov: https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by searching for ''GSAR Case 2021–G516''. Select the link ''Comment Now'' that corresponds with GSAR Case 2021–G516. Follow the instructions provided at the ''Comment Now'' screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and ''GSAR Case 2021–G516'' on your attached document.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite GSAR Case 2021–G516, in all correspondence related to this case. Comments received generally will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check *https://www.regulations.gov,* approximately two-to-three days after submission to verify posting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Megan Hackett, GSA Acquisition Policy Division, at *gsarpolicy@gsa.gov,* for clarification of content. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat at 202–501–4755. Please cite GSAR Case 2021–516.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 35, *et seq.*) imposes a requirement on Federal agencies to obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) before collecting information from 10 or more members of the public. The General Services Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) at 501.106 includes a table that identifies all OMB approved control numbers for GSA and the FAR that are applicable to GSA acquisition requirements. As part of the regulatory review process, GSA realized that the table required updates and corrections. GSA is amending the GSAR to update this table at 501.106 so the information included is correct.

II. Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 40 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 121 authorizes GSA to issue regulations, including the GSAR, to control the relationship between GSA and contractors.

III. Discussion and Analysis

In the process of updating the table at 501.106, several things had to be removed. There were seven instances in the table where the GSAR reference no longer existed or the OMB control number referenced had expired. Therefore, seven rows will be removed from the table. Also, in two instances the GSAR reference in the left column was edited to reflect the correct location. For example, removing the paragraph citation to change the GSAR reference from 509.105(a) to 509.105.

Next, several missing items had to be added to the table. There were six instances where approved information collections for existing GSAR provisions were not included in the table. This necessitated the addition of six new rows. Also, there were two instances where an existing GSAR reference applied to more than one information collection, but the additional information collections were missing from the table. These two missing OMB control numbers were added to the applicable row in the table.

Lastly, the format of the table was edited to standardize the information. In two places the information collections for a given GSAR reference were listed in multiple rows. These information collections were combined into one row for the GSAR reference to match the rest of the table. Additionally, in one place the word ''and'' was taken out of a list of control numbers to standardize the format of the table.

IV. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all 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. This rule has been reviewed and determined by OMB not to be a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993.

V. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a ''major rule'' may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This rule has been reviewed and determined by OMB not to be a ''major rule'' under 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

VI. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The General Services Administration certifies that this direct final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.,* because this rule is updating references for existing information collections that are not changed.

VII. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35) does apply; however these changes to the GSAR do not impose additional information collection requirements to the paperwork burdens previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 501

Government procurement.

Jeffrey A. Koses,

Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy, General Services Administration.

Therefore, GSA amends 48 CFR part 501 as set forth below:

PART 501—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ACQUISITION REGULATION SYSTEM

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR part 501 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 121(c).

■ 2. Revise section 501.106 to read as follows:

501.106 OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 35, *et seq.*) imposes a requirement on Federal agencies to obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) before collecting information from 10 or more members of the public. The information collection and recordkeeping requirements contained in this section have been approved by the OMB. This table includes OMB approved control numbers from GSA (3090 series) and the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) (9000 series) that are applicable to GSA acquisition requirements. The following OMB control numbers apply:

TABLE 1 TO 501.106

GSAR reference	OMB control No.
509.105–1	3090–0007
511.204(c)	3090–0246
512.301	3090–0163
514.201–1	3090–0163
515.209–70(b)	3090–0163
515.408	3090–0235
516.506	3090–0248
523.370	3090–0205
532.905–70	3090–0080
538.273	3090–0163, 3090–0235, 3090–0250, 3090–0262, 3090–0303, 3090–0306
542.1107	3090–0027
546.302–71	3090–0027
552.211–13(a)	9000–0026
552.211–70(b)	9000–0058
552.211–77	3090–0246
552.215–73	3090–0163
552.216–70	3090–0235
552.216–72	3090–0248
552.216–73	3090–0248
552.216–75	3090–0306
552.223–72	3090–0205
552.232–5	3090–0080, 9000–0070, 9000–0102
552.232–72	3090–0080
552.236–15	9000–0058
552.236–72	3090–0308
552.236–79	3090–0320
552.236–80	9000–0034
552.238–72	3090–0163
552.238–73	3090–0250
552.238–78	3090–0262
552.238–80	3090–0235, 3090–0306
552.238–81	3090–0235, 3090–0306
552.238–82	3090–0302
552.238–84	3090–0303
552.238–85	3090–0303
552.238–87	3090–0303
552.238–95	3090–0303
552.238–96	3090–0303
552.238–97	3090–0303
552.238–99	3090–0303
552.238–111	3090–0303
552.239–70	3090–0300
552.239–71	3090–0300
552.242–70	3090–0027
552.246–70	3090–0027
552.246–71	3090–0027
570.802(b)	3090–0086
570.802(c)	3090–0086
GSA–527	3090–0007
GSA–1142	3090–0080
GSA–1217	3090–0086
GSA–1364	3090–0086
GSA–1678	3090–0027
GSA–2419	9000–0102

[FR Doc. 2021–08422 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–61–P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 504, 509, and 570

[GSAR Case 2020–G538; Docket No. 2021–0009; Sequence No. 1]

RIN 3090–AK33

General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Remove Erroneous Guidance on Illustration of Forms

AGENCY: Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA) is issuing a direct final rule amending the General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) to redesignate the terminology for unique identification of entities receiving GSA awards. The change to the GSAR eliminates references to the proprietary Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS®) number and conforms to similar changes in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

DATES: This direct final rule is effective on June 22, 2021 without further notice unless adverse comments are received by May 24, 2021. If GSA receives adverse comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in response to GSAR Case 2020–G538 to: *Regulations.gov: https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by searching for ''GSAR Case 2020–G538''. Select the link ''Comment Now'' that corresponds with GSAR Case 2020–G538. Follow the instructions provided at the ''Comment Now'' screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and ''GSAR Case 2020–G538'' on your attached document. If your comment cannot be submitted using *https://www.regulations.gov,* call or email the points of contact in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite GSAR Case 2020–G538 in all correspondence related to this case. Comments received generally will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check *https://www.regulations.gov* approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Bryon Boyer, Procurement Analyst, at 817–850–5580 or email at *gsarpolicy@gsa.gov,* for clarification of content. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat at 202–501–4755. Please cite GSAR Case 2020–G538.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

GSA is publishing this direct final rule in order to update GSAR references to ''DUNS®'' (Data Universal Numbering System) to reflect ''UEI'' (unique entity identifier). The Federal Government removed references to the proprietary Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS®) number. Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Case 2015–022, changed DUNS® references to UEI in the FAR in 81 FR 67736, effective October 31, 2016. This rule's changes to the GSAR are necessary to reconcile to the changes in the FAR. This rule also corrects a technical drafting error in the electronic Code of Federal Regulations (eCFR).

The changes to the FAR changed certain references to DUNS® in GSAR parts 504, 509, and 570.

II. Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 40 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 121 authorizes GSA to issue regulations, including the GSAR, to control the relationship between GSA and contractors.

III. Discussion of the Rule

GSA is amending the GSAR parts 504, 509, 570 to remove references to the proprietary Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS®) number and replace them with references to ''unique entity identifier'' (UEI). This change will reconcile the GSA supplement to the FAR, which was previously changed to change the references from DUNS® to UEI effective October 31, 2016. This rule harmonizes the language of the GSAR supplement to the FAR.

IV. Executive Order 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all 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. This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

V. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a ''major rule'' may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This rule has been reviewed and determined by OMB not to be a ''major rule'' under 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

VI. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulation Flexibility Act does not apply to this rule, because this direct final rule does not constitute a significant GSAR revision, and 41 U.S.C. 1707 does not require publication for public comment.

VII. Paperwork Reduction Act

The direct final rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 504, 509, and 570

Government procurement.

Jeffrey A. Koses,

Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy, General Services Administration.

Therefore, GSA amends 48 CFR parts 504, 509, and 570 as set forth below:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 504, 509, and 570 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 121(c).

PART 504—ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

§ 504.1103 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend section 504.1103 by—

■ a. Removing from paragraph (a) ''andunique'' and adding ''and unique'' in its place; and

■ b. Removing from paragraph (b) ''DUNS or DUNS+4 number'' and adding ''unique entity identifier'' in its place.

PART 509—CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS

§ 509.406–3 [Amended]

■ 3. Amend section 509.406–3 by removing from paragraph (b)(2) ''DUNS Numbers'' and adding ''unique entity identifiers'' in its place.

PART 570—ACQUIRING LEASEHOLD INTERESTS IN REAL PROPERTY

■ 4. Amend section 570.701 by revising and republishing paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 570.701 FAR provisions and clauses.

* * * * *

If . . .	Then include . . .
(a) the estimated value of the acquisition exceeds the micro-purchase threshold identified in FAR 2.101.	52.204–3 Taxpayer Identification. 52.204–6 Unique Entity Identifier. 52.204–7 System for Award Management. 52.219–1 Small Business Program Representations. 52.219–28 Post-Award Small Business Program Rerepresentation (use if lease term exceeds five years). 52.232–23 Assignment of Claims. 52.232–33 Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—System for Award Management. 52.233–1 Disputes.
* * * * *	* *

[FR Doc. 2021–08024 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–61–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 86, No. 77
Friday, April 23, 2021

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.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 945

[Doc. No. AMS–SC–20–0074; SC20–945–1 PR]

Irish Potatoes Grown in Certain Designated Counties in Idaho, and Malheur County, Oregon; Modification of Handling Regulations

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule invites comments on a recommendation from the Idaho-Eastern Oregon Potato Committee (Committee) to revise the size requirements for Irish potatoes grown in certain designated counties of Idaho, and Malheur County, Oregon. The Committee recommended this action to improve the handling and marketing of Idaho-Eastern Oregon potatoes and increase returns to producers.

DATES: Comments must be received by June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this proposed rule. Comments must be sent to the Docket Clerk, Marketing Order and Agreement Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237; Fax: (202) 720–8938; or internet: *https://www.regulations.gov.* Comments should reference the document number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register** and will be available for public inspection in the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours or can be viewed at *https://www.regulations.gov.* All comments submitted in response to this proposed rule will be included in the record and will be made available to the public. Please be advised that the identity of the individuals or entities submitting the comments will be made public on the internet at the address provided above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory A. Breasher, Marketing Specialist, or Gary D. Olson, Regional Manager, Northwest Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order and Agreement Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA; Telephone: (503) 326–20544, Fax: (503) 326–7440, or email: *Gregory.Breasher@usda.gov* or *GaryD.Olson@usda.gov.*

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Richard Lower, Marketing Order and Agreement Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237; Telephone: (202) 720–2491, Fax: (202) 720–8938, or email: *Richard.Lower@ams.usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This action, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, proposes an amendment to regulations issued to carry out a marketing order as defined in 7 CFR 900.2(j). This proposed rule is issued under Marketing Agreement and Marketing Order No. 945, both as amended (7 CFR part 945), regulating the handling of Irish potatoes grown in certain designated counties in Idaho, and Malheur County, Oregon. Part 985 (referred to as the ''Order'') is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), hereinafter referred to as the ''Act.'' The Committee locally administers the Marketing Order and is comprised of potato producers and handlers operating within the production area.

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) is issuing this proposed rule in conformance with Executive Orders 13563 and 13175. This action falls within a category of regulatory actions that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) exempted from Executive Order 12866 review.

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This action is not intended to have retroactive effect.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with USDA a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. A handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing, USDA would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his or her principal place of business, has jurisdiction to review USDA's ruling on the petition, provided an action is filed not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

Under the terms of the Order, fresh market shipments of Idaho-Eastern Oregon potatoes are required to be inspected and are subject to minimum grade, size, quality, maturity, pack, and container requirements. This proposed rule invites comments on revising certain provisions of the previously established size requirements for potatoes handled under the Order.

At its meeting on August 6, 2020, the Committee unanimously recommended revising the Order's size requirements to allow shipment of Size B, U.S. No. 2 or better grade, non-Russet type potatoes. Sections 945.51 and 945.52 of the Order provide authority for the establishment and modification of grade, size, quality, and maturity regulations applicable to the handling of potatoes.

Section 945.341 of the Order establishes minimum grade, size, quality, maturity, pack, and container requirements for potatoes handled subject to the Order. The Order's handling regulations currently require that U.S. No. 2 or better grade, non-Russet type potatoes meet a minimum size of 1 ⅞ inches diameter, unless otherwise specified on the container in connection with the grade. Additionally, all varieties of potatoes that meet the requirements of the U.S. No. 1 grade or better may be Size B (1½ to 2¼ inches) or Creamer (¾ to 1⅝ inches) size.

If implemented, this proposed rule would relax the size requirements to allow handlers to ship Size B (1½ to 2¼ inches), U.S. No. 2 or better grade, non-Russet variety potatoes. The revised size requirements would not be applicable to Russet type potatoes.

Committee members reported that the Idaho-Eastern Oregon potato industry has been producing and shipping an increasing number of non-Russet potato varieties—yellow and red skinned,

round types, in particular. Institutional customers have indicated that they would like to purchase more of these potatoes, especially in the smaller size profiles like Size B. Currently, Size B potatoes of all varieties are required to meet the requirements of the U.S. No. 1 grade or better. The Committee believes that this requirement is too restrictive for non-Russet type potatoes and that market demand exists for Size B, non-Russet type potatoes in the U.S. No. 2 or better grade.

The Committee believes that potato size is a significant consideration of potato buyers. Providing potato buyers with the size and grade of potato desired by their customers is important to promoting potato sales. The Committee believes that size requirements intended to facilitate orderly marketing should not unintentionally inhibit a market segment, even if that segment is a minor one. Modifying the size requirements to meet the intent of the Committee would facilitate the growth of the emerging market for small profile, non-Russet potato varieties. This proposed change is expected to improve the marketing of Idaho-Eastern Oregon potatoes and enhance overall returns to handlers and producers.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this proposed rule on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this initial regulatory flexibility analysis. The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of businesses subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Import regulations issued under the Act are based on those established under Federal marketing orders.

There are approximately 32 handlers of Idaho-Eastern Oregon potatoes who are subject to regulation under the Order and about 450 potato producers in the regulated area. Small agricultural service firms, which include potato handlers, are defined by the Small Business Administration (SBA) as those having annual receipts of less than $30,000,000, and small agricultural producers are defined as those whose annual receipts are less than $1,000,000 (13 CFR 121.201).

During the 2019–2020 fiscal period, the most recent full year of statistics available, 34,306,700 hundredweight of Idaho-Eastern Oregon potatoes were inspected as required by the Order and sold into the fresh market. Based on information provided by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), the average producer price for the 2019 Idaho potato crop (the most recent full marketing year recorded) was $8.41 per hundredweight. Multiplying $8.41 by the shipment quantity of 34,306,700 hundredweight yields an annual crop revenue estimate of $288,519,347. The average annual fresh potato revenue for each of the 450 producers is therefore calculated to be $641,154 ($288,519,347 divided by 450), which is less than the SBA threshold of $1,000,000. Consequently, on average and given a normal, bell curve distribution, most of the Idaho-Eastern Oregon potato producers may be classified as small entities.

In addition, based on information reported by USDA's Market News Service (Market News), the average Free on Board shipping point price for the 2019–2020 Idaho potato crop was $11.90 per hundredweight. Multiplying $11.90 by the shipment quantity of 34,306,700 hundredweight yields an annual crop revenue estimate of $408,249,730. The average annual fresh potato revenue for each of the 32 handlers is therefore calculated to be $12,757,804 ($408,249,730 divided by 32), which is below the SBA threshold of $30,000,000 for agricultural service firms. Therefore, according to a normal bell curve distribution, it can be concluded that most of the Idaho-Eastern Oregon potato handlers may be classified as small entities.

This proposed rule would revise the size requirements for non-Russet type potatoes handled under the Order. Specifically, this action would relax the size requirements to allow shipment of non-Russet type, U.S. No. 2 or better grade, Size B potatoes. All other provisions of the handling regulations would remain the same.

This proposed action was recommended by the Committee to ensure that consumers are able to purchase the size and grade of potatoes that they prefer and are familiar with. This proposed change is expected to improve the marketability of Idaho-Eastern Oregon potatoes and increase returns to handlers and producers. Authority for this proposed rule is provided in §§ 945.51 and 945.52 of the Order.

At the August 6, 2020, meeting, the Committee discussed the impact of this change on handlers and producers. The proposed change to the size requirements is a relaxation in regulation. The proposed regulatory change is expected to have a positive, or neutral, economic impact on industry participants.

The Committee relied on the opinions of producers and handlers familiar with the industry to draw its conclusions regarding the recommended handling regulation change. The Committee received anecdotal evidence from industry members at the August 6, 2020, meeting that customers were already familiar with the Size B potato profile and the U.S. No. 2 grade standards. Allowing industry members to pack and ship such potatoes would help them to move what has traditionally been a difficult size profile to market.

The Committee believes that this change would increase the quantity of potatoes in the Size B profile that are available to the fresh market, potentially increasing producer, and handler revenue. The benefits derived from this rule change are not expected to be disproportionately more or less for small handlers or producers than for larger entities.

The Committee discussed alternatives to this proposed change. One consideration was making no change at all to the current requirements. Another alternative was to further differentiate between various varieties and types of potatoes in the handling regulations. The Committee also discussed further relaxing the handling regulations to allow shipment of U.S. No. 2 or better grade, Creamer size, non-Russet type potatoes in addition to its recommendation for Size B potatoes. After consideration of all the alternatives, the Committee believed that the proposed changes contained herein would provide the greatest benefit to producers and handlers while maintaining the integrity of the Order.

The Committee's meeting was widely publicized throughout the potato industry, and all interested persons were invited to attend the meeting and participate in Committee deliberations. Like all Committee meetings, the August 6, 2020, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express their views on this issue. Interested persons are invited to submit comments on this proposed rule, including the regulatory and informational impacts of this action on small businesses.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the Order's information collection requirements have been previously approved by OMB and assigned OMB No. 0581–0178,

Vegetable and Specialty Crops. No changes are necessary in those requirements as a result of this action. Should any changes become necessary, they would be submitted to OMB for approval.

This proposed rule would not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large potato handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies. USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this proposed rule.

AMS is committed to complying with the E-Government Act, to promote the use of the internet and other information technologies to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: *https://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/moa/small-businesses.* Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Richard Lower at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

A 60-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposal. All written comments timely received will be considered before a final determination is made on this matter.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 945

Marketing agreements, Potatoes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth above, AMS proposes to amend 7 CFR part 945 as follows:

PART 945—IRISH POTATOES GROWN IN CERTAIN DESIGNATED COUNTIES IN IDAHO, AND MALHEUR COUNTY, OREGON

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 945 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

■ 1. In § 945.341, revise paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) to read as follows:

§ 945.341 Handling regulation.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(2) * * *

(i) All varieties, except Russet types.

(A) 1⅞ inches minimum diameter, unless otherwise specified on the container in connection with the grade.

(B) Size B (1½ to 2¼ inches diameter).

(ii) *Russet types.*

(A) 2 inches minimum diameter, or 4 ounces minimum weight: *Provided,* That at least 40 percent of the potatoes in each lot shall be 5 ounces or heavier.

(B) Size B (1½ to 2¼ inches diameter), if the potatoes otherwise meet the requirements of the U.S. No. 1 grade or better.

(iii) *All varieties, U.S. No. 1 grade or better.* Creamer (¾ to 1⅝ inches diameter).

* * * * *

Erin Morris,

Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–08408 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2021–0250; Airspace Docket No. 20–AEA–22]

RIN 2120–AA66

Proposed Establishment and Amendment of Area Navigation Routes, Northeast Corridor Atlantic Coast Routes; Northeastern United States

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to modify three existing high altitude area navigation (RNAV) routes (Q-routes), and establish one new Q-route, in support of the Northeast Corridor Atlantic Coast Route (NEC ACR) Project. This proposal would improve the efficiency of the National Airspace System (NAS) by expanding the availability of RNAV routing and reducing the dependency on ground-based navigational systems.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 7, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on this proposal to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590; telephone: 1 (800) 647–5527 or (202) 366–9826. You must identify FAA Docket No. FAA–2021–0250; Airspace Docket No. 20–AEA–22 at the beginning of your comments. You may also submit comments through the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

FAA Order 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at *httsp://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/.* For further information, you can contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.11E at NARA, email: *fedreg.legal@nara.gov* or go to *https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Gallant, Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

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 would expand the availability of RNAV routes in the NAS, increase airspace capacity, and reduce complexity in high air traffic volume areas.

Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to participate in this proposed rulemaking by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Comments that provide the factual basis supporting the views and suggestions presented are particularly helpful in developing reasoned regulatory decisions on the proposal. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal.

Communications should identify both docket numbers (FAA Docket No. FAA–2021–0250; Airspace Docket No. 20–

AEA–22) and be submitted in triplicate to the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** section for address and phone number). You may also submit comments through the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this action must submit with those comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to FAA Docket No. FAA–2021–0250; Airspace Docket No. 20–AEA–22.'' The postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter.

All communications received on or before the specified comment closing date will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this action may be changed in light of comments received. All comments submitted will be available for examination in the public docket both before and after the comment closing date. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

Availability of NPRM's

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Recently published rulemaking documents can also accessed through the FAA's web page at *https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/airspace_amendments/.*

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office (see **ADDRESSES** section for address and phone number) between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the office of the Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, Room 210, 1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document proposes to amend FAA Order 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020. FAA Order 7400.11E is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this proposed rule. FAA Order 7400.11E lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

Background

The Northeast Corridor Atlantic Coast Route (NEC ACR) project developed Performance Based Navigation (PBN) routes involving the Washington, Boston, New York, and Jacksonville Air Route Traffic Control Centers (ARTCC). The proposed routes would enable aircraft to travel from most locations along the east coast of the United States mainland between Maine and Charleston, SC. The proposed NEC ACR routes would also tie-in to the existing high altitude RNAV route structure enabling more efficient direct routings between the U.S. east coast and Caribbean area locations.

The routes in this notice of proposed rulemaking were originally part of a larger proposal that was published in the **Federal Register** for Docket No. FAA–2020–0236 (85 FR 16572; March 24, 2020). Subsequently, the restrictions imposed due to the COVID–19 pandemic precluded the completion of the air traffic controller training needed to implement all 30 route actions in the original proposal. As a result, only eight of the proposed routes could be implemented from Docket No. FAA–2020–0236 (85 FR 40089; July 6, 2020). An additional four of those route actions are being proposed again in this NPRM.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to 14 CFR part 71 to amend three existing Q-routes, and establish 1 new Q-route, in the northeastern United States to support the Northeast Corridor Atlantic Coast Route project. The proposed new route would be designated Q–419. In addition, amendments are proposed to the descriptions of the following existing routes: Q–22, Q–54, and Q–64.

The proposed new Q-route is as follows:

Q–419: Q–419 would extend between the BROSS, MD, Fix, and the Deer Park, NY (DPK), VOR/DME.

The proposed Q-route amendments are as follows:

Q–22: Q–22 extends between the GUSTI, LA, Fix, and the BEARI, VA, WP. This action would extend Q–22 northeast from the BEARI, VA, WP to the FOXWD, CT, WP. The following points would be inserted between the BEARI, VA, and the FOXWD, CT, WPs: UMBRE, VA, WP; BBOBO, VA, WP; SHTGN, MD, WP; SYFER, MD, WP; DANGR, MD, WP; PYTHN, DE, WP; BESSI, NJ, Fix; JOEPO, NJ, WP; BRAND, NJ, Fix; Robbinsville, NJ (RBV), VORTAC; LAURN, NY, Fix; LLUND, NY, Fix; and BAYYS, CT, Fix. As amended, Q–22 would extend between GUSTI, LA and FOXWD, CT. This would provide RNAV routing between Louisiana and the New England area.

Q–54: Q–54 extends between the Greenwood, SC (GRD), VORTAC, and the NUTZE, NC, WP. The proposal would remove the Greenwood VORTAC and add the HRTWL, SC, WP as a new end point for the route. In addition, the ASHEL, NC, WP would be added between the existing RAANE, NC, and the NUTZE, NC, WPs.

Q–64: Q–64 extends between the CATLN, AL, Fix, and the Tar River, NC (TYI), VORTAC. The proposal would remove the Greenwood, SC (GRD), VORTAC from the route and add the HRTWL, SC, WP between the FIGEY, GA and the DARRL, SC, Fixes. The DADDS, NC, WP and the MARCL, NC, WPs would be added between the existing IDDAA, NC, WP, and the Tar River VORTAC. Additionally, the route would be extended northeast from the Tar River VORTAC, through the GUILD, NC, WP to the SAWED, VA, Fix.

Full route descriptions of the proposed new and amended routes are listed in ''The Proposed Amendment'' section of this notice.

The proposed new and amended routes in this notice would expand the availability of high altitude RNAV routing along the eastern seaboard of the U.S. The project is designed to increase airspace capacity and reduce complexity in high volume areas through the use of optimized routes through congested airspace.

RNAV routes are published in paragraph 2006 of FAA Order 7400.11E dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The RNAV routes listed in this document would be subsequently published in the Order.

FAA Order 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this proposed 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 Department of Transportation (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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

This proposal will be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, ''Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures'' prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 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 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 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 2006 United States Area Navigation Routes.

* * * * *

Q–419 BROSS, MD TO DEER PARK, NY (DPK) [NEW]

BROSS, MD	FIX	(Lat. 39°11′28.40″ N, long. 075°52′49.88″ W)
MYFOO, DE	WP	(Lat. 39°26′10.15″ N, long. 075°36′44.70″ W)
NACYN, NJ	WP	(Lat. 39°36′49.19″ N, long. 075°24′59.30″ W)
BSERK, NJ	WP	(Lat. 39°47′27.01″ N, long. 075°13′10.29″ W)
HULKK, NJ	WP	(Lat. 39°59′53.04″ N, long. 074°58′52.52″ W)
Robbinsville, NJ (RBV)	VORTAC	(Lat. 40°12′08.65″ N, long. 074°29′42.09″ W)
LAURN, NY	FIX	(Lat. 40°33′05.80″ N, long. 074°07′13.67″ W)
Kennedy, NY (JFK)	VOR/DME	(Lat. 40°37′58.40″ N, long. 073°46′17.00″ W)
Deer Park, NY (DPK)	VOR/DME	(Lat. 40°47′30.30″ N, long. 073°18′13.17″ W)

* * * * * * *

Q–22 GUSTI, LA TO FOXWD, CT [AMENDED]

GUSTI, LA	FIX	(Lat. 29°58′15.34″ N, long. 092°54′35.29″ W)
OYSTY, LA	FIX	(Lat. 30°28′15.21″ N, long. 090°11′49.14″ W)
ACMES, AL	WP	(Lat. 30°55′27.13″ N, long. 088°22′10.82″ W)
CATLN, AL	FIX	(Lat. 31°18′26.03″ N, long. 087°34′47.75″ W)
TWOUP, GA	WP	(Lat. 33°53′45.39″ N, long. 083°49′08.39″ W)
Spartanburg, SC (SPA)	VORTAC	(Lat. 35°02′01.05″ N, long. 081°55′37.24″ W)
NYBLK, NC	WP	(Lat. 35°34′34.99″ N, long. 081°02′33.96″ W)
MASHI, NC	WP	(Lat. 35°58′17.90″ N, long. 080°23′04.71″ W)
KIDDO, NC	WP	(Lat. 36°10′34.90″ N, long. 080°02′23.69″ W)
OMENS, VA	WP	(Lat. 36°49′29.00″ N, long. 078°55′29.78″ W)
BEARI, VA	WP	(Lat. 37°12′01.97″ N, long. 078°15′23.85″ W)
UMBRE, VA	WP	(Lat. 37°23′38.72″ N, long. 077°49′09.50″ W)
BBOBO, VA	WP	(Lat. 37°41′33.79″ N, long. 077°07′57.59″ W)
SHTGN, MD	WP	(Lat. 38°14′45.29″ N, long. 076°44′52.23″ W)
SYFER, MD	WP	(Lat. 38°25′19.31″ N, long. 076°33′26.82″ W)
DANGR, MD	WP	(Lat. 38°57′36.25″ N, long. 075°58′30.85″ W)
PYTHN, DE	WP	(Lat. 39°18′06.97″ N, long. 075°33′59.66″ W)
BESSI, NJ	FIX	(Lat. 39°40′34.84″ N, long. 075°06′44.53″ W)
JOEPO, NJ	WP	(Lat. 39°54′22.11″ N, long. 074°52′17.73″ W)
BRAND, NJ	FIX	(Lat. 40°02′06.28″ N, long. 074°44′09.50″ W)
Robbinsville, NJ (RBV)	VORTAC	(Lat. 40°12′08.65″ N, long. 074°29′42.09″ W)
LAURN, NY	FIX	(Lat. 40°33′05.80″ N, long. 074°07′13.67″ W)
LLUND, NY	FIX	(Lat. 40°51′45.04″ N, long. 073°46′57.30″ W)
BAYYS, CT	FIX	(Lat. 41°17′21.27″ N, long. 072°58′16.73″ W)
FOXWD, CT	WP	(Lat. 41°48′21.66″ N, long. 071°48′07.03″ W)

* * * * * * *

Q–54 HRTWL SC TO NUTZE, NC [AMENDED]

HRTWL, SC	WP	(Lat. 34°15′05.33″ N, long. 082°09′15.55: W)
NYLLA, SC	WP	(Lat. 34°34′38.94″ N, long. 081°17′00.48″ W)
CHYPS, NC	WP	(Lat. 34°53′17.92″ N, long. 080°25′57.04″ W)
AHOEY, NC	WP	(Lat. 35°00′36.28″ N, long. 080°05′55.93″ W)
RAANE, NC	WP	(Lat. 35°09′21.97″ N, long. 079°41′33.90″ W)
ASHEL, NC	WP	(Lat. 35°25′43.32″ N, long. 078°54′48.07″ W)
NUTZE, NC	WP	(Lat. 35°50′40.43″ N, long. 077°40′56.72″ W)

* * * * * * *

Q–64 CATLN, AL TO SAWED, VA [AMENDED]

CATLN, AL	FIX	(Lat. 31°18′26.03″ N, long. 087°34′47.75″ W)
FIGEY, GA	WP	(Lat. 33°52′26.94″ N, long. 082°52′22.76″ W)
HRTWL, SC	WP	(Lat. 34°15′05.33″ N, long. 082°09′15.55″ W)
DARRL, SC	FIX	(Lat. 34°47′49.47″ N, long. 081°03′21.62″ W)
IDDAA, NC	WP	(Lat. 35°11′05.10″ N, long. 079°59′30.69″ W)
DADDS, NC	WP	(Lat. 35°36′30.35″ N, long. 078°47′20.70″ W)
MARCL, NC	WP	(Lat. 35°43′54.41″ N, long. 078°25′46.57″ W)
Tar River, NC (TYI)	VORTAC	(Lat. 35°58′36.20″ N, long. 077°42′13.43″ W)
GUILD, NC	WP	(Lat. 36°18′49.56″ N, long. 077°14′59.96″ W)
SAWED, VA	FIX	(Lat. 37°32′00.73″ N, long. 075°51′29.10″ W)

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 19, 2021.

George Gonzalez,

Acting Manager, Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2021–08373 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2021–0292; Airspace Docket No. 21–AGL–22]

RIN 2120–AA66

Proposed Modification of Class E Airspace; Williston, ND

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to modify the Class E airspace, designated as a surface area, and the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Williston Basin International Airport, Williston, ND. The proposed airspace modifications support the establishment of new instrument procedures for runways 04 and 22. This action also proposes to update the geographic coordinates in the Class E2 and Class E5 text headers. This action would ensure the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at the airport.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 7, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on this proposal to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590; telephone: 1–800–647–5527, or (202) 366–9826. You must identify FAA Docket No. FAA–2021–0292; Airspace Docket No. 21–AGL–22, at the beginning of your comments. You may also submit comments through the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

FAA Order 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at *https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/.* For further information, you can contact the Airspace Policy Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.11E at NARA, email *fedreg.legal@nara.gov* or go to *https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Van Der Wal, Federal Aviation Administration, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S. 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone (206) 231–3695.

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 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 would modify the Class E airspace at Williston Basin International Airport, Williston, ND, to support IFR operations at the airport.

Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to participate in this proposed rulemaking by submitting such written data, views, or arguments, as they may desire. Comments that provide the factual basis supporting the views and suggestions presented are particularly helpful in developing reasoned regulatory decisions on the proposal. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. Communications should identify both docket numbers and be submitted in triplicate to the address listed above. Persons wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this notice must submit with those comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket No. FAA–2021–0292; Airspace Docket No. 21–AGL–22''. The postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter.

All communications received before the specified closing date for comments will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

Availability of NPRMs

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at *https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/airspace_amendments/.*

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office (see the **ADDRESSES** section for the address and phone number) between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except federal holidays. An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the Northwest Mountain Regional Office of the Federal

Aviation Administration, Air Traffic Organization, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S. 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document proposes to amend FAA Order 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020. FAA Order 7400.11E is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11E lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to 14 CFR part 71 by modifying the Class E airspace, designated as a surface area at Williston Basin International Airport, Williston, ND. This airspace is designed to contain terminal operations. An area to the northeast of the airport is proposed to contain IFR aircraft arriving runway 22 and aircraft departing runway 04.

Additionally, this action proposes to modify the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface. This airspace is designed to contain arriving IFR aircraft descending below 1,500 feet above the surface and departing IFR aircraft until reaching 1,200 feet above the surface. An area northeast and another southwest of the airport is proposed to contain IFR aircraft arriving and departing the airport.

Lastly, the action proposes to update the geographic coordinates in the Class E2 and Class E5 text headers. The coordinates should be updated to lat. 48°15′35″ N, long. 103°45′02″ W, to match the FAA database.

Class E2 and E5 airspace designations are published in paragraphs 6002, and 6005 of FAA Order 7400.11E, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

FAA Order 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

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, is non-controversial, and unlikely to result in adverse or negative comments. 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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

This proposal will be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, ''Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures'' prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 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 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6002 Class E Airspace Designated as a Surface Area.

* * * * *

AGL ND E2 Williston, ND [Amended]

Williston Basin International Airport, ND
(Lat. 48°15′35″ N, long. 103°45′02″ W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface within a 4.2-mile radius of the airport, and within 2.4 miles each side of the 045° bearing from the airport extending from the 4.2-mile radius to 6.8 miles northeast of the airport, and within 1.3 miles each side of the 135° bearing from the airport extending from the 4.2-mile radius to 4.7 miles southeast of the airport, and within 1.3 miles each side of the 339° bearing from the airport extending from the 4.2-mile radius to 4.7 miles north of the airport.

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

* * * * *

AGL ND E5 Williston, ND [Amended]

Williston Basin International Airport, ND
(Lat. 48°15′35″ N, long. 103°45′02″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.7-mile radius of the airport, and within 4.4 miles each side of the 044° bearing from the airport extending from the 6.7-mile radius to 9.8 miles northeast of the airport, and within 2 miles each side of the 053° bearing from the airport extending from the 6.7-mile radius to 12.4 miles northeast of the airport and within 3.3 miles each side of the 133° bearing from the airport extending from the 6.7-mile radius to 11.3 miles southeast of the airport, and within 2.1 miles each side of the 232° bearing from the airport extending from the 6.7-mile radius to 11.8 miles southwest of the airport, and within 3.8 miles each side of the 340° bearing from the airport extending from the 6.7-mile radius to 11 miles north of the airport; and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within a 41-mile radius of the airport.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on April 16, 2021.

B.G. Chew,

Acting Group Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2021–08358 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2021–0211; Airspace Docket No. 21–ANM–7]

RIN 2120–AA66

Proposed Establishment of Class E airspace; Mountain Home, ID

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to establish Class E domestic en route airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface at Mountain Home, ID. This airspace would facilitate vectoring of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) aircraft and it would properly contain IFR aircraft operating on direct routes under the control of Salt Lake City Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC). The FAA is proposing this

action to enhance the safety and management of IFR operations within the National Airspace System (NAS).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 7, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on this proposal to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590; telephone: 1–800–647–5527, or (202) 366–9826. You must identify FAA Docket No. FAA–2021–0211; Airspace Docket No. 21–ANM–7, at the beginning of your comments. You may also submit comments through the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

FAA Order 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at *https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/.* For further information, you can contact the Airspace Policy Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.11E at NARA, email *fedreg.legal@nara.gov* or go to *https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Van Der Wal, Federal Aviation Administration, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone (206) 231–3695.

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 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 would establish Class E airspace at Mountain Home, ID, to support IFR operations within the NAS.

Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to participate in this proposed rulemaking by submitting such written data, views, or arguments, as they may desire. Comments that provide the factual basis supporting the views and suggestions presented are particularly helpful in developing reasoned regulatory decisions on the proposal. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. Communications should identify both docket numbers and be submitted in triplicate to the address listed above. Persons wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this notice must submit with those comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket No. FAA–2021–0211; Airspace Docket No. 21–ANM–7''. The postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter.

All communications received before the specified closing date for comments will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

Availability of NPRMs

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at *https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/airspace_amendments/.*

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office (see the **ADDRESSES** section for the address and phone number) between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except federal holidays. An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the Northwest Mountain Regional Office of the Federal Aviation Administration, Air Traffic Organization, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document proposes to amend FAA Order 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020. FAA Order 7400.11E is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11E lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to 14 CFR part 71 by establishing Class E en route domestic airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface at Mountain Home, ID. This action would provide controlled airspace to facilitate vectoring of IFR aircraft under the control of Salt Lake City ARTCC. The airspace would also ensure proper containment of IFR aircraft operating on direct routes where the current en route structure is insufficient. This action would enhance the safety and management of IFR operations within the NAS.

Class E6 airspace designations are published in paragraph 6006 of FAA Order 7400.11E, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

FAA Order 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

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, is non-controversial, and unlikely to result in adverse or negative comments. 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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

This proposal will be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F,

''Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures'' prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 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 7400.11E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 21, 2020, and effective September 15, 2020, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6006 En Route Domestic Airspace Areas.

* * * * *

ANM ID E6 Mountain Home, ID

That airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within an area beginning at Lat. 43°05′36″ N, long. 114°51′26″ W; to Lat. 42°26′27″ N, long. 114°57′44″ W; to Lat. 42°25′53″ N, long. 116°03′43″ W; to Lat. 43°07′42″ N, long. 116°44′08″ W; to Lat. 44°03′18″ N, long. 117°05′05″ W; to Lat. 44°15′42″ N, long. 116°19′34″ W; to Lat. 44°03′41″ N, long. 116°12′15″ W; to Lat. 43°58′04″ N, long. 115°51′09″ W; to Lat. 43°47′52″ N, long. 115°41′21″ W; to Lat. 43°30′14″ N, long. 115°36′38″ W; to Lat. 43°17′24″ N, long. 115°41′05″ W; to Lat. 43°03′38″ N, long. 115°19′32″ W; then to the point of beginning.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on April 19, 2021.

B.G. Chew,

Acting Group Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2021–08445 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 172

[Docket No. FDA–2021–F–0366]

General Mills, Inc.; Filing of Food Additive Petition

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notification of petition.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or we) is announcing that we have filed a petition, submitted by General Mills, Inc., proposing that the food additive regulations be amended to provide for the safe use of vitamin D_3 as a nutrient supplement in yogurt at a level higher than is currently permitted.

DATES: The food additive petition was filed on February 3, 2021.

ADDRESSES: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts, and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marissa Santos, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5001 Campus Dr., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–8160.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under section 409(b)(5) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 348(b)(5)), we are giving notice that we have filed a food additive petition (FAP 1A4827), submitted on behalf of General Mills, Inc. by Exponent, 1150 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20036. The petition proposes to amend the food additive regulations in § 172.380 (21 CFR 172.380) *Vitamin D_3* to provide for the safe use of vitamin D_3 as a nutrient supplement in yogurt at a level higher than what is currently permitted.

The petitioner has claimed that this action is categorically excluded under 21 CFR 25.32(k) because the substance is intended to remain in food through ingestion by consumers and is not intended to replace macronutrients in food. In addition, the petitioner has stated that, to their knowledge, no extraordinary circumstances exist that would warrant at least an environmental assessment (see 21 CFR 25.21). If FDA determines a categorical exclusion applies, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required. If FDA determines a categorical exclusion does not apply, we will request an environmental assessment and make it available for public inspection.

Dated: April 16, 2021.

Lauren K. Roth,

Acting Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08235 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 121

Service Standards for Market-Dominant Mail Products

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service seeks public comment on proposed revisions to the service standards for market-dominant mail products. The Postal Service proposes to apply a two-day service standard to intra-Sectional Center Facility (SCF) First-Class Mail where the SCF is both the origin and destination Processing & Distribution Center or Facility (P&DC/F), and to intra-SCF and inter-SCF First-Class Mail if the combined drive time between the origin P&DC/F, destination Area Distribution Center (ADC), and destination SCF is 3 hours or less. For inter-SCF First-Class Mail within the 48 contiguous states (which include, for purposes of these standards, the District of Columbia) where the combined drive time between the origin P&DC/F, destination ADC, and destination SCF is more than 3 hours, but does not exceed 20 hours, the Postal Service proposes a three-day service standard; the same standard would apply for intra-SCF First-Class Mail if the combined drive time exceeds 3 hours and the SCF is not the origin P&DC/F. The Postal Service proposes a four-day service standard for inter-SCF First-Class Mail within the 48 contiguous states where the combined drive time between the origin P&DC/F, destination ADC, and destination SCF is more than 20 hours, but does not exceed 41 hours; and for certain First-Class Mail originating from and/or destined to certain portions of the non-contiguous states and territories. A five-day service standard would apply in the 48 contiguous states if the combined drive time between the origin P&DC/F, destination ADC, and destination SCF exceeds 41 hours, and also for other

First-Class Mail originating from and/or destined to the non-contiguous states and territories. The Postal Service also proposes to apply a three-to-six-day service standard for certain Periodicals, rather than the current three-to-four-day standard, because they are merged with First-Class Mail.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Mail or deliver written comments to the Manager, Product Classification, U.S. Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Room 4446, Washington, DC 20260–3436. Email comments, containing the name and address of the commenter, may be sent to: *PCFederalRegister@usps.gov,* with a subject line of ''Service Standards for Market-Dominant Mail Products.'' Faxed comments are not accepted. All submitted comments and attachments are part of the public record and subject to disclosure. Do not enclose any material in your comments that you consider to be confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

You may inspect and photocopy all written comments, by appointment only, at USPS® Headquarters Library, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, 11th Floor North, Washington, DC 20260. These records are available for review Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. by calling 202–268–2906.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Twana Barber, Strategic Communications Business Partner, at 202–714–3417.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Introduction

The Postal Service proposes to amend 39 CFR part 121 to revise the current service standards for certain First-Class Mail and Periodicals. The most significant revisions would increase the service standards for certain categories of First-Class Mail from the current one-to-three-day service standard to a one-to-five-day service standard for First-Class Mail originating and destinating within the 48 contiguous United States. Because certain Periodicals are merged with First-Class Mail, the corresponding service standards for those Periodicals would also change, from the current three-to-four-day service standard to a three-to-six-day service standard.

These revisions achieve the objectives set forth in 39 U.S.C. 3691(b), taking into account the factors of 39 U.S.C. 3691(c). Overall, they further the Postal Service's obligations under 39 U.S.C. 101 and other provisions of Title 39, U.S. Code to provide universal postal services in a prompt, reliable, and efficient manner. The current standards for First-Class Mail make it difficult for the Postal Service to provide reliable and consistent service, and also lead to high costs and inefficiencies in its transportation network. Indeed, the Postal Service has failed to meet its composite service performance target for First-Class Mail for many years, and the service provided for First-Class Mail traveling longer distances has fallen particularly short of the targets over that period. The end result is an unsustainable situation: Failure to provide reliable service, and costs that are higher than they should be. These problems will only grow as mail volumes continue to decline: Mail volumes have declined by 42 percent since FY 2007, and are projected to continue to decline.

The Postal Service is adjusting its service standards to improve its capability to deliver mail reliably and predictably for its customers, while enhancing its ability to increase operational efficiency and effectiveness consistent with best business practices. These standards will allow the Postal Service to better meet customer needs for prompt and reliable service, while supporting the maintenance of reasonable postage rates.

The standards that the Postal Service proposes address certain factors that are a consequence of trying to meet the current standards, and that contribute to service performance difficulties and high transportation costs. These revisions will enable the Postal Service to achieve a better balance of cost-effectiveness and reliability by increasing the volume of mail moved by surface transportation and reducing the volume of mail moved by air transportation. Shifting to rely more on surface transportation than air transportation will promote a better balance of both reliability and cost-effectiveness, because surface transportation is more reliable and cost-effective than air transportation. In addition, these revisions will enable the Postal Service to address inefficiencies in its surface transportation network caused by the current standards.

The revisions will therefore enable the Postal Service to improve its service capability by more realistically aligning the Postal Service's First-Class Mail service standards with the Postal Service's operational capabilities. This will result in much more precise and efficient network operations that better match current and projected mail volumes, and the Postal Service anticipates that the changes should result in significant cost savings, in addition to enhancing service reliability and predictability. This keeps costs at reasonable levels and helps to ensure affordable rates.

Pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3661(b), the Postal Service has requested an advisory opinion from the Postal Regulatory Commission relating to these proposed revisions to 39 CFR part 121; the Commission is considering the request in Docket No. N2021–1, styled ''First-Class Mail and Periodicals Service Standard Changes, 2021.'' Further explanation and justification of the proposed service standards, and how they are consistent with 39 U.S.C. 3691 and other provisions of law, can be found in the materials that the Postal Service has filed in that docket.

II. Proposed Revisions to Service Standards

The Postal Service's market-dominant service standards are contained in 39 CFR part 121. The proposed revised version of 39 CFR part 121 appears at the end of this Notice. The following is a summary of the proposed revisions. In addition to the changes described below, minor edits are made to (i) conform to product name changes for USPS Marketing Mail, (ii) correct a clerical error in the subsection on Destination Entry Periodicals, (iii) delete expired provisions, and (iv) refer to common or defined terms in a more consistent manner throughout the rules.

A. Service Standards Generally

Before describing how service standards will be revised, it is important to understand how service standards are structured. Service standards contain two components: (1) A delivery day range within which mail in a given product is expected to be delivered; and (2) business rules that determine, within a product's applicable day range, the specific number of delivery days after acceptance of a mail piece by which a customer can expect that piece to be delivered, based on the 3-Digit ZIP Code prefixes associated with the piece's point of entry into the mail stream and its delivery address.

Business rules are based on critical entry times (CETs). The CET is the latest time on a particular day that a mail piece can be entered into the postal network and still have its service standard calculated based on that day (this day is termed ''day-zero''). In other words, if a piece is entered before the CET, its service standard is calculated

from the day of entry, whereas if it is entered after the CET, its service standard is calculated from the following day. (If the following day is a Sunday or holiday, then the service standard is calculated from the next Postal Service delivery day.) For example, if the applicable CET is 5:00 p.m., and a letter is entered at 4:00 p.m. on a Tuesday, its service standard will be calculated from Tuesday, whereas if the letter is entered at 6:00 p.m. on a Tuesday, its service standard will be calculated from Wednesday. CETs are not contained in 39 CFR part 121, because they vary based on where mail is entered, the mail's level of preparation, and other factors.

B. First-Class Mail

The current service standards force the Postal Service to over-rely on air transportation, using air cargo transportation carriers and commercial passenger air carriers. Air transportation is subject to a number of factors that make it less reliable than surface transportation, such as weather delays, network congestion, and air traffic control ground stops; air transportation also tends to cost significantly more than comparable modes of surface transportation. The addition of one or two days to current service standards for First-Class Mail would enable the Postal Service to convey a greater volume of mail within the contiguous United States by surface transportation, achieving a better balance of cost-effectiveness and on-time reliability. It would also enable the Postal Service to enhance the efficiency of its surface transportation network.

The Postal Service is therefore seeking to change some of the service standards applicable to certain First-Class Mail with respect to both of the two components of the standards. First, the Postal Service proposes modifications to the delivery day ranges within which mail in a given product is expected to be delivered. Second, the Postal Service also proposes modifications to the business rules, changing the maximum number of hours of drive time that dictates the specific number of delivery days after acceptance of a mail piece by which a customer can expect that piece to be delivered (within a product's applicable delivery day range).

In particular, the changes to service standards proposed at this time include the delivery-day range for certain First-Class Mail. Currently, a one-day (overnight) service standard is applied to intra-SCF Presort First-Class Mail pieces properly accepted at the SCF before the day-zero CET. A two-day service standard is applied to intra-SCF single-piece First-Class Mail properly accepted before the day-zero CET, as well as to inter-SCF domestic First-Class Mail pieces properly accepted before the day-zero CET if the drive time between the origin P&DC/F and destination SCF is 6 hours or less. A three-day service standard is applied to inter-SCF domestic First-Class Mail pieces properly accepted before the day-zero CET if the drive time between the origin P&DC/F and destination SCF is more than 6 hours and the origin and the destination are within the contiguous 48 states.

Under the new standards, the delivery day range for First-Class Mail within the contiguous United States will expand from the current 1–3 days, to 1–5 days. The overnight standard does not change. Among the proposed changes detailed below, a two-day service standard would apply to intra-SCF First-Class Mail where the SCF is also the origin P&DC/F, and to intra-SCF and inter-SCF domestic First-Class Mail where the combined drive time between the origin P&DC/F, destination ADC, and destination SCF is 3 hours or less; a three-day service standard for inter-SCF First-Class Mail would apply where the combined drive time between the origin P&DC/F, destination ADC, and destination SCF is 20 hours or less (but over 3 hours) within the contiguous United States, and the same three-day standard would also apply for intra-SCF single-piece First-Class Mail if the combined drive time exceeds 3 hours and the SCF is not the origin P&DC/F; a four-day service standard for inter-SCF First-Class Mail would apply where the combined drive time between the origin P&DC/F, destination ADC, and destination SCF is 41 hours or less (but over 20 hours) within the contiguous United States; and combined drive times between the origin P&DC/F, destination ADC, and destination SCF in excess of 41 hours would result in a service standard of five days.

Further, the Postal Service's regulations pertaining to the current service standards for First-Class Mail do not expressly account for the combined drive time between origin P&DC/Fs, ADCs, and SCFs, though often distribution routes encompass several such facilities. In order to clarify these service standards, the Postal Service proposes to specify, in its new service standards for First-Class Mail, that the combined drive time encompasses all such P&DC/Fs, ADCs, and SCFs.

In addition, among the changes detailed below, the Postal Service proposes certain changes to the service standards for mail originating from or destined to areas outside of the contiguous United States. A 4-day standard is proposed for First-Class Mail originating in the contiguous 48 states destined to the city of Anchorage, Alaska, the 968 3-digit ZIP Code area in Hawaii, or the 006, 007, or 009 3-digit ZIP Code areas in Puerto Rico; for First-Class Mail originating in the 006, 007, or 009 3-digit ZIP Code areas in Puerto Rico and destined to the contiguous 48 states; for First-Class Mail originating in Hawaii and destined to Guam, or vice versa; for First-Class Mail originating in Hawaii and destined to American Samoa, or vice versa; and for other First-Class Mail that has both its origin and its destination within Alaska. The Postal Service proposes a 5-day standard for other First-Class Mail originating from and/or destined to the non-contiguous states and territories.

In addition to achieving cost reductions by moving First-Class Mail within the contiguous United States from air to surface transportation, the Postal Service can further reduce its mail transportation costs for transportation by air to and from Alaska, Hawaii, and the territories through a service standard change for these categories of First-Class Mail. The Postal Service anticipates that a service standard change would enable it to reduce air transportation costs by adding flight schedule flexibility that does not exist with the current service standards and operating plan. In order to meet current service standards, the Postal Service must frequently transport mail to and from Alaska, Hawaii, and the offshore territories using more expensive air cargo transportation carriers, rather than less expensive commercial air carriers, because commercial air carriers' flight schedules frequently would not permit the Postal Service to achieve its current service standards.

C. Periodicals

Certain Periodicals are merged with First-Class Mail, and therefore their service standards are tied to the respective First-Class Mail service standards. In other words, the proposed changes to First-Class Mail service standards would result in similar changes to the corresponding service standards of the merged Periodicals.

The Postal Service is therefore proposing a related change concerning certain Periodicals. Under current standards, for end-to-end Periodicals, a three-to-four-day service standard is applied to Periodicals pieces properly accepted before the day-zero CET and merged with First-Class Mail pieces for surface transportation, with the standard specifically equaling the sum

of one day plus the applicable First-Class Mail service standard (*i.e.,* either two or three days, depending on whether the drive time is more than 6 hours). Under the new standard, a three-to-six-day service standard would be applied to Periodicals pieces properly accepted before the day-zero CET and merged with First-Class Mail pieces for surface transportation, with the standard specifically equaling the sum of 1 day plus the applicable First-Class Mail service standard.

III. Request for Comments

The Postal Service requests comments on all aspects of the proposal. In particular, the Postal Service solicits comments on the effects that the proposal could have on senders and recipients of First-Class Mail and Periodicals, as well as any potential effects on users of other mail classes. Mail users are encouraged to comment on the nature and extent of any consequences they foresee as a result of the changes described in this notice, including possible benefits such as increased reliability. Comments explaining how mail users might change their mailing practices or reliance on the mail if the proposal is implemented also are encouraged. The provision of empirical data supporting any cost-benefit analysis also would be useful. Further, the Postal Service requests mail users' views regarding the application of the policies and requirements of Title 39 of the U.S. Code, particularly sections 101, 403, 404, and 3691, to the proposal. The Postal Service intends to consider comments received in response to this notice as it determines how to amend its service standard regulations. The Postal Service has also requested an advisory opinion from the Postal Regulatory Commission pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3661(b).

Although exempt from the notice and comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(b), (c)) regarding proposed rulemaking by 39 U.S.C. 410(a), the Postal Service invites public comments on the proposed revisions to 39 CFR part 121 and on the proposal generally. A more extensive discussion of the proposal and its associated network and service implications is available in the materials filed by the Postal Service with the Postal Regulatory Commission in Docket No. N2021–1, at *http://www.prc.gov.* If the Postal Service determines to implement the proposal, it will publish final rules in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 121

Administrative practice and procedure, Postal Service.

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the preamble, the Postal Service proposes to amend 39 CFR part 121 as follows:

PART 121—SERVICE STANDARDS FOR MARKET-DOMINANT MAIL PRODUCTS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 121 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 39 U.S.C., 101, 401, 403, 404, 1001, 3691.

■ 2. Revise § 121.1 to read as follows:

§ 121.1 First-Class Mail.

(a) A 1-day (overnight) service standard is applied to intra-Sectional Center Facility (SCF) domestic Presort First-Class Mail pieces properly accepted at the SCF before the day-zero Critical Entry Time (CET), except for mail between Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and mail destined to American Samoa and the following 3-digit ZIP Code areas in Alaska (or designated portions thereof): 995 (5-digit ZIP Codes 99540 through 99599), 996, 997, 998, and 999.

(b) A 2-day service standard is applied to:

(1) Intra-SCF single-piece domestic First-Class Mail properly accepted before the day-zero CET if:

(i) The SCF is also the origin Processing & Distribution Center or Facility (P&DC/F); or

(ii) The combined drive time between the origin P&DC/F, destination Area Distribution Center (ADC), and destination SCF is 3 hours or less;

(2) Inter-SCF domestic First-Class Mail pieces properly accepted before the day-zero CET if the combined drive time between the origin P&DC/F, destination ADC, and destination SCF is 3 hours or less;

(3) Presort First-Class Mail properly accepted before the day-zero CET with an origin and destination that are separately in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; and

(4) Intra-SCF Presort First-Class Mail properly accepted before the day-zero CET with an origin or destination that is in American Samoa or one of the following 3-digit ZIP Code areas in Alaska (or designated portions thereof): 995 (5-digit ZIP Codes 99540 through 99599), 996, 997, 998, and 999.

(c) A 3-day service standard is applied to domestic First-Class Mail pieces properly accepted before the day-zero CET, if the 1-day and 2-day service standards do not apply, the combined drive time between the origin P&DC/F, destination ADC, and destination SCF is 20 hours or less, and both the origin and the destination are within the contiguous 48 states.

(d) A 4-day service standard is applied to domestic First-Class Mail pieces properly accepted before the day-zero CET, if the 1-day, 2-day, and 3-day service standards do not apply, and:

(1) The combined drive time between the origin P&DC/F, destination ADC, and destination SCF is 41 hours or less, and both the origin and the destination are within the contiguous 48 states;

(2) The origin is in the contiguous 48 states, and the destination is in any of the following: The city of Anchorage, Alaska (5-digit ZIP Codes 99501 through 99539); the 968 3-digit ZIP Code area in Hawaii; or the 006, 007, or 009 3-digit ZIP Code areas in Puerto Rico;

(3) The origin is in the 006, 007, or 009 3-digit ZIP Code areas in Puerto Rico, and the destination is in the contiguous 48 states;

(4) The origin is in Hawaii, and the destination is in Guam, or vice versa;

(5) The origin is in Hawaii, and the destination is in American Samoa, or vice versa; or

(6) Both the origin and destination are within Alaska.

(e) A 5-day service standard is applied to all remaining domestic First-Class Mail pieces properly accepted before the day-zero CET.

(f) The service standard for Outbound Single-Piece First-Class Mail International™ pieces properly accepted before the day-zero CET is equivalent to the service standard for domestic First-Class Mail pieces originating from the same 3-digit ZIP Code area and destined to the 3-digit ZIP Code area in which the designated International Service Center is located.

(g) The service standard for Inbound Letter Post pieces properly accepted before the day-zero CET is equivalent to the service standard for domestic First-Class Mail pieces destined to the same 3-digit ZIP Code area and originating from the 3-digit ZIP Code area in which the designated International Service Center is located.

■ 3. Amend § 121.2 by revising paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) and (b)(2)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 121.2 Periodicals.

(a) * * *

(1) A 3- to 6-day service standard is applied to Periodicals pieces properly accepted before the day-zero Critical Entry Time (CET) and merged with First-Class Mail pieces for surface transportation (as per the Domestic Mail Manual (DMM)), with the standard

specifically equaling the sum of 1 day plus the applicable First-Class Mail service standard.

(2) A 3-day service standard is applied to Periodicals pieces properly accepted before the day-zero CET if: The origin and destination are separately in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; or if the origin is in Alaska, the service standard set forth in paragraph (a)(1) of this section does not apply, and the destination is in the following 3-digit ZIP Code areas in Alaska (or designated portions thereof): 995 (5-digit ZIP Codes 99540 through 99599), 996, 997, 998, and 999.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) A 3-day service standard is applied to Periodicals pieces that qualify for a DSCF rate and are properly accepted before the day-zero CET at the designated DSCF, if they are entered at the DSCF in Puerto Rico and destined to the U.S. Virgin Islands, entered at the DSCF in Hawaii and destined to American Samoa, or destined to the following 3-digit ZIP Code areas in Alaska (or designated portions thereof): 995 (5-digit ZIP Codes 99540 through 99599), 996, 997, 998, and 999.

* * * * *

■ 4. Revise § 121.3 to read as follows:

§ 121.3 USPS Marketing Mail.

(a) *End-to-end.* (1) The service standard for Sectional Center Facility (SCF) turnaround USPS Marketing Mail® pieces accepted at origin before the day-zero Critical Entry Time is 3 days when the origin Processing & Distribution Center/Facility (origin P&DC/F) and the SCF are the same building, except for mail between the territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(2) The service standard for Area Distribution Center (ADC) turnaround USPS Marketing Mail pieces accepted at origin before the day-zero Critical Entry Time is 4 days when the origin P&DC/F and the ADC are the same building, unless the ADC is in the contiguous 48 states and the delivery address is not, or the mail is between Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the mail is between Hawaii and American Samoa.

(3) The service standard for intra-Network Distribution Center (NDC) USPS Marketing Mail pieces accepted at origin before the day-zero Critical Entry Time is 5 days for each remaining 3-digit ZIP Code origin-destination pair within the same Network Distribution Center service area if the origin and destination are within the contiguous 48 states; the same standard applies to mail that is intra-Alaska or between the State of Hawaii and the territory of Guam or American Samoa.

(4) For each remaining 3-digit ZIP Code origin-destination pair within the contiguous 48 states, the service standard for USPS Marketing Mail pieces accepted at origin before the day-zero Critical Entry Time is the sum of 5 or 6 days plus the number of additional days (from 1 to 4) required for surface transportation between each 3-digit ZIP Code origin-destination pair.

(5) For each remaining 3-digit ZIP Code origin-destination pair, the service standard for USPS Marketing Mail pieces accepted at origin before the day-zero Critical Entry Time is the sum of 5 or 6 days plus the number of additional days (from 7 to 21) required for intermodal (highway, boat, air-taxi) transportation outside the contiguous 48 states for each 3-digit ZIP Code origin-destination pair.

(b) *Destination entry.* (1) USPS Marketing Mail pieces that qualify for a Destination Delivery Unit (DDU) rate and that are accepted before the day-zero Critical Entry Time at the proper DDU have a 2-day service standard.

(2) USPS Marketing Mail pieces that qualify for a Destination Sectional Center Facility (DSCF) rate and that are accepted before the day-zero Critical Entry Time at the proper DSCF have a 3-day service standard when accepted on Sunday through Thursday and a 4-day service standard when accepted on Friday or Saturday, except for mail dropped at the SCF in the territory of Puerto Rico and destined to the territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands, or mail destined to American Samoa.

(3) USPS Marketing Mail pieces that qualify for a DSCF rate and that are accepted before the day zero Critical Entry Time at the SCF in the territory of Puerto Rico and destined to the territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands, or are destined to American Samoa, have a 4-day service standard when accepted on Sunday through Thursday and a 5-day service standard when accepted on Friday or Saturday.

(4) USPS Marketing Mail pieces that qualify for a Destination Network Distribution Center (DNDC) rate, and that are accepted before the day-zero Critical Entry Time at the proper DNDC have a 5-day service standard, if both the origin and the destination are in the contiguous 48 states.

(5) USPS Marketing Mail pieces that qualify for a DNDC rate, and that are accepted before the day-zero Critical Entry Time at the proper DNDC in the contiguous 48 states for delivery to addresses in the States of Alaska or Hawaii or the territories of Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands, have a service standard of 12–14 days, depending on the 3-digit origin-destination ZIP Code pair. For each such pair, the applicable day within the range is based on the number of days required for transportation outside the contiguous 48 states.

■ 5. Revise appendix A to part 121 to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 121—Tables Depicting Service Standard Day Ranges

The following tables reflect the service standard day ranges resulting from the application of the business rules applicable to the market-dominant mail products referenced in §§ 121.1 through 121.4 (for purposes of this part, references to the contiguous states also include the District of Columbia):

Table 1. End-to-end service standard day ranges for mail originating and destinating within the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 1—CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES

Mail class	End-to-end range (days)
First-Class Mail	1–5
Periodicals	3–9
USPS Marketing Mail	3–10
Package Services	2–8

Table 2. End-to-end service standard day ranges for mail originating and/or destinating in non-contiguous states and territories.

TABLE 2—NON-CONTIGUOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES

Mail class	End-to-end								
	Intra state/territory			To/from contiguous 48 states			To/from states of Alaska and Hawaii, and the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico (PR), American Samoa (AS), Northern Mariana Islands (MP), and U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI)		
	Alaska	Hawaii, Guam, MP, & AS	PR & USVI	Alaska	Hawaii, Guam, MP, & AS	PR & USVI	Alaska	Hawaii, Guam, MP, & AS	PR & USVI
First-Class Mail	1–4	1–4	1–2	4–5	4–5	4–5	5	5	5
Periodicals	3–5	3–5	3	13–19	12–22	11–16	21–25	21–26	23–26
USPS Marketing Mail	3–5	3–5	3–4	14–20	13–23	12–17	23–26	23–27	24–27
Package Services	[1]2–4	2–4	2–3	12–18	11–21	10–15	21–26	20–26	20–24

[1] Excluding bypass mail.

Table 3. Destination-entry service standard day ranges for mail to the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 3—DESTINATION ENTRY SERVICE STANDARD DAY RANGES FOR MAIL TO THE CONTIGUOUS 48 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mail class	Contiguous United States			
	Destination entry (at appropriate facility)			
	DDU (days)	SCF (days)	ADC (days)	NDC (days)
Periodicals	1	1	1–2	2–3
USPS Marketing Mail	2	3–4	.....	5
Package Services	1	2	.....	3

Table 4. Destination entry service standard day ranges for mail to non-contiguous states and territories.

TABLE 4—DESTINATION ENTRY SERVICE STANDARD DAY RANGES FOR MAIL TO NON-CONTIGUOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES

Mail class	Destination entry (at appropriate facility)									
	DDU (days)	SCF (days)			ADC (days)			NDC (days)		
		Alaska	Hawaii, Guam, MP, & AS	PR & USVI	Alaska	Hawaii, Guam, MP, & AS	PR & USVI	Alaska	Hawaii, Guam, MP, & AS	PR & USVI
Periodicals	1	1–3	1	1–3	1–4 (AK); 11 (JNU); 11 (KTN)	1 (HI); 2 (GU)	1–4	10–11	10	8–10
USPS Marketing Mail.	2	3–4	3–5	3–5	.....	.....	.....	14	13	12
Package Services	1	2	2–3	2–3	.....	.....	.....	12	11	11

AK = Alaska 3-digit ZIP Codes 995–997; JNU = Juneau AK 3-digit ZIP Code 998; KTN = Ketchikan AK 3-digit ZIP Code 999; HI = Hawaii 3-digit ZIP Codes 967 and 968; GU = Guam 3-digit ZIP Code 969.

Ruth Stevenson,

Chief Counsel, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2021–08463 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 21–127; RM–11894; DA 21–398; FR ID 20570]

Television Broadcasting Services Schenectady, New York

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission has before it a petition for rulemaking filed by WRGB Licensee, LLC (Petitioner), the licensee of WRGB (CBS), channel 6, Schenectady, New York. The Petitioner requests the substitution of channel 35 for channel 6 at Schenectady, New York in the DTV Table of Allotments.

DATES: Comments must be filed on or before May 24, 2021 and reply comments on or before June 7, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Office of the Secretary, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554. In addition to filing comments with the FCC, interested parties should serve counsel for the Petitioner as follows: Paul A. Cicelski, Esq., Lerman Senter, PLLC, 2001 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joyce Bernstein, Media Bureau, at (202) 418–1647; or Joyce Bernstein, Media Bureau, at *Joyce.Bernstein@fcc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In support of its channel substitution request, the Petitioner states that the Commission has recognized that VHF channels have certain propagation characteristics which may cause reception issues for some viewers, and also that the reception of VHF signals require larger antennas, that are generally not well suited to the mobile applications expected under flexible use, relative to UHF channels. According to the Petitioner, WRGB has received numerous complaints from viewers unable to receive an over-the-air signal, despite being able to receive signals from other stations. In addition, the Petitioner states that while the proposed channel 35 noise limited contour does not completely encompass the relevant channel 6 noise limited contour, WRGB is a CBS affiliate and there are three other CBS affiliated stations that serve some portion of the loss area. The Petitioner also submitted an analysis, using the Commission's *TVStudy* software analysis program, demonstrating that after taking into account service provided by other CBS stations, all of the population located within WRGB's original post-DTV transition channel 6 noise limited contour will continue to receive CBS service, except for 30 people. The Bureau used the technical parameters of WRGB's original post-transition digital channel 6 facility (File No. BPCDT–20080307AAK) in determining any predicted loss which may occur from the proposed channel substitution.

This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking,* MB Docket No. 21–127; RM–11894; DA 21–398, adopted April 5, 2021, and released April 5, 2021. The full text of this document is available for download at *https://www.fcc.gov/edocs.* To request materials in accessible formats (Braille, large print, computer diskettes, or audio recordings), please send an email to *FCC504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer & Government Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (VOICE), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

This document does not contain information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any proposed information collection burden ''for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees,'' pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4). Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to this proceeding.

Members of the public should note that all *ex parte* contacts are prohibited from the time a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is issued to the time the matter is no longer subject to Commission consideration or court review, *see* 47 CFR 1.1208. There are, however, exceptions to this prohibition, which can be found in § 1.1204(a) of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 1.1204(a).

See §§ 1.415 and 1.420 of the Commission's rules for information regarding the proper filing procedures for comments, 47 CFR 1.415 and 1.420.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Thomas Horan,

Chief of Staff, Media Bureau.

Proposed Rule

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission proposes to amend 47 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 301, 303, 307, 309, 310, 334, 336, 339.

§ 73.622 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 73.622 in paragraph (i), amend the Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments under New York by revising the entry for Schenectady to read as follows:

§ 73.622 Digital television table of allotments.

* * * * *

(i) * * *

Community	Channel No.
* * * * *	
New York	
* * * * *	
Schenectady	*34, 35, 43
* * * * *	

[FR Doc. 2021–08367 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 21–128; RM–11895; DA 21–397; FR ID 20569]

Television Broadcasting Services Bristol, Virginia

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission has before it a petition for rulemaking filed by Sinclair Media Licensee, LLC (Petitioner), the licensee of WCYB–TV (NBC), channel 5, Bristol, Virginia. The Petitioner requests the substitution of channel 35 for channel 5 at Bristol, Virginia in the DTV Table of Allotments.

DATES: Comments must be filed on or before May 24, 2021 and reply comments on or before June 7, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Office of the Secretary, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554. In addition to filing comments with the FCC, interested parties should serve counsel for the Petitioner as follows: Paul A. Cicelski, Esq., Lerman Senter, PLLC, 2001 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joyce Bernstein, Media Bureau, at (202) 418–1647; or Joyce Bernstein, Media Bureau, at *Joyce.Bernstein@fcc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In support of its channel substitution request, the Petitioner states that the Commission has recognized that VHF channels have certain propagation characteristics which may cause reception issues for some viewers, and also that the reception of VHF signals require larger antennas, that are generally not well suited to the mobile applications expected under flexible use, relative to UHF channels. According to the Petitioner, WCYB–TV has received numerous complaints from viewers unable to receive over-the-air signal, despite being able to receive signals from other station. In addition, the Petitioner states that while the proposed channel 35 noise limited contour does not completely encompass the relevant channel 5 noise limited contour, WCYB–TV is an NBC affiliate and there are six other NBC affiliated stations that serve some portion of the loss area. In aggregate, these six stations serve the entire area of the channel 5 noise limited contour not encompassed by the proposed channel 35 contour. The Bureau used the technical parameters of WCYB–TV's original post-transition digital channel 5 facility (File No. BPCDT–20080327AFS) in determining any predicted loss which may occur from the proposed channel substitution.

This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking,* MB Docket No. 21–128; RM–11895; DA 21–397, adopted April 5, 2021, 2021, and released April 5, 2021. The full text of this document is available for download at *https://www.fcc.gov/edocs.* To request materials in accessible formats (braille, large print, computer diskettes, or audio recordings), please send an email to *FCC504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer & Government Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (VOICE), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

This document does not contain information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any proposed information collection burden ''for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees,'' pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4). Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to this proceeding.

Members of the public should note that all *ex parte* contacts are prohibited from the time a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is issued to the time the matter is no longer subject to Commission consideration or court review, *see* 47 CFR 1.1208. There are, however, exceptions to this prohibition, which can be found in § 1.1204(a) of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 1.1204(a).

See §§ 1.415 and 1.420 of the Commission's rules for information regarding the proper filing procedures for comments, 47 CFR 1.415 and 1.420.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Thomas Horan,

Chief of Staff, Media Bureau.

Proposed Rule

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission proposes to amend 47 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—Radio Broadcast Service

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 301, 303, 307, 309, 310, 334, 336, 339.

§ 73.622 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 73.622 in paragraph (i), amend the Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments under Virginia by revising the entry for Bristol to read as follows:

§ 73.622 Digital television table of allotments.

* * * * *

(i) * * *

Community	Channel No.
* * * * *	
Virginia	
* * * * *	
Bristol	35
* * * * *	

[FR Doc. 2021–08366 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 86, No. 77
Friday, April 23, 2021

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

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

April 20, 2021.

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding; 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; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to 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.

Comments regarding this information collection received by May 24, 2021 will be considered. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *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.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Foreign Agricultural Service

Title: Emerging Markets Program.

OMB Control Number: 0551–0048.

Summary of Collection: The Emerging Markets Program is administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) pursuant to its delegated authority under section 1542(d)(1) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 5622 noted. The program supports assessing and providing technical assistance to emerging markets in furtherance of expanding markets for U.S. agricultural products. The program was reauthorized by the Agricultural Act of 2014 (section 3205) which became effective on February 7, 2014.

Need and Use of the Information: Under the USDA Emerging Markets Program, information will be collected from applicants desiring to receive grants under the program to determine the viability of requests for resources to implement activities authorized under the program. Recipients of grants under the program must submit performance and financial reports. The submitted information will be used to develop effective grant agreements and assure that statutory requirements and program objectives are met.

Description of Respondents: Not-for-profit institutions; Business or other for-profit; Federal Government; State, Local, or Tribal Government,

Number of Respondents: 50,

Frequency of Responses: Recordkeeping; Reporting: Annually,

Total Burden Hours: 2,100,

Ruth Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2021–08462 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest; Utah; Little Cottonwood Canyon Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) has proposed transportation improvements in and near Little Cottonwood Canyon in Salt Lake City, Utah. Some activities for the proposed action and alternatives would occur on what are currently National Forest System (NFS) lands managed under the 2003 Wasatch-Cache National Forest plan (Forest Plan). This notice is to ensure all persons and entities interested in activities on NFS lands and the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest are aware of the March 9, 2018 Notice of Intent (NOI), March 5, 2019 Revised NOI, and May 15, 2019 Revised NOI published by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on behalf of UDOT for preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed transportation improvements.

DATES: The Draft EIS is expected Summer 2021 and the Final EIS is expected Winter 2021/2022.

ADDRESSES: Additional information concerning this project may be obtained at *https://littlecottonwoodeis.udot.utah.gov/.*

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the hearing-impaired (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, Monday through Friday.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brandon Weston, Environmental Services Director, Environmental Services Division, UDOT 4501 South 2700 West, P.O. Box 141265, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114–1265; Telephone: (801) 965–4603, email: *brandonweston@utah.gov.*

Josh Van Jura, P.E., Little Cottonwood Canyon Project Manager, UDOT 4501 South 2700 West, P.O. Box 141265, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114–1265; Telephone: (801) 231–8452, Email: *jvanjura@utah.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FHWA, on behalf of UDOT, published a March 9, 2018 NOI, March 5, 2019 Revised NOI, and a May 15, 2019 Revised NOI (83 FR 10545, 84 FR 7967, 84 FR 21894, respectively) for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for proposed transportation improvements in and near Little Cottonwood Canyon in Salt Lake City, Utah. As stated in all three NOIs, the project may require FHWA to appropriate NFS lands and transfer such

lands to the UDOT, which would be in the form of a non-exclusive right-of-way for highway purposes. UDOT will make a decision for project activities on lands that will be appropriated by FHWA at the time of implementation of those activities. A Forest Service decision will apply to project activities, if any, that occur on NFS lands that are not appropriated by FHWA at the time of implementation of those activities. The Forest Service decision may amend the 2003 Wasatch-Cache Forest Plan: If analysis leads the Forest Service to conclude that an amendment is necessary and appropriate. UDOT will prepare a single EIS to satisfy National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for the Forest Service and UDOT. The Forest Service intends to use the EIS to make its decision for the NFS lands it administers.

Lead and Cooperating Agencies

UDOT is the Lead Agency for the preparation of the EIS acting under authority of 23 United States Code Section 327, and a Memorandum of Understanding executed by the FHWA and UDOT on January 17, 2017 . The Forest Service is a Cooperating Agency for the preparation of the EIS. Other Cooperating Agencies include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Utah Transit Authority, and the Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities.

Responsible Official

The Forest Service responsible official is the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache Forest Supervisor.

Nature of Decision To Be Made

The Forest Service may need to make a decision to authorize use of NFS land outside the right-of-way to be appropriated by FHWA and to amend the Forest Plan for that use if it is inconsistent with the current Forest Plan. It is anticipated the draft EIS will identify any Forest Service decision that may be required. This notice does not commit the Forest Service to amending the Forest Plan. This notice does not preclude the Forest Service from changing the Forest Plan through administrative change, if appropriate. Any Forest Service decision on project and site-specific activities must be supported by NEPA analysis sufficient to meet Forest Service requirements. In the event the Forest Service determines a Forest Plan amendment is necessary, we hereby give notice that substantive requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule (36 CFR 219) likely to be directly related and, therefore, applicable to the Forest Plan amendment are 36 CFR 219.10(a)(1) and (3), scenery and transportation corridor. The plan amendment would be project-specific, with a scope and scale of only the project activities occurring on NFS lands and only for the NFS lands occurring within the project area.

Administrative Review

The Forest Service decision on project activities and, if needed, plan amendment will use the 36 CFR 218 pre-decisional objection review process (using applicable sub-parts A and B).

Tina J. Terrell,

Acting Deputy Chief, National Forest System.

[FR Doc. 2021–08441 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Hiawatha Resource Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Hiawatha Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) will hold a virtual meeting by phone and/or video conference. The committee is authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (the Act) and operates in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The purpose of the committee is to improve collaborative relationships and to provide advice and recommendations to the Forest Service concerning projects and funding consistent with Title II of the Act as well as make recommendations on recreation fee proposals for sites on the Hiawatha National Forest, consistent with the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act. RAC information and virtual meeting information can be found at the following website: *www.fs.usda.gov/main/hiawatha/workingtogether/advisorycommittees.*

DATES: The meeting will be held on May 13, 2021 from 9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time.

All RAC meetings are subject to cancellation. For status of the meeting prior to attendance, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held virtually via telephone and/or video conference.

Written comments may be submitted as described under *Supplementary Information.* All comments, including names and addresses when provided, are placed in the record and are available for public inspection and copying. The public may inspect comments received upon request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rita Mills, RAC Coordinator, by phone at 906–241–0258 or email at *rita.mills@usda.gov.*

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the hearing-impaired (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the meeting is to:

1. Provide new RAC members an opportunity to elect a chairperson, determine and outline by-laws and operating protocol, and review regulatory expectations per the Act.

2. Review newly submitted RAC project submissions and recommend projects to the Designated Federal Official for signature and implementation.

The meeting is open to the public. The agenda will include time for people to make oral statements of three minutes or less. Individuals wishing to make an oral statement should request in writing by Friday, May 7, 2021, to be scheduled on the agenda. Anyone who would like to bring related matters to the attention of the committee may file written statements with the committee staff before or after the meeting. Written comments and requests for time for oral comments must be sent to Rita Mills, RAC Coordinator, by email to *rita.mills@usda.gov* .

Meeting Accommodations: If you are a person requiring reasonable accommodation, please make requests in advance for sign language interpreting, assistive listening devices, or other reasonable accommodation. For access to the facility or proceedings, please contact the person listed in the section titled **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.** All reasonable accommodation requests are managed on a case-by-case basis.

Dated: April 20, 2021.

Cikena Reid,

USDA Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2021–08524 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Open Meeting

AGENCY: Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.

ACTION: Notice of an open meeting.

Time and Date: May 4, 2021, 11:00 a.m. EDT.

Place: The meeting will be held virtually via ZOOM. The access information will be provided by email to registrants. Registration is required via the below link: *https://www.zoomgov.com/meeting/register/vJIsd-Gpqj4uE9pYMM9OFeI_McWjbP2o2Dw.*

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

Status: Open to the public.

Matters To Be Considered:

The United States Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) announces that it will convene a public meeting to release its final investigation report into a fatal incident on October 26, 2019. The incident occurred when a release of water containing hydrogen sulfide—a toxic gas—occurred at a facility called a ''waterflood station'' which is used to improve the extraction of oil from underground oil reservoirs. The release fatally injured an employee and a member of the public. This facility is operated by Aghorn Operating, Inc. (Aghorn).

CSB staff will present its final report findings and recommendations followed by a vote by the CSB's Board. Staff presentations are preliminary and are intended to allow the Board to consider in a public forum the issues and factors involved in this case.

To submit public comments for the record please email us at *public@csb.gov.* Public comments sent in advance may be addressed at the meeting.

Contact Person for Further Information:

Hillary Cohen, Communications Manager, at *public@csb.gov* or (202) 446–8094. Further information about this public meeting can be found on the CSB website at: *www.csb.gov.*

Additional Information:

Background

The CSB is an independent federal agency charged with investigating incidents and hazards that result, or may result, in the catastrophic release of extremely hazardous substances. The agency's Board Members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. CSB investigations look into all aspects of chemical accidents and hazards, including physical causes such as equipment failure as well as inadequacies in regulations, industry standards, and safety management systems.

Public Participation

The meeting is free and open to the public. This meeting will only be available via ZOOM. Close captions (CC) will be provided.

In addition, any member of the public may submit written comments concerning the CSB's Aghorn Investigation at any time before or after the meeting. Comments may be submitted to Hillary Cohen at the contact information indicated above. To be considered during the meeting, comments must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. EDT on Friday, April 30, 2021, to ensure transmission to the Board prior to the meeting. Comments received after that date and time will be transmitted to the Board but may not be considered during the meeting. If you require additional assistance, please notify Hillary Cohen.

Dated: April 20, 2021.

Sabrina Morris,

Board Affairs Specialist, Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.

[FR Doc. 2021–08509 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6350–01–P

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Meetings of the Minnesota Advisory Committee

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act that the Minnesota Advisory Committee (Committee) will hold a briefing via web conference on Thursday April 29, 2021 at 12:00 p.m. Central Time for the purpose of gathering testimony on Police Practices and civil rights concerns in Minnesota.

DATES: The meeting will be held on:

- Thursday, April 29, 2021, at 12:00 p.m. Central Time

Web link: https://civilrights.webex.com/civilrights/j.php?MTID=meea2f818060bf3e71d53cd78b3a33525

Join by phone: 800–360–9509 USA Toll Free

Access Code: 199 910 0085

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Barreras, Designated Federal Officer, at *dbarreras@usccr.gov* or (202) 499–4066.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Members of the public may listen to this discussion through the above call-in number. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. Callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. An individual who is deaf, deafblind, and hard of hearing may also follow the proceedings by first calling the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 and providing the Service with the conference call number and conference ID number.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to David Barreras at *dbarreras@usccr.gov.*

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meeting will be available via *https://www.facadatabase.gov/FACA/FACAPublicViewCommitteeDetails?id=a10t0000001gzm3AAA* under the Commission on Civil Rights, Minnesota Advisory Committee link. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, *http://www.usccr.gov,* or may contact the Regional Programs Unit at the above email address.

Agenda

I. Welcome & Roll Call
II. Chair's Comments
III. Panelists Discussion
IV. Public Comment
VI. Adjournment

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Exceptional Circumstance: Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.150, the notice for this meeting is given less than 15 calendar days prior to the meeting because of the exceptional circumstances of the immediacy of the subject matter.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2021–08448 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the North Dakota Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission), and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), that a meeting of the North Dakota Advisory Committee to the Commission will convene by conference call on Wednesday, May 12, 2021 at 12:00 p.m. (CT). The purpose is to review a statement on hates crimes and to discuss and vote on a report on fair housing.

DATES: Wednesday, May 12, 2021 at 12:00 p.m. (CT).

Public Webex Conference Registration Link (video and audio): *https://bit.ly/32rEvir*; password (if necessary): USCCR–ND–MAY2020.

To Join by Phone Only: Dial 1–800–360–9505; Access code: 199 587 4894.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Evelyn Bohor at *ero@usccr.gov* or by phone at 202–921–2212.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This meeting is available to the public through the WebEx link above. If joining only via phone, callers can expect to incur charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, and the Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Individuals who are deaf, deafblind and hard of hearing may also follow the proceedings by first calling the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 and providing the Service with the call-in number found through registering at the web link provided above for the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to make comments during the open period at the end of the meeting. Members of the public may also submit written comments; the comments must be received in the Regional Programs Unit within 30 days following the respective meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Barbara Delaviez at *ero@usccr.gov.* All written comments received will be available to the public.

Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Unit at (202) 809–9618. Records and documents discussed during the meeting will be available for public viewing as they become available at the *www.facadatabase.gov.* Persons interested in the work of this advisory committee are advised to go to the Commission's website, *www.usccr.gov,* or to contact the Regional Programs Unit at the above phone number or email address.

Agenda

Wednesday, May 12, 2021; 12:00 p.m. (CT)

1. Roll call
2. Review/Vote Statement on Hate Crimes
3. Discuss/Vote on Fair Housing Report
4. Next Steps
5. Public Comment
6. Other Business
7. Adjourn

Dated: April 19, 2021.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2021–08455 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6335–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–29–2021]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 107—Des Moines, Iowa; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Lely North America, Inc. (Automated Milking and Feeding Equipment); Pella, Iowa

Lely North America, Inc. (Lely) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility in Pella, Iowa. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on April 14, 2021.

The Lely facility is located within Subzone 107E. The facility will be used for production of automated robotic milking and feeding equipment and related products. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials and components and specific finished products described in the submitted notification (as described below) and subsequently authorized by the FTZ Board.

Production under FTZ procedures could exempt Lely from customs duty payments on the foreign-status components used in export production. On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status materials/components noted below, Lely would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to dairy robot floor scales, robotic cow milking machines, central vacuum and cleaning systems, and cow brushes (duty rate ranges from duty free to 2.7%). Lely would be able to avoid duty on foreign-status components which become scrap/waste. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign-status production equipment.

The components and materials sourced from abroad include: Hydraulic oil; plastic components (tubes; suction tubes; protective sleeves; hoses; connection hoses; tube sockets; tube reducers; tube connector knees; reducers; couplings; labels; decals; cover caps; milk collection plugs; plugs; wear skids; spacers; water nozzle caps; retaining clips; plates; pipe holders; O-rings; nuts; manifolds; lid stoppers; gaskets; feed tubes; emergency stop covers; door shield covers; covers; clamps; brackets; hose snap-in clips; pipe caps; ropes; cords; tilting cup tippers; spacer bushings; sampling tube clamps; pressure reducers; plates; spacer rings; milk jar sealing rings; milk collection assembly sealing rings; sealing plugs; robot handles; milk jar clamping wedges; hinge bushings; guide discs; fittings; nipples; molded tube clamps; manifolds; liquid separation buffers; hooks; feed tube housings; drains; cow identification readers; clamping blocks; central unit floors; brackets; covers; vacuum valve housings; couplings); various assemblies (hose; layered carbon glass cover laser cap; steel hinge; steel dispenser; air filter; load cell; wheel; valve connector; vacuum system cyclone; tube; steam cleaning; roller; milk valve; brush unit; water valve; valve; valve block; emergency stop button; flexible cable; brush); plug-in couplings; hose clamps; rubber components (hoses; O-rings; gaskets; vacuum check balls; protective plates; air check balls; air bladders); V-rings; oil seals; logbooks; vinyl decals; carbon fiber cover plates; glass milk jars; steel components (tubes; pneumatic coupling angles; coupling elbows; Y-piece tubes; reducers; couplings; non-return valves; bends; push-pull nipples; cables; springs; tri-clamps; tilting cups; robot arm rods; plugs; plates; milk collection cups; brackets; rope tensioners; right hand locks; left hand locks; hinges; gas springs; logo plates; cylinders with aluminum bodies; oil reservoirs; nozzles; walls; studs; threaded bushings; spacer rings; shafts; rotors; pressure vessels; manifolds; handles; gates; galvanized frames; frames; feet; clips; clamps; bushings; bars; arms; adjustable feet; adapters; rings); galvanized tubes; stainless steel components (braided grounding straps; ball bearings); module arm linkages; dosing pumps; milk pumps; vacuum pumps; filters (including air; liquid; demineralizing water); load cells; sprayers; water flow restrictors; vacuum buffer check ball guides; vacuum buffers; silicone components (teat liners; teat cup sleeves; milk jar heads); teat cup cord guides; pulsator units; power

box central units; nozzle dip sprays; logbook holders; gate cylinders; carbon fiber udder cleaning arms; cable organization guides; boilers; actuators; general input/output box modules; module electronic control box components (load cell interface boxes; general control boxes; arm power supply units); brake resistor boxes; electronic-link tablets; reducers; valve blocks; quick air exhaust valves; valves with springs; throttle check valves; non-return valves; check valves; valves; vacuum pump kits; under pressure valves; solenoids; accumulator pressure units; cam shafts; entry gate hinge bearings; vacuum valve shaft bearings; various motors (DC; brushless DC; single phase); cow tag readers; robot power distribution AC/DC boxes; cow brush distribution AC/DC power boxes; valve connector cables; cables; various sensors (temperature; water flow; vacuum; vacuum level; infrared 3D; teat detection; photocell presence; milk quality control; feed presence); flow sensor turbines; vacuum meters; and, milk quality control sensor kits (duty rate ranges from duty free to 7.0%). The request indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Section 232) or Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable Section 232 and Section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: *ftz@trade.gov.* The closing period for their receipt is June 2, 2021.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the ''Reading Room'' section of the Board's website, which is accessible via *www.trade.gov/ftz.*

For further information, contact Juanita Chen at *juanita.chen@trade.gov* or 202–482–1378.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–08506 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–959]

Certain Coated Paper Suitable for High-Quality Print Graphics Using Sheet-Fed Presses From the People's Republic of China: Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2019

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain coated paper suitable for high-quality print graphics using sheet-fed presses from the People's Republic of China (China) for the period of review (POR) January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019, based on the timely withdrawal of the request for review.

DATES: Applicable April 23, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Langley, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3861.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 3, 2020, Commerce published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the CVD order on certain coated paper suitable for high-quality print graphics using sheet-fed presses (coated paper) from China for the POR of January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019.[1] In accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.213(b), Commerce received a timely-filed request for an administrative review from Verso Corporation (the petitioner) for the following producers/exporters: Shandong Sun Paper Industry Joint Stock Co., Ltd.; Yanzhou Tianzhang Paper Industry Co., Ltd.; Shandong International Paper and Sun Coated Paperboard Co., Ltd.; International Paper and Sun Cartonboard Co., Ltd.; Gold East Paper (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.; Gold Huasheng Paper Co., Ltd.; Gold East (Hong Kong) Trading Co., Ltd.; Ningbo Zhonghua Paper Co., Ltd.; Ningbo Asia Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd.; Hainan Jinhai Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd.; Shandong Huatai Paper Industry Shareholding Co., Ltd.; Shandong Chenming Paper Holding Ltd.; Chenming HK, Ltd.; Jingxi Chenming Paper Co., Ltd.; and Sinar Mas Paper (China) Investment Co. Ltd.[2]

On January 6, 2021, pursuant to this request and in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), Commerce published a notice initiating an administrative review of the CVD order on coated paper from China with respect to each of the requested companies.[3] On March 26, 2021, the petitioner withdrew its request for an administrative review with respect to all of the companies for which it had requested a review.[4]

Rescission of Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the party or parties that requested a review withdraws the request within 90 days of the publication date of the notice of initiation of the requested review. As noted above, the petitioner withdrew its request for review of all companies within 90 days of the publication date of the notice of initiation. No other parties requested an administrative review of the order. Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), we are rescinding this review in its entirety.

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess countervailing duties on all appropriate entries of coated paper from China. Countervailing duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to all parties subject to administrative

[1] *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review,* 85 FR 69586 (November 3, 2020).

[2] *See* the petitioner's Letter, ''Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Certain Coated Paper Suitable for High-Quality Print Graphics Using Sheet-Fed Presses from the People's Republic of China (1/01/19–12/31/19),'' dated November 30, 2020.

[3] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 86 FR 511 (January 6, 2021).

[4] *See* the petitioner's Letter, ''Certain Coated Paper Suitable for High-Quality Print Graphics Using Sheet-Fed Presses from the People's Republic of China: Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,'' dated March 26, 2021.

protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: April 19, 2021.

James Maeder,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2021–08412 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–520–807]

Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe From the United Arab Emirates: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2018–2019

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that sales of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe (CWP) from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have been made below normal value during the period of review (POR), December 1, 2018, through November 30, 2019. Further, Commerce is rescinding the administrative review, in part, with respect to K.D. Industries Inc. (K.D. Industries) and Tiger Steel Industries LLC (Tiger Steel). We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable April 23, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Benjamin A. Luberda, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2185.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce is conducting an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on CWP from the UAE.[1] On December 6, 2019, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the *Order*.[2] The notice of initiation of this administrative review was published on February 6, 2020.[3] On March 3, 2020, Commerce selected two mandatory respondents for individual examination: Ajmal Steel Tubes & Pipes Ind. L.L.C./Noble Steel Industries L.L.C. (collectively, Ajmal) [4] and Universal Tube and Plastic Industries, Ltd./THL Tube and Pipe Industries LLC/KHK Scaffolding and Framework LLC (collectively, Universal).[5] On April 24, 2020, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative reviews by 50 days.[6] On July 21, 2020, Commerce tolled deadlines in administrative reviews by an additional 60 days.[7] On November 27, 2020, Commerce extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this administrative review until April 19, 2021.[8] For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[9]

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is welded carbon-quality steel pipes and tube, of circular cross-section, with an outside diameter not more than nominal 16 inches (406.4 mm), regardless of wall thickness, surface finish, end finish, or industry specification, and generally known as standard pipe, fence pipe and tube, sprinkler pipe, or structural pipe (although subject product may also be referred to as mechanical tubing). The products subject to the *Order* are currently classifiable in Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) statistical reporting numbers 7306.19.1010, 7306.19.1050, 7306.19.5110, 7306.19.5150, 7306.30.1000, 7306.30.5015, 7306.30.5020, 7306.30.5025, 7306.30.5032, 7306.30.5040, 7306.30.5055, 7306.30.5085, 7306.30.5090, 7306.50.1000, 7306.50.5030, 7306.50.5050, and 7306.50.5070. Although the HTSUS numbers are provided for convenience and for customs purposes, the written product description remains dispositive.[10]

Partial Rescission of Administrative Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if a party who requested the review withdraws the request within 90 days of the date of publication of initiation of the requested review. On June 25, 2020, Bull Moose Tube (Bull Moose), Wheatland Tube Company (Wheatland

[1] *See Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from the Sultanate of Oman, Pakistan, and the United Arab Emirates: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Orders,* 81 FR 91906 (December 19, 2016) (*Order*).

[2] *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review,* 84 FR 66880 (December 6, 2019).

[3] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 85 FR 6896 (February 6, 2020) (*Initiation Notice*), as amended in *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 85 FR 13860, 13868 and n.6 (March 10, 2020).

[4] We collapsed Ajmal Steel Tubes and Pipes Ind. L.L.C. and Noble Steel Industries L.L.C. together in the final results of the 2016–2017 administrative review. *See Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from the United Arab Emirates: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2016–2017,* 84 FR 44845 (August 27, 2019) (*CWP from UAE 2016–2017 Final Results*).

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Respondent Selection for the Antidumping Duty Review of Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from the United Arab Emirates,'' dated March 3, 2020. Commerce previously determined that Universal is a single entity consisting of the following three producers/exporters of subject merchandise: Universal Tube and Plastic Industries, Ltd.; KHK Scaffolding and Framework LL; and Universal Tube and Pipe Industries LLC (UTP). *See Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from the United Arab Emirates: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination,* 81 FR 36882 (June 8, 2016), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum, unchanged in *Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from the United Arab Emirates: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 81 FR 75030 (October 28, 2016), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum. Because there is no information on the record of this administrative review that would lead us to revisit this determination, we are continuing to treat these companies as part of a single entity for purposes of this administrative review. Additionally, we previously determined that THL Tube and Pipe Industries LLC is the successor-in-interest to Universal Tube and Pipe Industries LLC. *See CWP from UAE 2016–2017 Final Results.*

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews in Response to Operational Adjustments Due to COVID–19,'' dated April 24, 2020.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,'' dated July 21, 2020.

[8] *See* Memorandum, ''Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from the United Arab Emirates: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated November 27, 2020.

[9] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the 2018–2019 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from the United Arab Emirates,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[10] For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Tube), and Nucor Tubular Products (Nucor) (collectively, domestic interested parties),[11] timely withdrew their requests for an administrative review of K.D. Industries and Tiger Steel.[12] No other party requested a review of these companies. Accordingly, we are rescinding this review with respect to these companies, pursuant to 19 CFR 31.213(d)(1). The review will continue with respect to Ajmal, Universal, and Conares Metal Supply Limited (Conares).

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) and (2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Export price and constructed export price are calculated in accordance with section 772 of the Act. Normal value is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act.

For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/.* A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice.

Application of Adverse Facts Available

Pursuant to section 776(a) of the Act, Commerce is preliminarily relying on facts otherwise available to assign a weighted-average dumping margin to Ajmal in this review. Preliminarily, Commerce finds that necessary information is not available on the record, and Ajmal failed to provide information by the deadlines for submission and significantly impeded this review, warranting a determination on the basis of the facts available under section 776(a) of the Act. Further, Commerce preliminarily determines that Ajmal failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability to comply with Commerce's request for information by the applicable deadline, and, thus, Commerce is applying adverse facts available (AFA) to Ajmal, in accordance with section 776(b) of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions regarding the application of AFA, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Selected Company

The Act and Commerce's regulations do not address the rate to be applied to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Generally, Commerce looks to section 735(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in a market economy investigation, for guidance when calculating the rate for companies that were not selected for individual examination in an administrative review. Under section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally ''an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero or *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely {on the basis of facts available}.''

In this review, we preliminarily assigned Ajmal a margin based entirely on adverse facts available. However, we preliminarily calculated a margin for Universal that was not zero, *de minimis,* or based on total facts available. Accordingly, we have preliminarily assigned Universal's weighted-average dumping margin to the non-selected company still subject to this review (*i.e.,* Conares).

Preliminary Results of the Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period December 1, 2018 through November 30, 2019:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Ajmal Steel Tubes and Pipes Industries LLC/Noble Steel Industries L.L.C	54.27
Universal Tube and Plastic Industries, Ltd/THL Tube and Pipe Industries LLC/KHK Scaffolding and Framework LLC	2.37
Conares Metal Supply Limited	2.37

Verification

On February 19, 2020, Commerce received a request from the petitioners [13] to conduct verification of the responses in this administrative review.[14] Commerce is currently unable to conduct on-site verification of the information relied upon for the final results of this review. Accordingly, we intend to take additional steps in lieu of on-site verification. Commerce will notify interested parties of any additional documentation or information required.

Disclosure and Public Comment

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed in connection with these preliminary results to interested parties within five days after the date of publication of this notice.[15] Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Interested Parties will be notified of the timeline for the submission of case briefs and written comments at a later date. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed no later than seven days after the time limit for filing case briefs.[16] Commerce has modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information until further notice.[17] Parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding are encouraged to submit with each argument: (1) A statement of the issue;

[11] We note that Nucor's request for review was filed on behalf of Independence Tube Corp. (Independence Tube) and Southland Tube, Inc. (Southland Tube) instead of Nucor. However, the domestic interested parties reported that Independence Tube and Southland Tube were consolidated under a new entity, Nucor, and that Nucor was the successor to these companies. *See* Domestic Interested Parties' Letter, ''Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe from the United Arab Emirates: Partial Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,'' dated June 25, 2020 at n.1.

[12] *Id.* We note that the domestic interested parties' withdrawal of request for an administrative review was submitted more than 90 days after the publication of the *Initiation Notice.* However, due to Commerce's tolling of all deadlines in administrative reviews on April 24, 2020, the withdrawal was timely.

[13] The petitioners are Bull Moose and Wheatland Tube.

[14] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe from the United Arab Emirates: Comments on Respondent Selection and Initial Questionnaire and Request for Verification,'' dated February 19, 2020 at 3. The petitioners requested verification of Universal, Ajmal, Tiger Steel, and Conares. However, we only intend to rely on Universal's questionnaire responses for our final results; thus, we only intend to conduct verification of Universal, pursuant to section 782(i) of the Act.

[15] *See* 19 CFR 351.224(b).

[16] *See* 19 CFR 351.309; *see also* 19 CFR 351.303 (for general filing requirements).

[17] *See Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to Covid-19; Extension of Effective Period,* 85 FR 41363 (July 10, 2020).

(2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities.[18] Case and rebuttal briefs should be filed using ACCESS.[19]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically-filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice.[20] Hearing requests should contain: (1) The party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a date and time to be determined. Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis raised in any written briefs, not later than 120 days after the publication date of this notice, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, unless otherwise extended.[21]

Assessment Rates

Upon issuance of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.[22]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), because Universal reported the entered value of its U.S. sales, we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the examined sales to the total entered value of the sales for which entered value was reported. Where either the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), or an importer-specific rate is zero or *de minimis,* we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.

For the company that was not selected for individual review (*i.e.,* Conares), we will assign an assessment rate based on the average of the cash deposit rates calculated for Ajmal and Universal, excluding any which are *de minimis* or determined entirely based on adverse facts available. The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[23]

Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' practice will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by companies included in these final results of review for which the reviewed companies did not know that the merchandise they sold to the intermediary (*e.g.,* a reseller, trading company, or exporter) was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[24]

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of CWP from the UAE entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for the exporters listed above will be that established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not participating in this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding in which the company was reviewed; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the less-than-fair value (LTFV) investigation, but the manufacturer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding for the manufacturer of subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 5.95 percent, the all-others rate made effective by the LTFV investigation.[25] These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: April 16, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2021–08410 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

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[18] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[19] *See* 19 CFR 351.303.

[20] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(c).

[21] *See* section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

[22] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b).

[23] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

[24] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[25] *See Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from the Sultanate of Oman, Pakistan, and the United Arab Emirates: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Orders,* 81 FR 91906 (December 19, 2016).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–980]

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Intent To Rescind, in Part; 2018

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules, (solar cells) from the People's Republic of China (China). Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable April 23, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Copyak or Lingjun Wang, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3642 or (202) 482–2316.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 6, 2020, Commerce initiated an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on solar cells from China.[1] The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018. This review covers 58 companies, of which Jiawei Solarchina Co. Ltd. (Solarchina) and Wuxi Tianran Photovoltaic Co., Ltd. (Tianran) are the mandatory respondents. Solarchina was unresponsive to Commerce's initial questionnaire. Further, Tianran reported that its subject merchandise exported during the POR was produced by unaffiliated producers Anji DaSol Solar Energy Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (DaSol) and Wuxi Taichang Electronics Co., Ltd. (Taichang). One of Taichang's cross-owned companies did not provide a full response to the initial questionnaire.

On April 24, 2020, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative reviews by 50 days.[2] Subsequently, on July 21, 2020, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in administrative reviews by an additional 60 days.[3] On December 2, 2020, Commerce extended the deadline for these preliminary results until no later than April 19, 2021.[4]

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[5] A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as the appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *http://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/*.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the countervailing duty order are crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, and modules, laminates, and panels, consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not partially or fully assembled into other products, including, but not limited to, modules, laminates, panels, and building integrated materials. For a complete description of the scope of this order, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Intend To Rescind Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), we intend to rescind this review on the basis of no shipments with respect to: (1) Chint Solar (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. (Chint);[6] (2) Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd., and its cross-owned companies (collectively, Trina);[7] and (3) eight companies listed in the no shipment letter filed by Yingli Green Energy Holding Company Limited.[8]

In addition, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), we intend to rescind this review on the basis of no reviewable suspended entries of subject merchandise, according to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP data), with respect to an additional 25 companies. *See* Preliminary Decision Memorandum for a full discussion, and Appendix III for a complete list of the companies for which we intend to rescind this administrative review.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce preliminarily finds that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a financial contribution from an authority that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[9] For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary conclusions, including our reliance, in part, on adverse facts available, with the application of adverse inferences, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Preliminary Rate for Non-Selected Companies Under Review

There are 16 companies for which a review was requested, had reviewable

[1] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 85 FR 6896 (February 6, 2020) (*Initiation Notice*).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews in Response to Operational Adjustments Due to COVID–19,'' dated April 24, 2020.

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,'' dated July 21, 2020.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2018: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results,'' dated December 2, 2020.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the People's Republic of China; 2018,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[6] *See* Chint's Letter, ''Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from the People's Republic of China—Chint Zhejiang No Shipment Letter,'' dated March 9, 2020.

[7] *See* Trina's Letter, ''Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from the People's Republic of China—Notice of No Sales,'' dated March 9, 2020. Trina's cross-owned companies are: Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd., Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd., Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd., and Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.

[8] *See* Yingli's Letter, ''Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from the People's Republic of China—Yingli's No Shipment Certification,'' dated March 9, 2020. The companies for which we intend to rescind this administrative review are: Baoding Tianwei Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd., Tianjin Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd., Hengshui Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd., Lixian Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd., Baoding Jiasheng Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd., Hainan Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd., Yingli Green Energy International Trading Company Limited, and Shenzhen Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.

[9] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

entries and which were not selected as mandatory respondents or found to be cross-owned with a mandatory respondent. *See* Appendix II. Because the rate calculated for the mandatory respondent, Tianran, was above *de minimis* and not based entirely on facts available, we applied the subsidy rate calculated for Tianran to these non-selected companies. This methodology for establishing the subsidy rate for the non-selected companies is consistent with our practice and with section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act.

Preliminary Results of Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4)(i), we calculated a countervailable subsidy rate for the mandatory respondent Tianran. Further, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.525(c), we cumulated the benefits from subsidies received by Tianran and DaSol.[10] We determined the countervailable subsidy rate for Solarchina based entirely on adverse facts available, in accordance with section 776 of the Act. We also assigned an individual estimated subsidy rate based on adverse facts available to Tianran's other unaffiliated supplier Taichang, in accordance with section 776 of the Act. Therefore, the only rate that is not zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts otherwise available is the rate calculated for Tianran. Consequently, as discussed above, the rate calculated for Tianran is also assigned as the rate for all other producers and exporters subject to this review but not selected for individual examination (*i.e.,* non-selected companies).

Commerce preliminarily determines the net countervailable subsidy rates for the period January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018, are as follows:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
Jiawei Solarchina Co. Ltd.	541.94
Wuxi Tianran Photovoltaic Co., Ltd.	35.63[11]
Wuxi Taichang Electronics Co., Ltd.[12]	541.94
Non-Selected Companies Under Review[13]	35.63

Disclosure and Public Comment

We will disclose to parties to this proceeding the calculations performed in reaching the preliminary results within five days of publication of these preliminary results.[14] Interested parties may submit written comments (case briefs) on the preliminarily results no later than 30 days from the date of publication of this notice, and rebuttal comments (rebuttal briefs) within seven days after the time limit for filing case briefs.[15] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(d)(2), rebuttal briefs must be limited to issues raised in the case briefs. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), parties who submit case or rebuttal briefs are requested to submit with the argument: (1) A statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities.[16]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance within 30 days of the publication date of this notice. Hearing requests should contain: (1) The party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined. Parties should confirm the date and time of the hearing two days before the schedule date.

Parties are reminded that briefs and hearing requests are to be filed electronically and received successfully in their entirety through ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the due date. Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information, until further notice.[17]

Unless the deadline is extended pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of the issues raised by the parties in their comments, within 120 days after publication of these preliminary results.

Assessment Rates

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4)(i), we preliminarily assigned subsidy rates in the amounts shown above for the producer/exporters shown above. Upon completion of the administrative review, consistent with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce shall determine, and CBP shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. We intend to issue the assessment instructions to CBP 35 days after publication of the final results of this review.

Cash Deposit Requirement

In accordance with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act, Commerce intends, upon publication of the final results, to instruct CBP to collect cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown for each of the respective companies listed above on shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this review. For all non-reviewed firms, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits at the most-recent company-specific or all-others rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Interested Parties

These preliminary results are issued and published pursuant to sections 751(a)(l) and 777(i)(l) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213 and 351.221(b)(4).

[10] For a more detailed discussion *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

[11] This rate applies to subject merchandise exported by Tianran and produced by companies other than Taichang.

[12] Commerce preliminarily finds the following companies to be cross-owned with Taichang: China Machinery Engineering Wuxi Co., Ltd (CMEW), and China Machinery Engineering Corporation (CMEC).

[13] *See* Appendix II of this notice for a list of all companies that remain under review but were not selected for individual examination, and to whom Commerce has preliminarily assigned the non-selected company rate.

[14] *See* 19 CFR 351.224(b).

[15] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(l)(ii) and 351.309(d)(l).

[16] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[17] *See Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID–19; Extension of Effective Period,* 85 FR 41363 (July 10, 2020).

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
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Appendix II—Non-Selected Companies Under Review

1. Anji DaSol Solar Energy Science & Technology Co., Ltd.
2. Canadian Solar International Limited
3. JA Solar Technology Yangzhou Co., Ltd.
4. Jiawei Solarchina (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.
5. JingAo Solar Co., Ltd.
6. Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.
7. Jinko Solar Import and Export Co., Ltd.
8. Ningbo Qixin Solar Electrical Appliance Co., Ltd.
9. Risen Energy Co., Ltd.
10. Shanghai BYD Co., Ltd.
11. Shanghai JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
12. Shenzhen Sungold Solar Co., Ltd.
13. Shenzhen Topray Solar Co., Ltd.
14. Taizhou BD Trade Co., Ltd.
15. Wuxi Suntech Power Co., Ltd. Luoyang Suntech Power Co., Ltd.
16. Yingli Energy (China) Co., Ltd.

Appendix III—Intent To Rescind Review, In Part

1. Baoding Jiasheng Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.
2. Baoding Tianwei Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
3. BYD (Shangluo) Industrial Co., Ltd.
4. Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc.
5. Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc.
6. Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.
7. Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd.
8. Chint Solar (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.
9. De-Tech Trading Limited HK
10. Dongguan Sunworth Solar Energy Co., Ltd.
11. Eoplly New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.
12. ERA Solar Co., Ltd.
13. ET Solar Energy Limited
14. Hainan Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
15. Hangzhou Sunny Energy Science and Technology Co., Ltd.
16. Hengdian Group DMEGC Magnetics Co., Ltd.
17. Hengshui Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
18. Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.
19. Jiangsu High Hope Int'l Group
20. Jinko Solar International Limited
21. LERRI Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
22. Light Way Green New Energy Co., Ltd.
23. Lixian Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
24. Luoyang Suntech Power Co., Ltd.
25. Ningbo ETDZ Holdings, Ltd.
26. Shenzhen Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
27. Sumec Hardware & Tools Co., Ltd.
28. Sunpreme Solar Technology (Jiaxing) Co., Ltd.
29. Systemes Versilis, Inc.
30. tenKsolar (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
31. Tianjin Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
32. Tianneng Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
33. Toenergy Technology Hangzhou Co., Ltd.
34. Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science and Technology Co., Ltd.
35. Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.
36. Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.
37. Yingli Green Energy International Trading Company Limited
38. Zhejiang ERA Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
39. Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.
40. Zhejiang Sunflower Light Energy Science & Technology Limited Liability Company

[FR Doc. 2021–08525 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–971]

Multilayered Wood Flooring From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, and Intent To Rescind Review, in Part; 2018

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of multilayered wood flooring (wood flooring) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable April 23, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis McClure or Suzanne Lam, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: 202–482–5973 or 202–482–0783, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 8, 2011, Commerce issued a countervailing duty (CVD) order on multilayered wood flooring from China.[1] Several interested parties requested that Commerce conduct an administrative review of the *Order* and, on February 6, 2021, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation of an administrative review of the *Order* on 166 producers/exporters for the POR.[2] On July 16, 2020, we rescinded this administrative review, in part, with respect to 91 companies, based on timely withdrawal of review requests.[3] For events that occurred since the *Initiation Notice, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[4]

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the *Order* is wood flooring from China. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Intent to Rescind Administrative Review, in Part

Based on our analysis of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) information, and the no shipment certifications submitted by Innomaster Home (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Yuhui International Trade Co., Ltd., Jiashan On-Line Lumber Co., Ltd., and Shandong Longteng Wood Co., Ltd.,[5] Commerce preliminarily determines that these companies had no shipments of subject merchandise during the POR. For additional information regarding this determination, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. Absent any evidence of shipments being placed on the record, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), we intend to rescind the administrative review of these companies in the final results of review.

[1] *See Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order,* 76 FR 76693 (December 8, 2011) (*Order*).

[2] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 85 FR 6896 (February 6, 2020) (*Initiation Notice*).

[3] *See Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2018,* 85 FR 43207 (July 16, 2020).

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results in the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China; 2018,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''No Shipment Inquiry for certain companies during the period 01/01/2018 through 12/31/2018,'' dated March 26, 2021.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, we preliminarily determine that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a financial contribution by an ''authority'' that confers a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[6] For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary conclusions, including our reliance, in part, on adverse facts available pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html.* A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as Appendix I to this notice.

Preliminary Rate for Non-Selected Companies Under Review

There are 67 companies for which a review was requested and not rescinded, and which were not selected as mandatory respondents or found to be cross-owned with a mandatory respondent. For these companies, because the rates calculated for the mandatory respondents, Jiangsu Senmao Bamboo and Wood Industry Co., Ltd. (Jiangsu Senmao) and Riverside Plywood Corp. (Riverside Plywood), were above *de minimis* and not based entirely on facts available, we applied a subsidy rate based on a weighted-average of the subsidy rates calculated for Jiangsu Senmao and Riverside Plywood using publicly-ranged sales data submitted by these mandatory respondents. This methodology to establish the all-others subsidy rate is consistent with our practice and section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act. For further information on the calculation of the non-selected respondent rate, refer to the section in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum entitled ''Non-Selected Companies Under Review.'' For a list of the non-selected companies, *see* Appendix II to this notice.

[6] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

Preliminary Results of the Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4)(i), we calculated a countervailable subsidy rate for each of the mandatory respondents, Jiangsu Senmao and Riverside Plywood, and their cross-owned affiliates, where applicable.

We preliminarily find the countervailable subsidy rates for the mandatory and non-selected respondents under review to be as follows:

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent)
Riverside Plywood Corp. and its Cross-Owned Affiliates[7]	9.36
Jiangsu Senmao Bamboo and Wood Industry Co., Ltd.	5.19
Non-Selected Companies Under Review[8]	8.12

Disclosure and Public Comment

We intend to disclose to interested parties the calculations performed for these preliminary results within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). Interested parties may submit case briefs no later than 30 days after the date of publication of these preliminary results of review.[9] Rebuttals to case briefs may be filed no later than seven days after the case briefs are filed, and all rebuttal comments must be limited to comments raised in the case briefs.[10] Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information until further notice.[11]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this review are encouraged to submit with each argument: (1) A statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, limited to issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain the party's name, address, and telephone number, the number of participants, whether any participant is a foreign national, and a list of the issues to be discussed. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined. Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

Unless extended, we intend to issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of our analysis of the issues raised in the case briefs, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h).

Assessment Rates

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4)(i), we preliminarily assigned subsidy rates in the amounts shown above for the producer/exporters shown above. Upon completion of the administrative review, consistent with section 751(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce shall determine, and CBP shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. For the companies for which this review is rescinded, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess countervailing duties on all appropriate entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, during the period January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(l)(i). Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

In accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends, upon publication of the final results, to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown for each of the respective companies listed above on shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of

[7] Cross-owned affiliates are Baroque Timber Industries (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. and Suzhou Times Flooring Co., Ltd.

[8] *See* Appendix II.

[9] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c).

[10] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d).

[11] *See Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID–19; Extension of Effective Period,* 85 FR 29615 (May 18, 2020); and *Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID–19; Extension of Effective Period,* 85 FR 41363 (July 10, 2020).

publication of the final results of this administrative review. For all non-reviewed firms, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits at the most recent company-specific or all-others rate applicable to the company. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Interested Parties

These preliminary results are issued and published pursuant to sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

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VIII. Interest Rate Benchmarks, Discount Rates, Inputs, Land-Use and Electricity
IX. Analysis of Programs
X. Recommendation

Appendix II—Non-Selected Companies Under Review

1. Anhui Boya Bamboo & Wood Products Co., Ltd.
2. Anhui Longhua Bamboo Product Co., Ltd.
3. Anhui Yaolong Bamboo & Wood Products Co., Ltd.
4. Armstrong Wood Products (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.
5. Benxi Flooring Factory (General Partnership)
6. Benxi Wood Company
7. Changzhou Hawd Flooring Co., Ltd.
8. Dalian Huilong Wooden Products Co., Ltd.
9. Dalian Jaenmaken Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
10. Dalian Jiahong Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
11. Dalian Kemian Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
12. Dalian Penghong Floor Products Co., Ltd.
13. Dalian Qianqiu Wooden Product Co., Ltd.
14. Dalian Shengyu Science and Technology Development Co.
15. Dalian Shumaike Floor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
16. Dalian T-Boom Wood Products Co., Ltd.
17. Dongtai Fuan Universal Dynamics, LLC
18. Dun Hua Sen Tai Wood Co., Ltd.
19. Dunhua City Dexin Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
20. Dunhua City Hongyuan Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
21. Dunhua City Jisen Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
22. Dunhua Shengda Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
23. Fine Furniture (Shanghai) Limited
24. Fusong Jinlong Wooden Group Co., Ltd.
25. Fusong Jinqiu Wooden Product Co., Ltd.
26. Fusong Qianqiu Wooden Product Co., Ltd.
27. Guangzhou Homebon Timber Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
28. HaiLin LinJing Wooden Products, Ltd
29. Hangzhou Hanje Tec Company Limited
30. Hangzhou Zhengtian Industrial Co., Ltd.
31. Hunchun Forest Wolf Wooden Industry Co., Ltd.
32. Hunchun Xingjia Wooden Flooring Inc.
33. Huzhou Chenghang Wood Co., Ltd.
34. Huzhou Fulinmen Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd.
35. Huzhou Jesonwood Co., Ltd.
36. Huzhou Sunergy World Trade Co., Ltd.
37. Jiangsu Guyu International Trading Co., Ltd.
38. Jiangsu Keri Wood Co., Ltd.
39. Jiangsu Mingle Flooring Co., Ltd.
40. Jiangsu Simba Flooring Co., Ltd.
41. Jiashan HuiJiaLe Decoration Material Co., Ltd.
42. Jiaxing Hengtong Wood Co., Ltd.
43. Jilin Xinyuan Wooden Industry Co., Ltd.
44. Karly Wood Product Limited
45. Kemian Wood Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd
46. Kingman Floors Co., Ltd.
47. Linyi Anying Wood Co., Ltd.
48. Linyi Youyou Wood Co., Ltd. (successor-in-interest to Shanghai Lizhong Wood Products Co., Ltd.) (a/k/a The Lizhong Wood Industry Limited Company of Shanghai)
49. Pinge Timber Manufacturing (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.
50. Power Dekor Group Co. Ltd.
51. Scholar Home (Shanghai) New Material Co. Ltd.
52. Shanghaifloor Timber (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
53. Sino-Maple (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.
54. Suzhou Dongda Wood Co., Ltd.
55. Tongxiang Jisheng Import and Export Co., Ltd.
56. Xiamen Yung De Ornament Co., Ltd.
57. Xuzhou Shenghe Wood Co., Ltd.
58. Yekalon Industry, Inc.
59. Yihua Lifestyle Technology Co., Ltd.
60. Yingyi-Nature (Kunshan) Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
61. Zhejiang Dadongwu Greenhome Wood Co., Ltd.
62. Zhejiang Fuerjia Wooden Co., Ltd.
63. Zhejiang Jiechen Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
64. Zhejiang Longsen Lumbering Co., Ltd.
65. Zhejiang Shiyou Timber Co., Ltd.
66. Zhejiang Shuimojiangnan New Material Technology Co., Ltd.
67. Zhejiang Simite Wooden Co., Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2021–08512 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–873]

Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel From India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2017–2019

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that the sole producer and/or exporter subject to this administrative review made sales of subject merchandise in the United States at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), November 22, 2017, through May 31, 2019.

DATES: Applicable April 23, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nathan James, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5305.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 21, 2020, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of the 2017–2019 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain cold-drawn mechanical tubing of carbon and alloy steel (cold-drawn mechanical tubing) from India.[1] The administrative review covers one producer and/or exporter of the subject merchandise, Tube Products of India, Ltd. a unit of Tube Investments of India Limited (TII). In November and December 2020, the petitioners[2] and TII submitted case and rebuttal briefs.[3] On February 8, 2021, Commerce extended the deadline for the final results by 57 days to April 16, 2021.[4] Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order

The product covered by this order is cold-drawn mechanical tubing from India. A full description of the scope of

[1] *See Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from India: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, Partial Rescission of Review, and Partial Discontinuation of Review; 2017–2019,* 85 FR 66930 (October 21, 2020) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] The petitioners are ArcelorMittal Tubular Products LLC, Michigan Seamless Tube, LLC, Plymouth Tube, PTC Alliance Corp., and Webco Industries, Inc.

[3] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitioners' Case Brief for Tube Investment of India Ltd.,'' dated November 24, 2020; TII's Letter, ''Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing from India: Case Brief,'' dated November 24, 2020; TII's Letter, ''Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing from India: Rebuttal Case Brief,'' dated December 4, 2020; and Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitioners' Rebuttal Brief for Tube Investment of India Ltd.,'' dated December 4, 2020.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from India: Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 2017–2019,'' dated February 8, 2021.

the order is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[5]

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised by parties in the case and rebuttal briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is in the appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/.*

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on the comments received, we made changes for these final results which are explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Results of the Administrative Review

We determine that the following weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period November 22, 2017, through May 31, 2019:

Producer or exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Tube Products of India, Ltd., a unit of Tube Investments of India Limited	7.96

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations performed in connection with these final results to parties in this proceeding within five days after public announcement of the final results, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Commerce has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b).

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), where the respondent reported the entered value of their U.S. sales, we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the examined sales to the total entered value of the sales for which entered value was reported. Where the respondent did not report entered value, we calculated the entered value in order to calculate the assessment rate. Where an importer-specific assessment rate is *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent), the entries by that importer will be liquidated without reference to antidumping duties. We intend to instruct CBP to take into account the ''provisional measures deposit cap,'' in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(d).

The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[6]

For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by TII for which it did not know the merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[7]

Consistent with its recent notice,[8] Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from India entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication as provided by section 751(a)(2) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for TII will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of the review; (2) for merchandise exported by producers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in a prior completed segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published in the completed segment for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the completed segment for the most recent period for the producer of the merchandise; (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 5.87 percent,[9] the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation in this proceeding.[10] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these results of administrative review in accordance with sections 751(a) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from India: Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2017–2019,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[6] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

[7] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[8] *See Notice of Discontinuation of Policy to Issue Liquidation Instructions After 15 Days in Applicable Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Proceedings,* 86 FR 3995 (January 15, 2021).

[9] *See Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from the People's Republic of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland: Antidumping Duty Orders; and Amended Final Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value for the People's Republic of China and Switzerland,* 83 FR 26962, 26965 (June 11, 2018).

[10] *Id.*

Dated: April 16, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2021–08411 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Announcement of Winter 2021 Approved International Trade Administration Trade Missions

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration (ITA), is announcing five upcoming trade missions that will be recruited, organized, and implemented by ITA. These missions are:

- U.S. Industry Program to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference—9/19/2021–9/22/2021
- U.S. Environmental Technologies Trade Mission to Latin America—10/21/2021–10/29/2021
- Digital Transformation Trade Mission to the Gulf Region—10/24/2021–10/28/2021
- Trade Mission to South America Region in Conjunction with Trade Americas—Business Opportunities in South America Conference—12/5/2021–12/10/2021
- Clean Air Trade Mission to India—5/2/2022–5/5/2022

A summary of each mission is found below. Application information and more detailed mission information, including the commercial setting and sector information, can be found at the trade mission website: *https://www.trade.gov/trade-missions.*

For each mission, recruitment will be conducted in an open and public manner, including publication in the **Federal Register**, posting on the Commerce Department trade mission calendar (*https://www.trade.gov/trade-missions-schedule*) and other internet websites, press releases to general and trade media, direct mail, broadcast fax, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups, and publicity at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gemal Brangman, Trade Promotion Programs, Industry and Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20230; telephone (202) 482–3773 or email *Gemal.Brangman@trade.gov.*

The Following Conditions for Participation Will Be Used for Each Mission:

Applicants must submit a completed and signed mission application and supplemental application materials, including adequate information on their products and/or services, primary market objectives, and goals for participation to allow the Department of Commerce to evaluate their application. If the Department of Commerce receives an incomplete application, the Department may either: Reject the application, request additional information/clarification, or take the lack of information into account when evaluating the application. If the requisite minimum number of participants is not selected for the mission by the recruitment deadline, the mission may be cancelled.

Each applicant must also certify that the products and services it seeks to export through the mission are either produced in the United States, or, if not, are marketed under the name of a U.S. firm and have at least 51% U.S. content by value. In the case of an organization, the applicant must certify that, for each entity to be represented by the organization, the products and/or services the represented firm or service provider seeks to export are either produced in the United States or, if not, marketed under the name of a U.S. firm and have at least 51% U.S. content.

An organization applicant must certify to the above for all of the companies it seeks to represent on the mission.

In addition, each applicant must:

- Certify that the export of products and services that it wishes to market through the mission is in compliance with U.S. export controls and regulations;
- Certify that it has identified any matter pending before any bureau or office in the Department of Commerce;
- Certify that it has identified any pending litigation (including any administrative proceedings) to which it is a party that involves the Department of Commerce; and
- Sign and submit an agreement that it and its affiliates (1) have not and will not engage in the bribery of foreign officials in connection with a company's/participant's involvement in this mission, and (2) maintain and enforce a policy that prohibits the bribery of foreign officials.

In the case of a trade association/organization, the applicant must certify that each firm or service provider to be represented by the association/organization can make the above certifications.

The Following Selection Criteria Will Be Used for Each Mission:

Targeted mission participants are U.S. firms, services providers and organizations (universities, research institutions, or financial services trade associations) providing or promoting U.S. products and services that have an interest in entering or expanding their business in the mission's destination country. The following criteria will be evaluated in selecting participants:

- Suitability of the applicant's (or in the case of an organization, represented firm's or service provider's) products or services to these markets;
- The applicant's (or in the case of an organization, represented firm's or service provider's) potential for business in the markets, including likelihood of exports resulting from the mission; and
- Consistency of the applicant's (or in the case of an organization, represented firm's or service provider's) goals and objectives with the stated scope of the mission.

Balance of applicant's size and location may also be considered during the review process.

Referrals from a political party or partisan political group or any information, including on the application, containing references to political contributions or other partisan political activities will be excluded from the application and will not be considered during the selection process. The sender will be notified of these exclusions.

Trade Mission Participation Fees:

If and when an applicant is selected to participate on a particular mission, a payment to the Department of Commerce in the amount of the designated participation fee below is required. Upon notification of acceptance to participate, those selected have 5 business days to submit payment or the acceptance may be revoked.

Participants selected for a trade mission will be expected to pay for the cost of personal expenses, including, but not limited to, international travel,

lodging, meals, transportation, communication, and incidentals, unless otherwise noted. Participants will, however, be able to take advantage of U.S. Government rates for hotel rooms. In the event that a mission is cancelled, no personal expenses paid in anticipation of a mission will be reimbursed. However, participation fees for a cancelled mission will be reimbursed to the extent they have not already been expended in anticipation of the mission.

If a visa is required to travel on a particular mission, applying for and obtaining such a visa will be the responsibility of the mission participant. Government fees and processing expenses to obtain such a visa are not included in the participation fee. However, the Department of Commerce will provide instructions to each participant on the procedures required to obtain business visas. Trade Mission members participate in trade missions and undertake mission-related travel at their own risk. The nature of the security situation in a given foreign market at a given time cannot be guaranteed. The U.S. Government does not make any representations or guarantees as to the safety or security of participants. The U.S. Department of State issues U.S. Government international travel alerts and warnings for U.S. citizens available at *https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/traveladvisories/traveladvisories.html/.* Any question regarding insurance coverage must be resolved by the participant and its insurer of choice.

Definition of Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprise

For purposes of assessing participation fees, an applicant is a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME) if it qualifies under the Small Business Administration's (SBA) size standards (*https://www.sba.gov/document/support—table-size-standards*), which vary by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code. The SBA Size Standards Tool [*https://www.sba.gov/size-standards/*] can help you determine the qualifications that apply to your company.

Important Note About the Covid–19 Pandemic

Travel and in-person activities are contingent upon the safety and health conditions in the United States and the mission countries. Should safety or health conditions not be appropriate for travel and/or in-person activities, the Department will consider postponing the event or offering a virtual program in lieu of an in-person agenda. In the event of a postponement, the Department will notify the public and applicants previously selected to participate in this mission will need to confirm their availability but need not reapply. Should the decision be made to organize a virtual program, the Department will adjust fees, accordingly, prepare an agenda for virtual activities, and notify the previous selected applicants with the option to opt-in to the new virtual program.

Mission List: (additional information about each mission can be found at *https://www.trade.gov/trade-missions*).

U.S. Industry Program at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference

Dates: SEPTEMBER 19–22, 2021

Summary

The United States Department of Commerce's (DOC) International Trade Administration (ITA), with participation from the U.S. Departments of Energy and State, is organizing its annual U.S. Industry Program at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference, to be held September 19–22, 2021, in Vienna, Austria. The IAEA General Conference is the premier global meeting of civil nuclear policymakers and typically attracts senior officials and industry representatives from all 172 Member States. The U.S. Industry Program is part of the U.S. Department of Commerce's (DOC) Civil Nuclear Trade Initiative, a U.S. Government effort to help U.S. civil nuclear companies identify and capitalize on commercial civil nuclear opportunities around the world. The purpose of the program is to help the U.S. nuclear industry promote its services and technologies to an international audience, including senior energy policymakers from current and emerging markets as well as IAEA staff.

Representatives of U.S. companies from across the U.S. civil nuclear supply chain are eligible to participate. In addition, organizations providing related services to the industry, such as universities, research institutions, and U.S. civil nuclear trade associations, are eligible for participation. The mission will help U.S. participants gain market insights, make industry contacts, solidify business strategies, and identify or advance specific projects with the goal of increasing U.S. civil nuclear exports to a wide variety of countries interested in nuclear energy.

The schedule includes: Meetings with foreign delegations and discussions with senior U.S. Government officials on important civil nuclear topics including regulatory, technology and standards, liability, public acceptance, export controls, financing, infrastructure development, and R&D cooperation. Past U.S. Industry Programs have included participation by the U.S. Secretary of Energy, the Chairman of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and senior U.S. Government officials from the Departments of Commerce, Energy, State, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the National Security Council.

There are significant opportunities for U.S. businesses in the global civil nuclear energy market. With 52 reactors currently under construction in 15 countries and 160 nuclear plant projects planned in 27 countries over the next 8–10 years, this translates to a market demand for equipment and services totaling $500–740 billion over the next ten years.

Proposed Timetable

****Note that specific events and meeting times have yet to be confirmed****

Sunday, September 19, 2021

3:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m. 1–1 Showtime Meetings with visiting ITA Staff
6:00 p.m.–8:00 p.m. U.S. Industry Welcome Reception

Monday, September 20, 2021

7:00 a.m. Industry Program Breakfast Begins
8:00–9:45 a.m. U.S. Policymakers Roundtable
9:45–10:00 a.m. Break
10:00–11:00 a.m. USG Dialogue with Industry
11:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m. IAEA Side Events
11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m. Break
12:30–6:00 p.m. Country Briefings for Industry Delegation (presented by foreign delegates)
7:30–9:30 p.m. U.S. Mission to the IAEA Reception

Tuesday, September 21, 2021

9:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m. Country Briefings for Industry (presented by foreign delegates)
10:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m. IAEA Side Event Meetings

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

9:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m. Country Briefings for Industry (presented by foreign delegates)
10:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m. IAEA Side Event Meetings

Participation Requirements

All parties interested in participating in the trade mission must complete and

submit an application package for consideration by the DOC. All applicants will be evaluated on their ability to meet certain conditions and best satisfy the selection criteria as outlined below. A minimum of 15 and maximum of 50 companies and/or trade associations and/or U.S. academic and research institutions will be selected to participate in the mission from the applicant pool. The first ten applicants will be permitted to send two representatives per organization (if desired). After the first ten applicants, additional representatives will be permitted only if space is available. Participating companies may send more than two participants if space permits. The Department of Commerce will evaluate applications and inform applicants of selection decisions after publication in the **Federal Register** and on a rolling basis thereafter until the maximum number of participants has been selected.

Fees and Expenses

After a company or organization has been selected to participate on the mission, a payment to the DOC in the form of a participation fee is required. The fee covers ITA support to register U.S. industry participants for the IAEA General Conference. Expenses for travel, lodging, meals, and incidentals will be the responsibility of each mission participant. Interpreter and driver services can be arranged for additional cost. Participants will be able to take advantage of discounted rates for hotel rooms.

- The fee to participate in the event is *$5,200* for a large company and *$4,870* for a small or medium-sized company (SME),[1] a trade association, or a U.S. university or research institution. The fee for each additional representative (large company, trade association, university/research institution, or SME) is *$2,000.*

Timeframe for Recruitment and Application

Mission recruitment will be conducted in an open and public manner, including publication in the **Federal Register**, posting on the Commerce Department trade mission calendar (*https://www.trade.gov/trade-missions-schedule*) and other internet websites, press releases to general and trade media, direct mail, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups, and publicity at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows. Recruitment for the mission will begin immediately and conclude no later than July 16, 2021. The U.S. Department of Commerce will review applications and inform applicants of selection decisions on a rolling basis. Applications received after July 16, 2021, will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit. If the trade mission cannot be held due to the Covid-19 global pandemic, the event will be postponed to the September 2022 IAEA General Conference. ITA will notify participants by July 30, 2021 regarding a decision to postpone the event.

Contacts

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U.S. Environmental Technologies Trade Mission to Latin America

Dates: October 21–29, 2021

Summary

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. Commercial Service is organizing the ''U.S. Environmental Technologies Trade Mission to Latin America'' from October 21–29, 2021.

The Environmental Technologies Trade Mission to Latin America is intended to include representatives from a variety of U.S. solid waste and recycling, and water and wastewater technology manufacturers and service providers and associations and trade organizations. The trade mission will introduce the participants to foreign government experts and decision makers, service providers, end-users, and prospective partners whose needs and capabilities are best suited to each U.S. participant's strengths. Participating in an official U.S. industry delegation, rather than traveling to Mexico, Ecuador or Peru individually will enhance the participants' ability to secure key business and government meetings in Latin America and to also more effectively promote U.S. goods and services to a wider yet targeted audience. The meetings will match the delegates with potential business partners, distributors or importers in these three markets. Moreover, key local industry leaders will brief mission participants on local market conditions, needs and opportunities in the various regions, and domestic regulatory and policy issues that impact environmental technologies.

The Trade Mission will commence with a trip to Ecuador for solid waste management and recycling technology providers. The spin-off trip to Ecuador will provide mission participants with business-to-business (B2B) meetings and meetings with relevant ministries to learn of the new government's solid waste and recycling priorities. Following the spin-off in Ecuador, all participants will convene in Mexico City for an Environmental Technologies Summit, which will benefit both U.S. solid waste management and recycling firms, as well as U.S. water and wastewater technology providers. This central event will include presentations from government and private sector leaders on opportunities in Mexico, B2B matchmaking, and networking opportunities.

Following the summit in Mexico City, water and wastewater technology providers will have the option for a spin-off to Peru to participate in the ExpoAgua Show—the premiere water expo in Peru that offers the latest technological innovations and solutions for the sustainable and productive management of water. The event brings together leading companies, international experts, and government decision makers from both within Peru and the greater South American region. The United States has been selected as host country for 2021 (and was also host nation for the successful virtual show in 2020). This designation ensures premiere booth positioning at the event, special informational sessions for each U.S. participant and high-level engagements with Peruvian government officials and U.S. Embassy leadership. Special B2B meetings will also be organized. The Show has been certified under the U.S. Department of Commerce Trade Event Partnership Program. We are currently working with the show organizers on special pricing for U.S. Mission attendees who desire to participate. It is anticipated that a delegation of water technology buyers from Ecuador will also attend Peru's ExpoAgua Show and be available to meet with the mission participants.

[1] An applicant is a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME) if it qualifies under the Small Business Administration's (SBA) size standards [*https://www.sba.gov/document/support--table-size-standards*], which vary by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code. The SBA Size Standards Tool [*https://www.sba.gov/size-standards/*] can help you determine the qualifications that apply to your company.

Proposed Timetable

Quito—October 21–23, 2021 (Waste Technology Spin-Off)

* * * *Note: Flights arriving and departing Quito from most international locations are red eye flights. COVID-related curfews may cause changes in flight arrival and departure times.*

Thursday, October 21, 2021

1:00 a.m. Trade Mission Participants Arrive in Quito
10:00 a.m. Breakfast at American Chamber of Commerce with U.S. Embassy Country Briefing
11:30 a.m. Meeting with Federal and/or Municipal Government Officials on Solid Waste Management and Recycling Needs
3:00 p.m. Panel on Solid Waste Management and Recycling Opportunities in Ecuador
7:00 p.m. Networking Event

Friday, October 22, 2021

10:00 One-on-one Matchmaking Meetings for U.S. Companies
14:00 Site Visit to Quito's El Inga Landfill with Metropolitan Public Company for Comprehensive Solid Waste Management (EMGIRS–EP) Authorities

Saturday, October 23, 2021

01:00 Travel to Mexico City

Mexico City—October 23–26, 2021

October 23–24, 2021

Trade Mission Participants arrive in Mexico

Some participants will travel from Ecuador after the first optional stop of the mission.

Sunday, October 24, 2021

Dinner and U.S. Embassy Briefing for Trade Mission Participants

Monday, October 25, 2021

Environmental Technologies Summit and Individual Matchmaking Services for U.S. Companies

Mexican Environmental Technologies Summit

8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Tentative Venue: National Chamber of the Construction Industry (CMIC)
8:00 a.m.
Registration
Coffee Break and Networking
9:00 a.m.
Opening Remarks
Panels:
9:30 a.m.–10:30 a.m.
Opportunities in the Water and Wastewater Industries
—Overview of the Water and Wastewater Industries
—CONAGUA's 2020–24 National Water Program
10:30 a.m.–11:30 a.m.
Technology Opportunities for Solid Waste Management and Recycling
—Overview of Solid Waste Management in Mexico
—2021–2030 Climate Action Program for Mexico City
—Opportunities to Treat Hazardous Waste—Medical Waste after COVID–19
Break: 11:30 a.m.– 12:00 p.m.
12:00 p.m.–1:00 p.m.
Environmental Opportunities in the U.S. Mexico Border Region
—USMCA
—North American Development Bank or World Bank
—Common Concerns and Upcoming Initiatives
1:00 p.m.–2:00 p.m. Lunch at CMIC or hotel nearby
2:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m. One-on-one Gold Key Service matchmaking meetings

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Water and Recycling site visits for U.S. companies.

7:30 a.m. Depart from hotel to Cuernavaca
9:00 a.m. Arrive in Morelos
9:00 a.m. Breakfast and briefing for site visits
10:00 a.m. Site visits—Mexican Water Technology Institute and visit to Recycling Facility
12:00 p.m. Depart to Mexico City Airport
12:30 p.m. Brief stop at Italian Coffee (to go)
1:30 p.m. Arrive to Mexico City Airport

Flights Departing from Mexico City to Lima:

- *LATAM 4:45 p.m.*
- *Copa Airlines 4:31 p.m.*
- *Avianca 3:50 p.m.*

Lima—October 27–October 29, 2021 (Water Technology Spin-Off)

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Arrive in Lima

Wednesday, October 27, 2021

7:30 a.m. (TBD) Hotel or Embassy—Briefing about Peru
10:00 a.m. Participation of the Expo Agua Opening with US Ambassador (TBD) and Peruvian Government Officials
11:30 a.m. Official toast at the U.S. pavilion with Ambassador (TBD) and Peruvian Government officials
1:00–5:00 p.m. Networking at Expo Agua

Thursday, October 28, 2021

10:00 a.m. Participation at the SCP ''American Day''
3:00 p.m. Networking at Expo Agua
7:00 p.m. Reception at Expo Agua

Friday, October 29, 2021

10:00 a.m. Further Networking at the Show

Participation Requirements

All parties interested in participating in the Trade Mission to Latin America must complete and submit an application to the Department of Commerce for consideration. All applicants will be evaluated on their ability to meet certain conditions and best satisfy the selection criteria as outlined below. A minimum of ten (10) and a maximum of twelve (12) companies will be selected to participate in the Trade Mission from the applicant pool for the Mexico summit. The target number of companies for Ecuador is four (4) and for Peru is five (5). U.S. companies already doing business in Latin America as well as U.S. companies seeking to enter the markets for the first time may apply.

Fees and Expenses

After a company or organization has been selected to participate on the mission, a payment to the Department of Commerce in the form of a participation fee is required. The participation fee for the Environmental Technologies Trade Mission to Latin America will be as outlined below for small-medium sized enterprises (SME)[2] and for large firms or trade associations. The fee for each additional firm representative (large firm or SME/trade organization) is $150 per mission stop. Expenses for travel, lodging, meals, and incidentals will be the responsibility of each mission participant. Interpreter and driver services can be arranged for additional cost. Delegation members will be able to take advantage of U.S. Embassy rates for hotel rooms.

[2] For purposes of assessing participation fees, an applicant is a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME) if it qualifies under the Small Business Administration's (SBA) size standards (*https://www.sba.gov/document/support--table-size-standards*), which vary by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code. The SBA Size Standards Tool [*https://www.sba.gov/size-standards/*] can help you determine the qualifications that apply to your company.

	Cost for SME	Cost for large business
Mexico Summit and Trade Mission Stop	$2,100	$2,700
Ecuador Spin-Off with Matchmaking (Optional)	1,650	3,300
Peru Spin-Off with Exhibit Option and Networking (Optional)	1,650	1,800
Peru Spin-Off with Networking Only (Optional)	1,200	1,300
Additional Company Representative (Per Mission Stop)	150	150

Timeframe for Recruitment and Application

Mission recruitment will be conducted in an open and public manner, including publication in the **Federal Register**, posting on the Commerce Department trade mission calendar and other internet websites, press releases to general and trade media, direct mail, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups, and publicity at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows. Recruitment for the mission will begin immediately and conclude no later than June 30, 2021. The U.S. Department of Commerce will review applications and make selection decisions on a rolling basis. *Applications received after the June 30, 2021 deadline will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.*

Contacts

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Digital Transformation Business Development Mission to the GCC Region

Dates: October 24–28, 2021

Summary

The International Trade Administration (ITA) is leading a business development mission to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar, with an optional stop in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) October 24–28, 2021.

The mission will visit Riyad, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait City, Kuwait, Doha, Qatar, along with an optional stop in Dubai, UAE. The purpose of the mission is to increase U.S. exports to the GCC by connecting U.S. firms and trade associations to pre-screened business prospects. The mission will focus on the information and communication technology (ICT) subsectors of cybersecurity, smart city infrastructure and technology solutions, artificial intelligence markets, and cloud computing. The delegation will be comprised of representatives with decision-making authority from U.S. companies and U.S. trade associations operating in these sectors.

Delegates will benefit from the guidance and insights of ITA's commercial teams working in these markets, opportunities to network with U.S. companies already doing business in the region, and customized, one-on-one business appointments with pre-screened prospective buyers, agents, distributors, and joint venture partners as well as with local government officials and industry leaders.

Proposed Timetable:

* *Note:* The final schedule and potential site visits will depend on the availability of host government and business officials, specific goals of mission participants, and ground transportation.

Thursday, October 21	• OPTIONAL STOP—Dubai, UAE. • Welcome and UAE Country Briefing. • Ministry and other UAE Government Briefings and Meetings. • Networking Lunch (No-Host). • One-on-One business matchmaking appointments. • Reception in the U.S. Pavilion at the Dubai Expo.
Friday, October 22	• Open.
Saturday, October 23	• Travel to Riyad, Saudi Arabia. • Trade Mission Participants Arrive in Riyad, Saudi Arabia.
Sunday October 24	• Welcome and Saudi Arabia Country Briefing. • Ministry and other Saudi Government Briefings and meetings. • Networking Lunch Hosted by AmCham Riyadh. • One-on-One business matchmaking appointments. • Networking Reception at AMB residence (TBC).
Monday, October 25	• One-on-One business matchmaking appointments. • Travel to Kuwait City.
Tuesday, October 26	• Travel to Kuwait City, Kuwait. • Welcome and Kuwait Country Briefing. • Ministry and other Kuwait Government Briefings and Meetings. • Networking Lunch (No-Host).

	• One-on-One business matchmaking appointments. • Networking Reception at AMB residence (TBC).
Wednesday, October 27	• One-on-One business matchmaking appointments. • Travel to Doha, Qatar. • Welcome and Qatar Country Briefing. • One-on-One business matchmaking appointments. • Networking Lunch (No-Host). • One-on-One business matchmaking appointments.
Thursday, October 28	• One-on-One business matchmaking appointments. • Networking Lunch (No-Host). • Trade Mission concludes.

Participation Requirements

All parties interested in participating in the trade mission must complete and submit an application package for consideration by the DOC. All applicants will be evaluated on their ability to meet certain conditions and best satisfy the selection criteria as outlined below. A minimum of 12 and maximum of 20 firms and/or trade associations will be selected to participate in the mission from the applicant pool.

Fees and Expenses

After a firm or trade association has been selected to participate on the mission, a payment to the Department of Commerce in the form of a participation fee is required. The participation fee for the Digital Transformation Business Development Mission will be $3,650 for small or medium-sized enterprises (SME);[3] and $4,400 for large firms or trade associations. The fee for each additional firm representative (large firm or SME/trade organization) is $1,000. The participation fee for the optional spin-off to the UAE will be $2,900 for small or medium-sized enterprises (SME);[4] and $3,250 for large firms or trade associations. Expenses for travel, lodging, meals, and incidentals will be the responsibility of each mission participant. Interpreter and driver services can be arranged for additional cost. Delegation members will be able to take advantage of U.S. Embassy rates for hotel rooms.

[3] For purposes of assessing participation fees, an applicant is a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME) if it qualifies under the Small Business Administration's (SBA) size standards (*https://www.sba.gov/document/support--table-size-standards*), which vary by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code. The SBA Size Standards Tool [*https://www.sba.gov/size-standards/*] can help you determine the qualifications that apply to your company.

[4] For purposes of assessing participation fees, an applicant is a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME) if it qualifies under the Small Business Administration's (SBA) size standards (*https://www.sba.gov/document/support--table-size-standards*), which vary by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code. The SBA Size Standards Tool [*https://www.sba.gov/size-standards/*] can help you determine the qualifications that apply to your company.

Timeframe for Recruitment And Application

Mission recruitment will be conducted in an open and public manner, including publication in the **Federal Register**, posting on the Commerce Department trade mission calendar (*http://export.gov/trademissions*) and other internet websites, press releases to general and trade media, direct mail, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups, and publicity at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows. Recruitment for the mission will begin immediately and conclude no later than June 30, 2021. The U.S. Department of Commerce will review applications and inform applicants of selection decisions on a rolling basis. Applications received after June 30, 2021, will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

Contacts

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Trade Mission to South America in Conjunction With Trade Americas—Business Opportunities in South America Conference

Dates: December 5–10, 2021

Summary

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration is organizing a trade mission to Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Peru, Paraguay, Suriname, and Uruguay (South America) that will include the *Trade Americas—Business Opportunities in South America Conference* in São Paulo, Brazil. Trade mission participants will arrive in São Paulo on or before December 5th for the *Trade Americas—Business Opportunities in South America Conference.* On the first day of the conference participants will attend a mission briefing and engage in one-on-one consultations with U.S. diplomats and staff from the U.S. Embassies in South America as well as key service providers and other resources. On December 6th, the *Trade Americas—Business Opportunities in South America Conference* will include educational sessions covering regional-specific information, market access, logistics and trade financing resources as well as pre- arranged one-one-one consultations with US&FCS Commercial Officers and/or Department of State Economic/Commercial Officers with expertise in commercial markets throughout the region. Mission participants will also have the opportunity to network with foreign buyers, industry associations, and local governments in the evening. The following day, December 7th, selected trade mission participants will engage in business-to-business appointments in Brazil or will travel to one or maximum two markets in South America. All business-to-business appointments in the region will be with pre-screened potential buyers, agents, distributors or joint- venture partners.

The mission is open to U.S. firms from a cross section of industries with growing potential in South America, but is focused on U.S. firms representing best prospects sectors such as infrastructure and construction, architecture services, engineering services, construction equipment, building products, airports, ports, transportation, housing, environmental technologies, safety & security, energy & oil & gas, mining equipment, medical equipment, aerospace & defense, ICT & digital services, and logistics. The

mission will also place a special emphasis on serving small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) clients and helping to raise awareness of opportunities in smaller, often overlooked markets in the region, including regional markets within Brazil.

The combination of participation in the *Trade Americas—Business Opportunities in South America Conference* and business-to-business matchmaking appointments in up-to two countries will provide participants with access to substantive information about the region and strategies for entering or expanding their business across South America.

Proposed Timetable:

* Note: The final schedule and potential site visits will depend on the availability of host government and business officials, specific goals of mission participants, and ground transportation.

Saturday, December 4, 2021	Travel Day/Arrival in São Paulo. Optional Local Tour.
Sunday, December 5, 2021	São Paulo, Brazil. Afternoon: Registration, Briefing and U.S. Embassy Officer Consultations. Evening: Networking Reception.
Monday, December 6, 2021	São Paulo, Brazil. Morning: Registration and Trade Americas—Business Opportunities in South America Conference. Afternoon: U.S. Embassy Officer Consultations. Evening: Networking Reception.
Optional:	
Tuesday–Friday, December 7–10, 2021.	Travel and Business-to-Business Meetings in (choice of two markets): Option (A) Brazil. Option (B) Argentina. Option (C) Bolivia. Option (D) Chile. Option (E) Colombia. Option (F) Guyana. Option (G) Peru. Option (H) Paraguay. Option (I) Suriname. Option (J) Uruguay.)
Saturday, December 11, 2021.	Travel Day.

Participation Requirements

All parties interested in participating in the U.S. Department of Commerce Trade Mission to South America must complete and submit an application package for consideration by the Department of Commerce. All applicants will be evaluated on their ability to meet certain conditions and best satisfy the selection criteria as outlined below. A minimum of 30 and a maximum of 50 firms and/or trade associations will be selected to participate in the mission on a first come first serve basis. During the registration process, applicants will be able to select the countries from which they would like to receive a brief market assessment. Once they receive their brief market assessment report, they will be able to select up to two markets in which they would like to travel for their business to business meetings.

All selected participants will attend the conference in Brazil and will have business-to-business meetings in up-to two markets in the region.

The number of firms that may be selected for each country are as follows: 10 firms for Argentina; 5 firms for Bolivia; 40 firms for Brazil; 10 firms for Chile; 10 firms for Colombia; 10 firms for Guyana; 12 firms for Peru; 5 firms for Paraguay; 5 firms for Suriname; and 5 firms for Uruguay.

The trade mission is open to U.S. firms already doing business in the region who are seeking to expand their market share and to those U.S. firms new to the region.

Fees and Expenses

After a firm or trade association has been selected to participate on the mission, a payment to the Department of Commerce in the form of a participation fee is required.

For business-to-business meetings in one market, the participation fee will be $2,800 for a small or medium-sized enterprises (SME) [1] and $4,000 for large firms.

For business-to-business meetings in two markets, the participation fee will be $3,800 for a small or medium-sized enterprises (SME) [1] and $5,000 for large firms.

The mission participation fee includes the *Trade Americas—Business Opportunities in South America Conference* registration fee of $650 per participant from each firm.

There will be a $300 fee for each additional firm representative (large firm or SME) that wishes to participate in business-to-business meetings in any of the markets selected.

Expenses for travel, lodging, meals, and incidentals will be the responsibility of each mission participant. Delegation members will be able to take advantage of U.S. Embassy rates for hotel rooms.

Timeframe for Recruitment and Application

Mission recruitment will be conducted in an open and public manner, including publication in the **Federal Register**, posting on the Commerce Department trade mission calendar on *www.export.gov,* the Trade Americas web page at *http://export.gov/tradeamericas/index.asp,* and other internet websites, press releases to the general and trade media, direct mail and broadcast fax, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups and announcements at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows. Recruitment for the mission will begin immediately and conclude no later than Friday, September 17, 2021. The U.S. Department of Commerce will review applications and make selection decisions on a rolling basis until the maximum of 50 participants are selected. After September 17, 2021, firms will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

Contacts

U.S. Trade Americas Team Contact Information

Laura Krishnan, International Trade Specialist, Office of Latin America and the Caribbean—International Trade Administration—Washington, DC, *laura.krishnan@trade.gov,* Tel: 202–482–4187

Diego Gattesco, Director, U.S. Commercial Service Wheeling, WV, *Diego.Gattesco@trade.gov*

Southern America Region Contact Information

Renato Sabaine, Commercial Specialist—U.S. Commercial Service São Paulo, Brazil, *renato.sabaine@trade.gov*

EJ Richardson, Commercial Officer—U.S. Commercial Service São Paulo, Brazil, *Elmer.Richardson@trade.gov*

Clean Air Trade Mission to India

Dates: MAY 2–5, 2021

Summary

The Clear Air Trade Mission delegation will assist U.S. companies in the environmental technologies industry to identify export opportunities in India. The mission will focus on environmental technology subsectors specifically related to air quality, monitoring, pollution control and weather forecasting—all key issues in India impacting environmental and public health, as well as economic development. Delegates will gain market

insights, make industry contacts, meet with government agencies, solidify business strategies, and advance specific projects.

The mission will include group interaction with government agencies, customized one-on-one business appointments with pre-screened potential agents, distributors, partners, and buyers. It will also include networking events offering introductions with state and local government officials, industry leaders, and senior officials from the U.S. Embassy in Delhi and U.S. Consulates around India.

The trade mission will include stops in New Delhi and Kolkata, with an optional stop in Mumbai.

Proposed Timetable:

Monday, May 2, 2022	• Trade Mission Participants Arrive in New Delhi, India.
Tuesday, May 3, 2022	• Plenary Session—U.S. Embassy officials' welcome delegation. • Market Briefing: The Environmental Sector in India—Opportunities and ChallengeB2B and B2G Meetings with CPCB, Ministry of Environment & Forest; NTPC in Delhi. • Site Visit.
Wednesday, May 4, 2022	• Roundtable with USIBC/USISPF. • Evening Flight to Kolkata.
Thursday, May 5, 2022	• Consulate briefing. • B2G Meetings with West Bengal Pollution Control Board. • Luncheon with selected power sector companies. • End-user industry roundtable with chamber of commerce. • Evening reception.
Friday, May 6, 2022	• Depart Kolkata, arrive Mumbai (optional stop depending on interest from delegation). • Optional B2B and B2G Meetings.
Saturday, May 7, 2022	• B2B Meetings in Mumbai. • Meetings with Pollution Control Board or other government agencies. • Late evening departure for United States.

* *Note:* The final schedule and potential site visits will depend on the availability of host government and business officials, specific goals of mission participants, and ground transportation.

Participation Requirements

All parties interested in participating in the trade mission must complete and submit an application package for consideration by the DOC. All applicants will be evaluated on their ability to meet certain conditions and best satisfy the selection criteria as outlined below. A minimum of eight and maximum of ten firms and/or trade associations will be selected to participate in the mission from the applicant pool.

Fees and Expenses

After a firm or trade association has been selected to participate on the mission, a payment to the Department of Commerce in the form of a participation fee is required. The participation fee for the Clean Air Trade Mission to India will be $3,165 for small or medium-sized enterprises (SME);[5] and $4,495 for large firms or trade associations. The fee for each additional firm representative (large firm or SME/trade organization) is $750. Expenses like travel, lodging, meals, and incidentals will be the responsibility of each mission participant. Interpreter and driver services can be arranged for additional cost. Delegation members will be able to take advantage of U.S. Embassy rates for hotel rooms. Companies opting for spin-off to Mumbai will pay an additional fee of $1,625.

Timeframe for Recruitment and Application

Mission recruitment will be conducted in an open and public manner, including publication in the **Federal Register**, posting on the Commerce Department trade mission calendar (*http://export.gov/trademissions*) and other internet websites, press releases to general and trade media, direct mail, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups, and publicity at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows. Recruitment for the mission will begin immediately and conclude no later than March 15, 2022. The U.S. Department of Commerce will review applications and inform applicants of selection decisions on a rolling basis. Applications received after March 15, 2022, will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

Contacts

Geoffrey Parish, Principal Commercial Officer, North India, U.S. Commercial Service, New Delhi, India, Tel: +91–11–2347 2000, Email: *geoffrey.parish@trade.gov*

Jing Liu, Commercial Officer, U.S. Commercial Service, New Delhi, India, Tel: +91–11–2347 2000, Email: *jing.liu@trade.gov*

Arup Mitra, Senior Commercial Specialist, U.S. Commercial Service, Kolkata, Tel: +91–11–2347 2000, Email: *arup.mitra@trade.gov*

Haisum Shah, International Trade Specialist, U.S. Commercial Service—Oregon & SW Washington, Tel: +1 503–347–1708, Email: *haisum.shah@trade.gov*

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Gemal Brangman,

Senior Advisor, Trade Missions, ITA Events Management Task Force.

[FR Doc. 2021–08443 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–P

[5] For purposes of assessing participation fees, an applicant is a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME) if it qualifies under the Small Business Administration's (SBA) size standards (*https://www.sba.gov/document/support--table-size-standards*), which vary by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code. The SBA Size Standards Tool [*https://www.sba.gov/size-standards/*] can help you determine the qualifications that apply to your company.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XB038]

Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of a public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold a meeting of the Pacific Pelagic Fishery Ecosystem Plan (FEP) Plan Team (PT) to discuss fishery management issues and develop recommendations to the Council for

future management of pelagic fisheries in the Western Pacific region.

DATES: The Pelagic PT will be held on May 11–13, 2021. For specific times and agendas, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held by web conference. Audio and visual portions of the web conference can be accessed at: *https://wprfmc.webex.com/wprfmc/onstage/g.php?MTID=eadc1543cd417b9605999017552a1e3c0.* Event number (if prompted): 133 795 8239. Event password (if prompted): PFEPt0511. Web conference access information will also be posted on the Council's website at *www.wpcouncil.org.* For assistance with the web conference connection, contact the Council office at (808) 522–8220.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kitty M. Simonds, Executive Director, Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; telephone: (808) 522–8220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Pelagic PT meeting will be held on May 11–13, 2021, and run each day from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Hawaii Standard Time (HST) (12 p.m. to 4 p.m. Samoa Standard Time (SST); 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on May 12–14, 2021, Chamorro Standard Time (ChST)). Public comment periods will be provided in the agenda. The order in which agenda items are addressed may change. The meetings will run as late as necessary to complete scheduled business.

Agenda for the Pelagic Plan Team Meeting

Tuesday, May 11, 2021, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. HST (12 p.m. to 4 p.m. SST; Wednesday, May 12, 2021, 9 a.m.–1 p.m. ChST)

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Approval of draft agenda
3. Review 2020 Annual SAFE Report Modules
   - A. Fishery Data Modules
   - i. American Samoa
   - ii. CNMI
   - iii. Guam
   - iv. Hawaii
   - v. International
   - vi. Recreational/Non-Commercial Fisheries
   - vii. Fishery Observations
4. Public Comment

Wednesday, May 12, 2021, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. HST (12 p.m. to 4 p.m. SST; Thursday, May 13, 2021, 9 a.m.–1 p.m. ChST)

5. Continued: Review 2020 Annual SAFE Report Modules
   - B. Ecosystem Chapter
   - i. Environmental & Climate Variables
   - ii. Habitat section
   - iii. Marine Planning section
   - iv. Socioeconomics section
   - v. Protected Species
6. SAFE Report Discussion
   - A. 2020 Report Region Wide Improvements & Recommendations
   - B. Other SAFE Report Matters
7. Standardized Bycatch Reporting Methodology in Pelagic FEP
8. Factors Contributing to Observed Sea Turtle Mortalities in the Hawaii Shallow-set Longline Fishery
9. Alia, Longline, and Small Boat Fishery Performance Since American Samoa Large Vessel Prohibited Area Modification
10. Public Comment

Thursday, May 13, 2021, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. HST (12 p.m. to 4 p.m. SST; Friday, May 14, 2021, 9 a.m.–1 p.m. ChST)

11. 2022 US Territorial Bigeye Tuna Catch and Allocation Limits
12. Prohibition of Wire Leaders in Hawaii Longline Fisheries
    - A. Monte Carlo Analyses of Hawaii Deep-Set and Western and Central Pacific Longline Fisheries
    - B. Regulatory Amendment and Effects Analyses
13. Updates of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark Working Group
14. MSA 304(i) Obligations for WCPO Silky Sharks
15. Discussion: Research Needs for Western Pacific Region Small Pelagics & Management
16. Progress on Implementing Electronic Reporting in Hawaii and American Samoa Longline Fisheries
17. Public Comment
18. Pelagic Plan Team Recommendations
19. Other Business

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Kitty M. Simonds, (808) 522–8220 (voice) or (808) 522–8226 (fax), at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Tracey L. Thompson,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–08434 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XB002]

Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; public online meeting.

SUMMARY: The Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Pacific Council) Ad Hoc Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) Coho Workgroup (Workgroup) will host an online meeting that is open to the public.

DATES: The meeting will be held Wednesday, May 12, 2021, from 9 a.m., Pacific Daylight Time, until 5 p.m., or until business for the day has been completed.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will be held online. Specific meeting information, including directions on how to join the meeting and system requirements will be provided in the meeting announcement on the Pacific Council's website (see *www.pcouncil.org*). You may send an email to Mr. Kris Kleinschmidt (*kris.kleinschmidt@noaa.gov*) or contact him at (503) 820–2412 for technical assistance.

Council address: Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, OR 97220–1384.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Robin Ehlke, Pacific Council, phone: (503) 820–2426.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the meeting will be to continue to develop associated modeling and analyses needed for a risk analysis and potential harvest control rule alternatives for Pacific Council consideration. The Workgroup may also discuss and prepare for future Workgroup meetings and future meetings with the Pacific Council and its advisory bodies.

Although nonemergency issues not contained in the meeting agenda may be discussed, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this document and any issues arising after publication of this document that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of

the intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

Requests for auxiliary aids should be directed to Mr. Kris Kleinschmidt (*kris.kleinschmidt@noaa.gov;* (503) 820–2412) at least 10 business days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: April 20, 2021.

Tracey L. Thompson,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–08542 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Science Advisory Board

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the schedule and proposed agenda for two meetings of the Science Advisory Board (SAB). The members will discuss issues outlined in the section on Matters to be considered.

DATES: There are two meetings: The first meeting is scheduled for April 30, 2021 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time (EDT). The second meeting is scheduled for July 20, 2021, from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) and July 22, 2021, from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time (EDT). These times and the agenda topics described below are subject to change. For the latest agenda please refer to the SAB website: *http://sab.noaa.gov/SABMeetings.aspx.*

ADDRESSES: These are virtual meetings. The webinar registration links for the April 30, 2021 and July 20 and July 22, 2021 meetings may be found on the website at *http://sab.noaa.gov/SABMeetings.aspx.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Cynthia Decker, Executive Director, SSMC3, Room 11230, 1315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910; Phone Number: 301–734–1156; Email: *Cynthia.Decker@noaa.gov;* or visit the SAB website at *http://sab.noaa.gov/SABMeetings.aspx.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NOAA Science Advisory Board (SAB) was established by a Decision Memorandum dated September 25, 1997, and is the only Federal Advisory Committee with responsibility to advise the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere on strategies for research, education, and application of science to operations and information services. SAB activities and advice provide necessary input to ensure that National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) science programs are of the highest quality and provide optimal support to resource management.

Status: The April 30, 2021 meeting will be open to public participation with a 5-minute public comment period at 4:55 p.m. EDT. The July 20 and 22, 2021 meeting will be open to public participation with a 15-minute public comment period at 4:45 p.m. EDT on July 20. The SAB expects that public statements presented at its meetings will not be repetitive of previously submitted verbal or written statements. In general, each individual or group making a verbal presentation will be limited to a total time of three minutes. Written comments for the April 30, 2021 meeting should be received by in the SAB Executive Director's Office by April 23, 2021 to provide sufficient time for SAB review. Written comments for the July 20 and 22, 2021 meeting should be received in the SAB Executive Director's Office by July 1, 2021 to provide sufficient time for SAB review. Written comments received by the SAB Executive Director after these dates will be distributed to the SAB, but may not be reviewed prior to the meeting date.

Special Accommodations: This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for special accommodations may be directed to the Executive Director no later than 12 p.m. on April 23, 2021 for the April 30, 2021 meeting and by July 1, 2021 for the July 20 and 22, 2021 meeting.

Matters to be Considered: The meeting on April 30, 2021 will consider the Environmental Information Services Working Group's Statement on Ongoing National Weather Service Data Dissemination Challenges. The meeting on July 20 and 22, 2021 will include (1) NOAA updates; (2) Update from the Tsunami Science and Technology Advisory Panel; (3) Review of the Cooperative Institute for Great Lakes Research Review Report; (4) SAB Priorities for Weather Research Study update; (5) NOAA Response to the SAB review of the NOAA Precipitation Prediction Grand Challenge Plan; and (6) Environmental Information Services Working Group's report to Congress. The full agendas will be published on the SAB website. Meeting materials, including work products, will also be available on the SAB website: *http://sab.noaa.gov/SABMeetings.aspx.*

Dated: April 19, 2021.

David Holst,

Director Chief Financial Officer/CAO, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

[FR Doc. 2021–08514 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–KD–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Deep Seabed Mining Exploration Licenses

AGENCY: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Adrienne Thomas, NOAA PRA Officer, at *Adrienne.thomas@noaa.gov.* Please reference OMB Control Number 0648–0145 in the subject line of your comments. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Kerry Kehoe, Federal Consistency Specialist, 1305 East-West Highway, 10th Floor, Silver Spring, MD 20910, 240–533–0782, *Kerry.Kehoe@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This request is for the extension of the currently approved information collection. No changes have been made to the collection requirements. NOAA's regulations at 15 CFR part 970 govern the issuing and monitoring of exploration and production licenses under the Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act. The NOAA Office for Coastal Management is responsible for approving and administering licenses. Any persons seeking a license must submit certain information that allows NOAA to ensure the applicant meets the standards of the Act. Licensees are required to conduct monitoring and make reports, and they may request revisions, transfers, or extensions of licenses. Information required for the issuance and extension of licenses is provided to fulfill statutory requirements to ensure that license applicants have identified areas of interest for deep seabed hard mineral exploration and production; developed plans for those activities; have the financial resources available to conduct proposed activity; and have considered the effects of the activity on the natural and human environment. This information is used to determine whether licenses should be granted or extended.

Exploration licenses and commercial recovery permits under the Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act are only for activities by U.S. citizens in international waters. No license or permit applications have been received since the early 1980s, and none are expected during this collection period. U.S. deep seabed exploration licenses and commercial recovery permits are not recognized by the International Seabed Authority and would not have security of tenure due to the lack of U.S. accession to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Treaty. Two exploration licenses issued in the early 1980s are held by Lockheed Martin Corporation. The licenses are subject to annual reporting requirements and extension requests every five years. No at-sea exploration is authorized under the licenses without further authorization from NOAA. Such activities are not expected during the reporting period for the same reason as above.

II. Method of Collection

Submission may be made on paper or by electronic transmission.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648–0145.
Form Number(s): None.

Type of Review: Regular (Extension of a current information collection without change.)

Affected Public: Businesses.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1.

Estimated Time per Response: Annual report: 20 hours; extension request: 250 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 20 hours. For those years in which an extension request must be made the estimated total annual burden is 270 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $200 in record keeping/reporting costs.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to maintain licenses.

Legal Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1441 *et. seq.;* 15 CFR part 970.

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this information collection requirement. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2021–08528 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–08–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XB027]

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); Public Meetings

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Science and Statistical Committee (SSC) of the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold a meeting.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 11, 2021, from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and Wednesday, May 12, 2021, from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for agenda details.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place over webinar using the Webex platform with a telephone-only connection option. Details on how to connect to the webinar by computer and by telephone will be available at: *http://www.mafmc.org/ssc.*

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N. State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674–2331; website: *www.mafmc.org.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D., Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, telephone: (302) 526–5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of this meeting is to review updated analysis and work products developed by the Council's *Illex* Quota Work Group, tasked with developing approaches for possible in-year quota adjustments and help provide the basis for the research track assessment scheduled for later in 2021. Utilizing the information provided by the *Illex* Quota Work Group and other relevant data and information, the SSC will review and possibly modify the 2021 *Illex* acceptable biological catch (ABC) and make 2022 ABC recommendations for *Illex* fishery. The SSC will also review the most recent survey and fishery data and the previously recommended 2022 ABC for butterfish, longfin squid, surfclam, and ocean quahogs. The SSC will also continue discussions on ways to operationalize the Mid-Atlantic State of the Ecosystem report, including the formation of an SSC sub-group, and provide input on the 2026 research track stock assessment schedule. In addition,

the SSC may take up any other business as necessary.

A detailed agenda and background documents will be made available on the Council's website (*www.mafmc.org*) prior to the meeting.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aid should be directed to Kathy Collins, (302) 526–5253, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Tracey L. Thompson,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–08440 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XB028]

New England Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery Management Council is convening its Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) via webinar to consider actions affecting New England fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Recommendations from this group will be brought to the full Council for formal consideration and action, if appropriate.

DATES: This webinar will be held on Tuesday, May 11, 2021 beginning at 9 a.m. Webinar registration URL information: *https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/3379238351474190352.* Call in information: +1 (562) 247–8422, Access Code 444–006–386.

ADDRESSES: *Council address:* New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas A. Nies, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council; telephone: (978) 465–0492.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

The Scientific and Statistical Committee will meet to review the Evaluation of Alternative Management Procedures for New England Groundfish, conducted by the Gulf of Maine Institute and may develop recommendations for modifying acceptable biological catch (ABC) control rules for groundfish for consideration by the New England Fishery Management Council. Other business will be discussed as necessary.

Although non-emergency issues not contained on the agenda may come before this Council for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Council action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency. The public also should be aware that the meeting will be recorded. Consistent with 16 U.S.C. 1852, a copy of the recording is available upon request.

Special Accommodations

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Thomas A. Nies, Executive Director, at (978) 465–0492, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: April 20, 2021.

Tracey L. Thompson,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–08541 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XB022]

Fisheries of the South Atlantic; South Atlantic Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of a public meeting.

SUMMARY: The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council will host a presentation on Dolphin Wahoo Participatory Workshops via webinar May 11, 2021.

DATES: The webinar presentation will be held on Tuesday, May 11, 2021 from 1 p.m. until 2:30 p.m.

ADDRESSES:

Meeting address: The presentation will be provided via webinar. The webinar is open to members of the public. Information, including a link to webinar registration will be posted on the Council's website at: *https://safmc.net/safmc-meetings/other-meetings/* as it becomes available.

Council address: South Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 4055 Faber Place Drive, Suite 201, N. Charleston, SC 29405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kim Iverson, Public Information Officer, SAFMC; phone: (843) 302–8439 or toll free: (866) SAFMC–10; fax: (843) 769–4520; email: *kim.iverson@safmc.net.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Council will host a presentation from National Marine Fisheries Service on recent participatory workshops held in North Carolina, Virginia, and Florida to describe the Dolphin and Wahoo fishery. A question and answer session will follow the presentation. Members of the public will have the opportunity to participate in the discussion. The presentation is for informational purposes only and no management actions will be taken.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for auxiliary aids should be directed to the Council office (see **ADDRESSES**) 5 days prior to the meeting.

Note: The times and sequence specified in this agenda are subject to change.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Tracey L. Thompson,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–08435 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action deletes product(s) and service(s) from the Procurement List that were furnished by nonprofit

agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: *Date deleted from the Procurement List:* May 23, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 1401 S. Clark Street, Suite 715, Arlington, Virginia 22202–4149.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael R. Jurkowski, Telephone: (703) 603–2117, Fax: (703) 603–0655, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Deletions

On 3/19/2021, the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled published notice of proposed deletions from the Procurement List. This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503 (a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3.

After consideration of the relevant matter presented, the Committee has determined that the product(s) and service(s) listed below are no longer suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 8501–8506 and 41 CFR 51–2.4.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities.

2. The action may result in authorizing small entities to furnish the product(s) and service(s) to the Government.

3. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 8501–8506) in connection with the product(s) and service(s) deleted from the Procurement List.

End of Certification

Accordingly, the following product(s) and service(s) are deleted from the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
7510–01–664–8782—DAYMAX System, 2020 Calendar Pad, Type I
7510–01–664–8817—DAYMAX System, 2020, Calendar Pad, Type II
Designated Source of Supply: Anthony Wayne Rehabilitation Ctr for Handicapped and Blind, Inc., Fort Wayne, IN
Contracting Activity: GSA/FAS Admin SVCS Acquisition BR(2, New York, NY

Service(s)

Service Type: Publication File Maint f/NEPIS Website
Mandatory for: Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH
Designated Source of Supply: Clovernook Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Cincinnati, OH
Contracting Activity: Environmental Protection Agency, US Environmental Protection Agency
Service Type: Administrative/General Support Services
Mandatory for: Department of the Army: 5111 Leesburg Pike, Room 538, Falls Church, VA
Designated Source of Supply: Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind, Washington, DC
Contracting Activity: Dept of the Army, W40M RHCO-Atlantic USAHCA
Service Type: Custodial and Grounds Maintenance Services
Mandatory for: Department of Veterans Affairs, US Veterans Outreach Center, Roanoke, VA Designated Source of Supply: Goodwill Industries of the Valleys, Inc., Roanoke, VA
Contracting Activity: Veterans Affairs, Department of, 246-Network Contracting Office 6
Service Type: Laundry Service
Mandatory for: Department of Veterans Affairs, VA Medical Center, Iowa City, IA Designated Source of Supply: Genesis Development, Jefferson, IA
Contracting Activity: Veterans Affairs, Department of, 636-Nebraska Western-Iowa

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Deputy Director, Business & PL Operations.

[FR Doc. 2021–08496 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Proposed deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Proposed deletions from the procurement list.

SUMMARY: The Committee is proposing to delete product(s) from the Procurement List that were furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before: May 23, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 1401 S. Clark Street, Suite 715, Arlington, Virginia, 22202–4149.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or to submit comments contact: Michael R. Jurkowski, Telephone: (703) 603–2117, Fax: (703) 603–0655, 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.

Deletions

The following product(s) are proposed for deletion from the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
5340–01–107–3382—Strap, Webbing, 30'' x 1''
5340–01–190–2472—Strap, Webbing, 254'' x 1''
Designated Source of Supply: Huntsville Rehabilitation Foundation, Huntsville, AL
Contracting Activity: DLA Troop Support, Philadelphia, PA
NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
6520–00–935–1007—Floss, Dental, Extra Fine, 100 yards, White
6520–01–063–6875—Floss, Dental, Unwaxed, 200 Yards, White
Contracting Activity: DLA Troop Support, Philadelphia, PA
NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
7530–00–244–4035—Paper, Carbon, Typewriter, 8–1/2'' x 11''
Designated Source of Supply: East Texas Lighthouse for the Blind, Tyler, TX
Contracting Activity: GSA/FAS ADMIN SVCS ACQUISITION BR(2, NEW YORK, NY
NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
7520–01–511–7935—Highlighter, Dry-Lighter, Yellow
Designated Source of Supply: Industries for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Inc., West Allis, WI
Contracting Activity: GSA/FAS ADMIN SVCS ACQUISITION BR(2, NEW YORK, NY
NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
MR 13100—Baking Value Pack
Designated Source of Supply: Winston-Salem Industries for the Blind, Inc., Winston-Salem, NC
Contracting Activity: Military Resale-Defense Commissary Agency,
NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
7520–01–658–0096—Pen, Gel, Stick, Erasable, Blue Gel Ink, .5mm
Designated Source of Supply: West Texas Lighthouse for the Blind, San Angelo, TX
Contracting Activity: GSA/FAS Admin SVCS Acquisition BR(2, New York, NY
NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
7530–01–600–2014—Notebook, Spiral Bound, Biobased Bagasse Paper, 8–1/2 x 11'', 200 sheets, College Rule, White
Designated Source of Supply: Winston-Salem Industries for the Blind, Inc., Winston-Salem, NC
Contracting Activity: GSA/FAS Admin SVCS *Acquisition* BR(2, New York, NY
NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
7520–01–451–9179—Pen, Ballpoint, Retractable, Essential LVX, Black, Fine Point

Designated Source of Supply: Industries for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Inc., West Allis, WI

Contracting Activity: GSA/FAS Admin SVCS Acquisition BR(2, New York, NY

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Deputy Director, Business & PL Operations.

[FR Doc. 2021–08495 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[OE Docket No. PP–29–3]

Application To Rescind Presidential Permit; Application for Presidential Permit; Versant Power

AGENCY: Office of Electricity, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Versant Power (formerly Emera Maine, legacy of Maine Public Service Company) has filed an application to effect a voluntary transfer of Presidential Permit No. PP–29–3 to its name, via the Department of Energy's (DOE) rescission and simultaneous reissuance of the permit. Versant Power owns the facilities authorized for cross-border electric power transmission by Presidential Permit No. PP–29–3. The named permittee is Maine Public Service Company, which became Emera Maine following a corporate merger on January 1, 2014, but without a concurrent change to the name on the permit. As a result of another corporate transaction in March 2020, Emera Maine's parent company came under new ownership; Emera Maine was required to change its name and became Versant Power. The application therefore requests that DOE rescind Presidential Permit No. PP–29–2 and simultaneously issue a permit, in Versant Power's name, covering the same international transmission facilities.

DATES: Comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be submitted on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Comments or motions to intervene should be addressed to Christopher Lawrence, *Christopher.Lawrence@hq.doe.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Lawrence (Program Office) at 202–586–5260 or by email to *Christopher.Lawrence@hq.doe.gov,* or Christopher Drake (Attorney-Adviser) at 202–586–2919 or by email to *Christopher.Drake@hq.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The construction, operation, maintenance, and connection of facilities at the international border of the United States for the transmission of electric energy between the United States and a foreign country is prohibited in the absence of a Presidential permit issued pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 10485, as amended by E.O. 12038.

On October 7, 2020, Versant Power filed an application with the Office of Electricity of the Department of Energy (DOE), as required by regulations at 10 CFR 205.320 *et seq.,* requesting that DOE rescind and reissue Presidential Permit No. PP–29–2 to reflect Versant Power's ownership of the permitted facilities. The facilities authorized by Presidential Permit No. PP–29–2, as amended, include one three-phase 138-kilovolt, 60 hertz transmission line located at the International Border between Maine, U.S.A. and New Brunswick; and two three-phase 69-kilovolt, 60 hertz transmission lines located at the International Border between Maine, U.S.A. and New Brunswick, Canada. DOE regulations at 10 CFR 205.323 prohibit the voluntary transfer or assignment of a Presidential permit absent an application for a new permit.

On September 18, 1957, the Federal Power Commission issued Presidential Permit No. PP–29, authorizing Maine Public Service Company (Maine Public) to construct, operate, maintain, and connect the facilities described above, prior to their modification. By order of the Federal Power Commission, the permit was amended on March 22, 1968. By order of the Department of Energy, the permit was amended a second time on December 11, 1978. On November 29, 2012, Maine Public and Bangor Hydro Electric Company (Bangor Hydro) submitted a filing with the Maine Public Utilities Commission (MPUC) requesting approval of a merger between Maine Public and Bangor Hydro, both of which were indirect subsidiaries of Emera Incorporated. On March 19, 2013, Bangor Hydro and Maine Public filed an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act, seeking authorization for the merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public. On July 18, 2013, FERC issued an order authorizing the proposed merger. On December 17, 2013, the MPUC conditionally approved the corporate merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public. Emera Maine became the surviving corporation following the merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public on January 1, 2014. Following the merger, Emera Maine remained an indirect subsidiary of Emera Incorporated.

On December 30, 2013, prior to the merger of Maine Public and Bangor Hydro, the two companies jointly filed with the Department an application to rescind PP–29 and to reissue that permit in the name of Emera Maine. Maine Public and Bangor Hydro requested that the issuance of the permit be made effective upon the merger of the companies, which occurred on January 1, 2014. That application was noticed in the **Federal Register** on April 22, 2014. However, the Department has taken no action on the application, and Presidential Permit PP–12 remains in Maine Public's name.

On March 24, 2020, ENMAX Corporation (ENMAX) indirectly acquired from Emera Inc. all interests in BHE Holdings Inc. (BHE Holdings), a Delaware corporation and the parent company of Emera Maine. More specifically, under the terms of the sale, Emera Inc.'s equity interests in BHE Holdings were sold to 3456 Inc., a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of ENMAX. As a result, ENMAX now indirectly controls 100 percent of BHE Holdings. BHE Holdings was the direct and sole parent company of Emera Maine. Under the terms of the sale, Emera Maine was required to change its name. Thus, Emera Maine announced in May 2020 that it had been renamed Versant Power. As a result of this change, Versant is requesting that the Presidential permit issued to Maine Public be transferred, via rescission and reissuance, to Versant Power.

Procedural Matters: Any person may comment on this application by filing such comment at the address provided above. Any person seeking to become a party to this proceeding must file a motion to intervene at the address provided above in accordance with Rule 214 of FERC's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214). Two (2) copies of each comment or motion to intervene should be filed with DOE on or before the date listed above.

Comments and other filings concerning this application should be clearly marked with OE Docket No. PP–29–3. Additional copies are to be provided directly to Philip C. Smith, Corporate Counsel, Versant Power, P.O. Box 932, Bangor, ME 04401–0932, *philip.smith@versantpower.com* and Bonnie A. Suchman, Suchman Law LLC, 8104 Paisley Place, Potomac, Maryland 20854, *bonnie@suchmanlawllc.com.*

Before a Presidential permit may be issued or amended, DOE must find that the proposed action is consistent with the public interest. In making that determination, DOE will consider the environmental impacts of the proposed

action (*i.e.,* granting the Presidential permit or amendment, with any conditions and limitations, or denying the permit), evaluate the project's impact on electric reliability by ascertaining whether the proposed project would adversely affect the operation of the U.S. electric power supply system under normal and contingency conditions, and weigh any other factors that DOE may also consider relevant to the public interest. DOE also must obtain the favorable recommendation of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense before taking final action on a Presidential permit application.

This application may be reviewed or downloaded electronically at *http://energy.gov/oe/services/electricity-policy-coordination-and-implementation/international-electricity-regulatio-2.* Upon reaching the home page, select ''Pending Applications.''

Signed in Washington, DC, on April 19, 2021.

Christopher Lawrence,

Management and Program Analyst, Energy Resilience Division, Office of Electricity.

[FR Doc. 2021–08500 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[OE Docket No. PP–81–1]

Application To Rescind Presidential Permit; Application for Presidential Permit; Versant Power

AGENCY: Office of Electricity, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Versant Power (formerly Emera Maine, legacy of Maine Public Service Company) has filed an application to effect a voluntary transfer of Presidential Permit No. PP–81 to its name, via the Department of Energy's (DOE) rescission and simultaneous reissuance of the permit. Versant Power owns the facilities authorized for cross-border electric power transmission by Presidential Permit No. PP–81. The named permittee is Maine Public Service Company, which became Emera Maine following a corporate merger on January 1, 2014, but without a concurrent change to the name on the permit. As a result of another corporate transaction in March 2020, Emera Maine's parent company came under new ownership; Emera Maine was required to change its name and became Versant Power. The application therefore requests that DOE rescind Presidential Permit No. PP–81 and simultaneously issue a permit, in Versant Power's name, covering the same international transmission facilities.

DATES: Comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be submitted on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Comments or motions to intervene should be addressed to Christopher Lawrence, *Christopher.Lawrence@hq.doe.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Lawrence (Program Office) at 202–586–5260 or by email to *Christopher.Lawrence@hq.doe.gov,* or Christopher Drake (Attorney-Adviser) at 202–586–2919 or by email to *Christopher.Drake@hq.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The construction, operation, maintenance, and connection of facilities at the international border of the United States for the transmission of electric energy between the United States and a foreign country is prohibited in the absence of a Presidential permit issued pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 10485, as amended by E.O. 12038.

On October 7, 2020, Versant Power filed an application with the Office of Electricity of the Department of Energy (DOE), as required by regulations at 10 CFR 205.320 *et seq.,* requesting that DOE rescind and reissue Presidential Permit No. PP–81 to reflect Versant Power's ownership of the permitted facilities. The facility authorized by Presidential Permit No. PP–81, as amended, include one 7.2-kilovolt single phase distribution line crossing the international border between Maine, U.S.A. and New Brunswick, Canada. DOE regulations at 10 CFR 205.323 prohibit the voluntary transfer or assignment of a Presidential permit absent an application for a new permit.

On September 21, 1984, DOE issued Presidential Permit No. PP–81, authorizing Maine Public Service Company (Maine Public) to construct, operate, maintain, and connect the facilities described above. On November 29, 2012, Maine Public and Bangor Hydro Electric Company (Bangor Hydro) submitted a filing with the Maine Public Utilities Commission (MPUC) requesting approval of a merger between Maine Public and Bangor Hydro, both of which were indirect subsidiaries of Emera Incorporated. On March 19, 2013, Bangor Hydro and Maine Public filed an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act, seeking authorization for the merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public. On July 18, 2013, FERC issued an order authorizing the proposed merger. On December 17, 2013, the MPUC conditionally approved the corporate merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public. Emera Maine became the surviving corporation following the merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public on January 1, 2014. Following the merger, Emera Maine remained an indirect subsidiary of Emera Incorporated.

On December 30, 2013, prior to the merger of Maine Public and Bangor Hydro, the two companies jointly filed with the Department an application to rescind PP–81 and to reissue that permit in the name of Emera Maine. Maine Public and Bangor Hydro requested that the issuance of the permit be made effective upon the merger of the companies, which occurred on January 1, 2014. That application was noticed in the **Federal Register** on April 22, 2014. However, the Department has taken no action on the application, and Presidential Permit PP–81 remains in Maine Public's name.

On March 24, 2020, ENMAX Corporation (ENMAX) indirectly acquired from Emera Inc. all interests in BHE Holdings Inc. (BHE Holdings), a Delaware corporation and the parent company of Emera Maine. More specifically, under the terms of the sale, Emera Inc.'s equity interests in BHE Holdings were sold to 3456 Inc., a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of ENMAX. As a result, ENMAX now indirectly controls 100 percent of BHE Holdings. BHE Holdings was the direct and sole parent company of Emera Maine. Under the terms of the sale, Emera Maine was required to change its name. Thus, Emera Maine announced in May 2020 that it had been renamed Versant Power. As a result of this change, Versant is requesting that the Presidential permit issued to Maine Public be transferred, via rescission and reissuance, to Versant Power.

Procedural Matters: Any person may comment on this application by filing such comment at the address provided above. Any person seeking to become a party to this proceeding must file a motion to intervene at the address provided above in accordance with Rule 214 of FERC's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214). Two (2) copies of each comment or motion to intervene should be filed with DOE on or before the date listed above.

Comments and other filings concerning this application should be clearly marked with OE Docket No. PP–81–1. Additional copies are to be provided directly to Philip C. Smith, Corporate Counsel, Versant Power, P.O. Box 932, Bangor, ME 04401–0932,

philip.smith@versantpower.com and Bonnie A. Suchman, Suchman Law LLC, 8104 Paisley Place, Potomac, Maryland 20854, *bonnie@suchmanlawllc.com.*

Before a Presidential permit may be issued or amended, DOE must find that the proposed action is consistent with the public interest. In making that determination, DOE will consider the environmental impacts of the proposed action (*i.e.,* granting the Presidential permit or amendment, with any conditions and limitations, or denying the permit), evaluate the project's impact on electric reliability by ascertaining whether the proposed project would adversely affect the operation of the U.S. electric power supply system under normal and contingency conditions, and weigh any other factors that DOE may also consider relevant to the public interest. DOE also must obtain the favorable recommendation of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense before taking final action on a Presidential permit application.

This application may be reviewed or downloaded electronically at *http://energy.gov/oe/services/electricity-policy-coordination-and-implementation/international-electricity-regulatio-2.* Upon reaching the home page, select ''Pending Applications.''

Signed in Washington, DC, on April 19, 2021.

Christopher Lawrence,

Management and Program Analyst, Energy Resilience Division, Office of Electricity.

[FR Doc. 2021–08499 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[OE Docket No. PP–12–1]

Application To Rescind Presidential Permit; Application for Presidential Permit; Versant Power

AGENCY: Office of Electricity, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Versant Power (formerly Emera Maine, legacy of Maine Public Service Company) has filed an application to effect a voluntary transfer of Presidential Permit No. PP–12 to its name, via the Department of Energy's (DOE) rescission and simultaneous reissuance of the permit. Versant Power owns the facilities authorized for cross-border electric power transmission by Presidential Permit No. PP–12. The named permittee is Maine Public Service Company, which became Emera Maine following a corporate merger on January 1, 2014, but without a concurrent change to the name on the permit. As a result of another corporate transaction in March 2020, Emera Maine's parent company came under new ownership; Emera Maine was required to change its name and became Versant Power. The application therefore requests that DOE rescind Presidential Permit No. PP–12 and simultaneously issue a permit, in Versant Power's name, covering the same international transmission facilities.

DATES: Comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be submitted on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Comments or motions to intervene should be addressed to Christopher Lawrence, *Christopher.Lawrence@hq.doe.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Lawrence (Program Office) at 202–586–5260 or by email to *Christopher.Lawrence@hq.doe.gov,* or Christopher Drake (Attorney-Adviser) at 202–586–2919 or by email to *Christopher.Drake@hq.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The construction, operation, maintenance, and connection of facilities at the international border of the United States for the transmission of electric energy between the United States and a foreign country is prohibited in the absence of a Presidential permit issued pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 10485, as amended by E.O. 12038.

On October 7, 2020, Versant Power filed an application with the Office of Electricity of the Department of Energy (DOE), as required by regulations at 10 CFR 205.320 *et seq.,* requesting that DOE rescind and reissue Presidential Permit No. PP–12 to reflect Versant Power's ownership of the permitted facilities. The facilities authorized by Presidential Permit No. PP–12, as amended, include two 69-kilovolt transmission lines connecting to facilities at the international border between Maine, U.S.A. and New Brunswick, Canada. DOE regulations at 10 CFR 205.323 prohibit the voluntary transfer or assignment of a Presidential permit absent an application for a new permit.

On January 3, 1948, President Truman issued Presidential Permit No. PP–12, authorizing Maine Public Service Company (Maine Public) to construct, operate, maintain, and connect the facilities described above. By order of the Federal Power Commission, the permit was amended on December 5, 1963. On November 29, 2012, Maine Public and Bangor Hydro Electric Company (Bangor Hydro) submitted a filing with the Maine Public Utilities Commission (MPUC) requesting approval of a merger between Maine Public and Bangor Hydro, both of which were indirect subsidiaries of Emera Incorporated. On March 19, 2013, Bangor Hydro and Maine Public filed an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act, seeking authorization for the merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public. On July 18, 2013, FERC issued an order authorizing the proposed merger. On December 17, 2013, the MPUC conditionally approved the corporate merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public. Emera Maine became the surviving corporation following the merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public on January 1, 2014. Following the merger, Emera Maine remained an indirect subsidiary of Emera Incorporated.

On December 30, 2013, prior to the merger of Maine Public and Bangor Hydro, the two companies jointly filed with the Department an application to rescind PP–12 and to reissue that permit in the name of Emera Maine. Maine Public and Bangor Hydro requested that the issuance of the permit be made effective upon the merger of the companies, which occurred on January 1, 2014. That application was noticed in the **Federal Register** on April 22, 2014. However, the Department has taken no action on the application, and Presidential Permit PP–12 remains in Maine Public's name.

On March 24, 2020, ENMAX Corporation (ENMAX) indirectly acquired from Emera Inc. all interests in BHE Holdings Inc. (BHE Holdings), a Delaware corporation and the parent company of Emera Maine. More specifically, under the terms of the sale, Emera Inc.'s equity interests in BHE Holdings were sold to 3456 Inc., a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of ENMAX. As a result, ENMAX now indirectly controls 100 percent of BHE Holdings. BHE Holdings was the direct and sole parent company of Emera Maine. Under the terms of the sale, Emera Maine was required to change its name. Thus, Emera Maine announced in May 2020 that it had been renamed Versant Power. As a result of this change, Versant is requesting that the Presidential permit issued to Maine Public be transferred, via rescission and reissuance, to Versant Power.

Procedural Matters: Any person may comment on this application by filing such comment at the address provided above. Any person seeking to become a

party to this proceeding must file a motion to intervene at the address provided above in accordance with Rule 214 of FERC's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214). Two (2) copies of each comment or motion to intervene should be filed with DOE on or before the date listed above.

Comments and other filings concerning this application should be clearly marked with OE Docket No. PP–12–1. Additional copies are to be provided directly to Philip C. Smith, Corporate Counsel, Versant Power, P.O. Box 932, Bangor, ME 04401–0932, *philip.smith@versantpower.com* and Bonnie A. Suchman, Suchman Law LLC, 8104 Paisley Place, Potomac, Maryland 20854, *bonnie@suchmanlawllc.com.*

Before a Presidential permit may be issued or amended, DOE must find that the proposed action is consistent with the public interest. In making that determination, DOE will consider the environmental impacts of the proposed action (*i.e.,* granting the Presidential permit or amendment, with any conditions and limitations, or denying the permit), evaluate the project's impact on electric reliability by ascertaining whether the proposed project would adversely affect the operation of the U.S. electric power supply system under normal and contingency conditions, and weigh any other factors that DOE may also consider relevant to the public interest. DOE also must obtain the favorable recommendation of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense before taking final action on a Presidential permit application.

This application may be reviewed or downloaded electronically at *http://energy.gov/oe/services/electricity-policy-coordination-and-implementation/international-electricity-regulatio-2.* Upon reaching the home page, select ''Pending Applications.''

Signed in Washington, DC, on April 19, 2021.

Christopher Lawrence,

Management and Program Analyst, Energy Resilience Division, Office of Electricity.

[FR Doc. 2021–08498 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[OE Docket No. PP–89–3]

Application To Rescind Presidential Permit; Application for Presidential Permit; Versant Power

AGENCY: Office of Electricity, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Versant Power (formerly Emera Maine, legacy of Maine Public Service Company and Bangor Hydro-Electric Company) has filed an application to effect a voluntary transfer of Presidential Permit No. PP–89–2 to its name, via the Department of Energy's (DOE) rescission and simultaneous reissuance of the permit. Versant Power owns the facilities authorized for cross-border electric power transmission by Presidential Permit No. PP–89–2. The named permittee is Bangor Hydro-Electric Company (Bangor Hydro), which became Emera Maine following a corporate merger on January 1, 2014, but without a concurrent change to the name on the permit. As a result of another corporate transaction in March 2020, Emera Maine's parent company came under new ownership; Emera Maine was required to change its name and became Versant Power. The application therefore requests that DOE rescind Presidential Permit No. PP–89–2 and simultaneously issue a permit, in Versant Power's name, covering the same international transmission facilities.

DATES: Comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be submitted on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Comments or motions to intervene should be addressed to Christopher Lawrence, *Christopher.Lawrence@hq.doe.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Lawrence (Program Office) at 202–586–5260 or by email to *Christopher.Lawrence@hq.doe.gov,* or Christopher Drake (Attorney-Adviser) at 202–586–2919 or by email to *Christopher.Drake@hq.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The construction, operation, maintenance, and connection of facilities at the international border of the United States for the transmission of electric energy between the United States and a foreign country is prohibited in the absence of a Presidential permit issued pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 10485, as amended by E.O. 12038.

On October 7, 2020, Versant Power filed an application with the Office of Electricity of the Department of Energy (DOE), as required by regulations at 10 CFR 205.320 *et seq.,* requesting that DOE rescind and reissue Presidential Permit No. PP–89–2 to reflect Versant Power's ownership of the permitted facilities. The facilities authorized by Presidential Permit No. PP–89–2, as amended, include one 345-kilovolt alternating current electric transmission line originating at a substation (now owned by Versant Power) and extending to the U.S. international border with Canada near Baileyville, Maine. DOE regulations at 10 CFR 205.323 prohibit the voluntary transfer or assignment of a Presidential permit absent an application for a new permit.

On January 22, 1996, DOE issued Presidential Permit No. PP–89, authorizing Bangor Hydro to construct, operate, maintain, and connect the facilities described above. The permit was amended on December 30, 2005, and again on December 18, 2009. On November 29, 2012, Maine Public Service Company (Maine Public) and Bangor Hydro submitted a filing with the Maine Public Utilities Commission (MPUC) requesting approval of a merger between Maine Public and Bangor Hydro, both of which were indirect subsidiaries of Emera Incorporated. On March 19, 2013, Bangor Hydro and Maine Public filed an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act, seeking authorization for the merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public. On July 18, 2013, FERC issued an order authorizing the proposed merger. On December 17, 2013, the MPUC conditionally approved the corporate merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public. Emera Maine became the surviving corporation following the merger of Bangor Hydro and Maine Public on January 1, 2014. Following the merger, Emera Maine remained an indirect subsidiary of Emera Incorporated.

On December 30, 2013, prior to the merger of Maine Public and Bangor Hydro, the two companies jointly filed with the Department an application to rescind PP–89 and to reissue that permit in the name of Emera Maine. Maine Public and Bangor Hydro requested that the issuance of the permit be made effective upon the merger of the companies, which occurred on January 1, 2014. That application was noticed in the **Federal Register** on April 22, 2014. However, the Department has taken no action on the application, and Presidential Permit PP–89 remains in Bangor Hydro's name.

On March 24, 2020, ENMAX Corporation (ENMAX) indirectly acquired from Emera Inc. all interests in BHE Holdings Inc. (BHE Holdings), a Delaware corporation and the parent company of Emera Maine. More specifically, under the terms of the sale, Emera Inc.'s equity interests in BHE Holdings were sold to 3456 Inc., a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of ENMAX. As a result, ENMAX now indirectly controls 100 percent of BHE Holdings. BHE Holdings was the direct

and sole parent company of Emera Maine. Under the terms of the sale, Emera Maine was required to change its name. Thus, Emera Maine announced in May 2020 that it had been renamed Versant Power. As a result of this change, Versant is requesting that the Presidential permit issued to Bangor Hydro be transferred, via rescission and reissuance, to Versant Power.

Procedural Matters: Any person may comment on this application by filing such comment at the address provided above. Any person seeking to become a party to this proceeding must file a motion to intervene at the address provided above in accordance with Rule 214 of FERC's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214). Two (2) copies of each comment or motion to intervene should be filed with DOE on or before the date listed above.

Comments and other filings concerning this application should be clearly marked with OE Docket No. PP–89–3. Additional copies are to be provided directly to Philip C. Smith, Corporate Counsel, Versant Power, P.O. Box 932, Bangor, ME 04401–0932, *philip.smith@versantpower.com* and Bonnie A. Suchman, Suchman Law LLC, 8104 Paisley Place, Potomac, Maryland 20854, *bonnie@suchmanlawllc.com.*

Before a Presidential permit may be issued or amended, DOE must find that the proposed action is consistent with the public interest. In making that determination, DOE will consider the environmental impacts of the proposed action (*i.e.,* granting the Presidential permit or amendment, with any conditions and limitations, or denying the permit), evaluate the project's impact on electric reliability by ascertaining whether the proposed project would adversely affect the operation of the U.S. electric power supply system under normal and contingency conditions, and weigh any other factors that DOE may also consider relevant to the public interest. DOE also must obtain the favorable recommendation of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense before taking final action on a Presidential permit application.

This application may be reviewed or downloaded electronically at *http://energy.gov/oe/services/electricity-policy-coordination-and-implementation/international-electricity-regulatio-2.* Upon reaching the home page, select ''Pending Applications.''

Signed in Washington, DC, on April 19, 2021.

Christopher Lawrence,

Management and Program Analyst, Energy Resilience Division, Office of Electricity.

[FR Doc. 2021–08501 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–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:

Docket Numbers: RP21–739–000.

Applicants: Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to a Negotiated Rate Agreement—Mercuria Energy to be effective 4/17/2021.

Filed Date: 4/16/21.

Accession Number: 20210416–5000.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 4/28/21.

Docket Numbers: RP21–740–000.

Applicants: Centra Pipelines Minnesota Inc.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Updated Shipper Index June 2021 to be effective 6/1/2021.

Filed Date: 4/16/21.

Accession Number: 20210416–5089.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 4/28/21.

Docket Numbers: RP21–741–000.

Applicants: DCP South Central Texas LLC.

Description: Petition for Limited Waiver of Capacity Release Regulations, et al. of DCP South Central Texas LLC.

Filed Date: 4/16/21.

Accession Number: 20210416–5312.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 4/28/21.

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 or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) 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.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–08522 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. AD20–14–000]

Carbon Pricing in Organized Wholesale Electricity Markets

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of policy statement.

SUMMARY: The Commission is issuing this Policy Statement to clarify how it will approach filings under section 205 of the Federal Power Act that seek to incorporate a state-determined carbon price in organized wholesale electricity markets.

DATES: This Policy Statement is effective April 15, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

John Miller (Technical Information) Office of Energy Market Regulation, (202) 502–6016, *john.miller@ferc.gov*

Adam Pan (Legal Information) Office of the General Counsel, (202) 502–6023, *adam.pan@ferc.gov*

Alan Rukin (Legal Information) Office of the General Counsel, (202) 502–8502, *alan.rukin@ferc.gov*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. On September 30, 2020, the Commission convened a technical conference on state-determined carbon pricing in organized wholesale electricity markets operated by regional transmission organizations and independent system operators (RTO/ISO) (Carbon Pricing Technical Conference). As discussed further below, the record in this proceeding identified numerous potential benefits of incorporating a carbon price set by one or more states into RTO/ISO markets.[1] On October 15, 2020, the Commission issued a Proposed Policy Statement, and sought comments on whether the information and considerations discussed in the Proposed Policy Statement are appropriate for the Commission to take into account or whether the

[1] Panelists that participated in the Carbon Pricing Technical Conference were invited to submit for the record before the conference their choice of testimony in the form of prepared opening remarks, detailed written comments, or both. Any submitted panelist testimony was posted to eLibrary in this docket on October 5, 2020, and a transcript of the conference was posted on October 30, 2020.

Commission should consider different or additional considerations.[2] After considering those comments, we issue this Policy Statement to explain how the Commission will approach filings submitted pursuant to Federal Power Act (FPA) section 205 [3] that propose RTO/ISO market rules that incorporate a state-determined carbon price.

I. Proposed Policy Statement and Comments

2. On October 15, 2020, the Commission issued the Proposed Policy Statement. In the Proposed Policy Statement, the Commission identified certain information and considerations that the Commission believed, based on the record of the Carbon Pricing Technical Conference, may be germane to the Commission's evaluation of an FPA section 205 filing to determine whether an RTO/ISO's market rules that incorporate a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets are just, reasonable and not unduly discriminatory or preferential. The Commission sought comments on whether the information and considerations discussed in the Proposed Policy Statement are appropriate for the Commission to examine or whether the Commission should consider different or additional considerations.[4]

3. Initial comments were due on November 16, 2020, and reply comments were due on December 1, 2020. The attached Appendix identifies the names of those that submitted comments.[5]

II. Policy Statement

4. This Policy Statement explains how the Commission will approach rate filings submitted under FPA section 205 to establish market rules for incorporating a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets.[6] In so doing, we identify a non-binding list of potential considerations that the Commission may use to evaluate such a filing to establish market rules for incorporating a state-determined carbon price into an RTO/ISO market. The Policy Statement makes clear that the Commission will determine whether the filing meets the FPA section 205 standard based on the particular facts and circumstances presented in that proceeding. We believe that this discussion will help RTOs/ISOs and stakeholders considering the value of establishing wholesale market rules that incorporate a state-determined carbon price and help RTOs/ISOs to make appropriate filings with the Commission if they seek to implement such rules.

5. This Policy Statement addresses only filings pursuant to FPA section 205.[7] In addition, as this is a policy statement, it provides only a general expression of our policy. It does not establish any binding rule, regulation, or other precedent.[8] When this Policy Statement is applied in specific cases, parties can challenge or support the application of this Policy Statement in those proceedings.[9]

A. Background on State Emissions-Reduction Policies and Commission-Jurisdictional RTO/ISO Markets

6. States are currently taking a leading role in efforts to address climate change by adopting policies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The electricity sector is a frequent focus of those policies. Several states have adopted laws or regulations that require substantial or total decarbonization of the electricity sector in the coming decades.[10] Many others have adopted goals or targets to the same effect.[11]

7. Placing a value on GHG emissions has emerged as an important market-based tool in state efforts to reduce GHG emissions, including efforts to reduce GHG emissions from the electricity sector. In this Policy Statement, we use the term ''carbon pricing'' to include both ''price-based'' methods adopted by states that establish a specific price on GHG emissions as well as ''quantity-based'' approaches adopted by states that do so indirectly through, for example, a cap-and-trade system.[12] Currently, 12 states impose some version of carbon pricing.[13] Those programs include the 11-state RGGI [14] in the Northeast and the cap-and-trade program administered by CARBMultiple other states are considering adopting a carbon pricing regime,[15] or currently

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[2] *Carbon Pricing in Organized Wholesale Electricity Markets,* 85 FR 66965 (Oct. 21, 2020), 173 FERC ¶ 61,062 (2020) (Proposed Policy Statement).

[3] 16 U.S.C. 824d.

[4] Proposed Policy Statement, 173 FERC ¶ 61,062 at P 16.

[5] This Appendix will not be published in the **Federal Register**.

[6] While RTOs/ISOs typically hold FPA section 205 filing rights to change RTO/ISO market rules, the Commission recognizes that in some regions other entities may hold such FPA section 205 filing rights. The Commission intends for this Policy Statement to apply to FPA section 205 filings submitted by any holders of FPA section 205 rights to change RTO/ISO market rules.

[7] This limitation is unchanged from the Proposed Policy Statement, but we reiterate this point here in response to certain comments requesting clarity on whether the Policy Statement has any bearing on proceedings initiated pursuant to FPA section 206. *See, e.g.,* MISO Nov. 16, 2020 Comments at 5; R Street Nov. 16, 2020 Comments at 1–2.

[8] *See Pac. Gas & Elec. Co.* v. *FPC,* 506 F.2d 33, 38 (D.C. Cir. 1974) (''A general statement of policy is the outcome of neither a rulemaking nor an adjudication; it is neither a rule nor a precedent but is merely an announcement to the public of the policy which the agency hopes to implement in future rulemakings or adjudications.'') (footnote omitted).

[9] *See Inquiry Regarding the Commission's Policy for Recovery of Income Tax Costs,* 164 FERC ¶ 61,030, at P 6 (2018), *order dismissing clarific'n,* 168 FERC ¶ 61,136 (2019).

[10] Thirteen states—California, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington—and the District of Columbia have adopted clean energy or renewable portfolio standards of 50% or greater. *See* C2ES, U.S. State Electricity Portfolio Standards, *https://www.c2es.org/document/renewable-and-alternate-energy-portfolio-standards/; see also* Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency, *https://programs.dsireusa.org/system/program?type=38&.*

[11] For example, a number of states—including Colorado, Connecticut, Nevada, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin—have established 100% clean electricity goals or targets by executive order or other non-binding commitment. *See* Natural Resources Defense Council, 100% Clean Electricity Targets, *https://www.nrdc.org/resources/race-100-clean.*

[12] ''Price-based'' methods, such as a carbon fee, use an explicit charge on each ton of GHG emitted. ''Quantity-based'' methods, such as a cap-and-trade system, limit the amount of permissible GHG emissions. Cap-and-trade systems establish a total quantity of GHGs that can be emitted collectively by all entities covered by the policy within a fixed period (a cap). ''Allowances'' are created for each ton of GHG emissions that can be emitted. Covered entities must obtain one allowance for each ton of GHG emitted. Covered entities obtain allowances from either: (1) Initial allocation or auctioning of allowances; or (2) trading of allowances. Carbon prices thus emerge from the initial allocation of allowances and the trading of allowances on the secondary market. The term ''state-determined carbon price'' refers to any state mechanism to place a value on GHG emissions, including but not limited to a charge directly imposed on emissions, and may refer to either a single state or multi-state initiative (*e.g.,* the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)). For example, a ''state-determined carbon price'' may refer to a value on GHG emissions, set by a state regulation or law, to be applied consistently throughout the electricity industry.

[13] State carbon pricing programs that are currently implemented include: (1) California's cap-and-trade program (*see* California Air Resources Board (CARB), Cap-and-Trade Program, *https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/cap-and-trade-program/about*); (2) Massachusetts' cap-and-trade program (*see* Mass. Dept. of Env. Protection, Reducing GHG Emissions under Section 3(d) of the Global Warming Solutions Act, *https://www.mass.gov/guides/reducing-ghg-emissions-under-section-3d-of-the-global-warming-solutions-act*); and (3) the 11-state RGGI, *infra* n.14 (*see* RGGI, Inc., Elements of RGGI, *https://www.rggi.org/program-overview-and-design/elements*). *See* C2ES, U.S. State Carbon Pricing Policies, *https://www.c2es.org/document/us-state-carbon-pricing-policies/.*

[14] Those states are: Connecticut; Delaware; Maine; Maryland; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New Jersey; New York; Rhode Island; Vermont; and Virginia. RGGI, Inc., *https://www.rggi.org.*

[15] Pennsylvania and Washington are pursuing carbon pricing through rulemakings. Pennsylvania intends to join RGGI (*see* Penn. Dept. of Env. Protection, RGGI, *https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/climate/Pages/RGGI.aspx*), and Washington is seeking to adopt a statewide cap-and-trade program (*see* State of Washington, Dept. of Ecology, Clean

Continued

use a carbon price to inform state agency actions.[16] In addition, numerous entities, including RTOs and ISOs, have begun examining approaches to incorporating state-determined carbon prices into wholesale electricity markets.[17]

8. As with any state regulation of electricity generation facilities, state efforts to reduce GHG emissions in the electricity sector may affect matters subject to the Commission's jurisdiction.[18] And while the Commission does not directly administer environmental statutes, the Commission may be called upon to review proposals submitted under FPA section 205 [19] that address rules that incorporate a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets.

9. RTO/ISO markets already address various matters related to federal and state environmental regulations. For example, the Commission has long permitted generating resources to recover through wholesale rates the costs of complying with environmental regulations, including the costs of emissions pricing regimes.[20] Permitting generating resources to recover through wholesale rates in the RTO/ISO markets the costs associated with a state-determined carbon price is consistent with that precedent.[21]

10. The Commission has also accepted filings to establish wholesale market rules that address how a state-determined carbon price operates within markets that encompass more than one state. As one example, CARB administers a multi-sector cap-and-trade program that includes the electricity sector.[22] As part of its Western Energy Imbalance Market (EIM), California Independent System Operator Corporation (CAISO) proposed, and the Commission has accepted, tariff provisions to address how resources located outside California offer into the EIM in light of California's carbon pricing regime.[23] Those rules permit a resource to fashion its offers into the EIM such that they include a carbon price if they are dispatched to serve load in California and not include a carbon price if they are dispatched to serve load in the rest of the EIM.[24] Similarly, CAISO proposed, and the Commission has accepted, measures for addressing resource shuffling in the EIM [25] by more accurately assessing which resources are dispatched to serve load in California.[26]

B. Discussion

1. Incorporating a State-Determined Carbon Price Into RTO/ISO Markets

11. In this section, we explain the Commission's jurisdiction to review RTO/ISO market rules that would incorporate a state-determined carbon price filed under FPA section 205. We also explain that it is the policy of this Commission to encourage efforts of RTOs/ISOs and their stakeholders to explore and consider the value of incorporating a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets.[27]

a. Commission Jurisdiction Regarding Rules That Incorporate a State-Determined Carbon Price Into RTO/ISO Markets

12. Wholesale market rules that incorporate a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets can fall within the Commission's jurisdiction as a practice affecting wholesale rates. Whether the rules proposed in any particular FPA section 205 filing do, in fact, fall under the Commission's jurisdiction, or whether any such proposal is consistent with FPA section 205, is a determination we will make based on the facts and circumstances in any such proceeding. Accordingly, rather than make any jurisdictional or merits determination in this Policy Statement, we present a framework for exercising our FPA section 205 jurisdiction.[28]

Air Rule, *https://ecology.wa.gov/Air-Climate/Climate-change/Greenhouse-gases/Reducing-greenhouse-gases/Clean-Air-Rule*). Fourteen states are currently considering carbon pricing legislation: Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, and Washington (*see* National Conference of Energy Legislators, Carbon Pricing, State Information, *https://www.ncel.net/carbon-pricing/#stateinfo*).

[16] At least 11 states—California, Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, and Washington—use a state-determined carbon price as a decision-making tool in various contexts, such as policy analysis, utility integrated resource planning, and retail ratemaking for distributed energy resources. *See* Policy Integrity, The Cost of Carbon Pollution, States Using the SCC, *https://costofcarbon.org/states.*

[17] This includes, for example, ISO–NE's stakeholder discussions regarding carbon pricing (*see* van Welie Oct. 5, 2020 Opening Comments at 2–3; Tr. 100:1–6 (van Welie); ISO–NE Oct. 5, 2020 Pre-Technical Conference Statement at 6–7); NYISO's carbon pricing draft proposal (*see* Dewey Oct. 5, 2020 Opening Remarks at 3–5; Tr. 89:20–90:3 (Dewey); NYISO, Carbon Pricing, *https://www.nyiso.com/carbonpricing*); and PJM's Carbon Pricing Senior Task Force (*see* Giacomoni Oct. 5, 2020 Comments at 2–3; Tr. 146:13–147:3 (Giacomoni); PJM, Carbon Pricing Senior Task Force, *https://www.pjm.com/committees-and-groups/task-forces/cpstf.aspx*).

[18] *See, e.g., Coal. for Competitive Elec., Dynegy Inc.* v. *Zibelman,* 906 F.3d 41, 57 (2d Cir. 2018), *cert. denied sub nom. Elec. Power Supply Ass'n* v. *Rhodes,* 139 S. Ct. 1547 (2019) (explaining that the state payments to address environmental externalities at issue in that case had ''(at best) an incidental effect'' on RTO/ISO markets); *see also FERC* v. *Elec. Power Supply Ass'n,* 136 S. Ct. 760, 776 (2016), *as revised* (Jan. 28, 2016) (*EPSA*) (noting that the federal and state spheres of jurisdiction under the FPA ''are not hermetically sealed from each other'').

[19] 16 U.S.C. 824d(a) (''All rates and charges made, demanded, or received by any public utility for or in connection with the transmission or sale of electric energy subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, *and all rules and regulations affecting or pertaining to such rates or charges* shall be just and reasonable.'') (emphasis added).

[20] *See Policy Statement and Interim Rule Regarding Ratemaking Treatment of the Cost of Emissions Allowances in Coordination Rates,* 59 FR 65,930, at 65,935 (Dec. 22, 1994) FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,009, at 31,207 (1994) (cross-referenced at 69 FERC ¶ 61,346) (Policy Statement on Costs of Emissions Allowances) (Policy Statement on Costs of Emissions Allowances) (''We will allow the recovery of incremental costs of emission allowances in coordination rates whenever the coordination rate also provides for recovery of other variable costs on an incremental basis.''); *see also Grand Council of Crees* v. *FERC,* 198 F.3d 950, 957 (D.C. Cir. 2000) (holding that just and reasonable rates may account for a seller's ''need to meet environmental requirements,'' which ''may affect the firm's costs''); *see generally* Peskoe Oct. 5, 2020 Pre-Conference Filing at 1–2 (discussing these orders in greater detail); Konschnik Oct. 5, 2020 Opening Statement at 1; Tr. 25:5–18 (Konschnik) (similar).

[21] *See* Peskoe Oct. 5, 2020 Pre-Conference Filing at 1 (''The Commission has recognized that environmental compliance costs are appropriately included in wholesale rates, and there is no basis for the Commission to treat carbon price costs any differently.'').

[22] *See supra* n.13. Nineteen other states—Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, and Washington—and the District of Columbia have adopted economy-wide decarbonization goals or targets of 50% or greater. *See* C2ES, U.S. State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Targets, *https://www.c2es.org/document/greenhouse-gas-emissions-targets/.*

[23] *Cal. Indep. Sys. Operator Corp.,* 153 FERC ¶ 61,087, at PP 9–11, 57 (2015).

[24] *Id.*

[25] In this context, CARB determined that CAISO's initial method for accounting for emissions from EIM resources that serve California load incorrectly assumed that the least-emitting resources served California load, when instead some of those resources would have already been dispatched to serve load outside of California. Therefore, there was a ''backfill'' of higher-emitting resources to serve non-California load, or a ''shuffling'' of resources. CARB concluded that, but for California's demand in the EIM, those higher-emitting resources would not have been dispatched at all and therefore those emissions should be attributed to serving California load. *See, e.g.,* Wolak Oct. 5, 2020 Comments at 2–3; Hogan Oct. 5, 2020 Comments at 4–5; Tr. 101:16–24 (Wolak).

[26] *Cal. Indep. Sys. Operator Corp.,* 165 FERC ¶ 61,050, at PP 7, 17 (2018).

[27] Certain commenters recommend that we refer more broadly to ''emissions pricing'' or state environmental policies more generally, rather than limiting it to ''carbon pricing.'' *See, e.g.,* Public Interest Orgs. Nov. 16, 2020 Comments at 2. This Policy Statement is a response to specific issues raised in the record developed at and after the Carbon Pricing Technical Conference. As that record was limited to the specific issue of carbon pricing, we decline to address other state environmental policies as outside the scope of this proceeding.

[28] For these reasons, we reject the suggestion that we are ''prejudg[ing] the jurisdictional merits of any

13. In *EPSA,* the Supreme Court articulated a two-part test for evaluating whether a Commission action is within its jurisdiction to regulate practices affecting wholesale rates. First, the activity being regulated must ''directly affect'' wholesale rates.[29] Although the Court did not exhaustively define what it means to ''directly affect'' wholesale rates, it noted that the wholesale market rules established in Order No. 745 [30] ''meet that standard with room to spare.'' [31] As the Court explained, those rules address how demand response resources participate in the RTO/ISO markets, including the levels at which they bid and are compensated.[32]

14. Wholesale market rules that incorporate a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets can satisfy that ''directly affect'' standard. Like the rules at issue in Order No. 745, wholesale market rules that incorporate a state-determined carbon price could, depending on the particular circumstances, govern how resources participate in the RTO/ISO market, how market operators dispatch those resources, and how those resources are ultimately compensated.[33] As such, those wholesale market rules can affect wholesale rates in essentially the same way described in *EPSA.*

15. Second, *EPSA* explained that the Commission cannot regulate a matter that FPA section 201(b) reserves for exclusive state jurisdiction, ''no matter how direct, or dramatic, its impact on wholesale rates.'' [34] The Court explained, however, that the effects that wholesale market rules have on retail rates or other matters subject to exclusive state jurisdiction do not, in and of themselves, cause the Commission to exceed its jurisdiction.[35] Instead, those effects are the inevitable result of the fact that the FPA divides jurisdiction over the electricity sector between the Commission and the states.[36] In turning to the specifics of Order No. 745, the Court concluded that the rule did not regulate retail rates because ''every aspect of [the rule] happens exclusively on the wholesale market and governs exclusively that market's rules'' and ''the Commission's justifications for regulating demand response are all about, and only about, improving the wholesale market.'' [37] Under those circumstances, the Court explained, ''[section 201(b)] imposes no bar'' on Commission authority.[38]

16. Wholesale market rules that incorporate a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets can satisfy this standard as well. Such rules would not regulate a matter reserved exclusively to the states under the FPA, or otherwise displace state authority, including state authority over generation facilities.[39] Instead, wholesale market rules that incorporate a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets can ''govern exclusively'' the wholesale market and do so for the purpose of improving that market.[40] Rules that meet that standard could affect matters within state jurisdiction, including a state's regulation of generation facilities, without running afoul of section 201(b)'s limitation on the Commission's jurisdiction.[41] Under those circumstances, the state would retain authority over that carbon price as well as other measures for regulating generation facilities, as in the CAISO EIM example discussed above.[42] For these reasons, incorporating a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets would not in any way diminish state authority to establish a carbon price or modify an existing state carbon price.[43]

17. Finally, we note that incorporating a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets could represent another example of the type of ''program of cooperative federalism'' that the Court noted with approval in *EPSA.*[44] RTO/ISO market rules that incorporate a state-determined carbon price could, as discussed above, improve the efficiency and transparency of the organized wholesale markets under Commission jurisdiction by providing a market-based method to incorporate state efforts to reduce GHG emissions, a matter self-evidently under state jurisdiction.

b. Commission Encouragement of Efforts of RTOs/ISOs and Their Stakeholders To Explore and Consider the Value of Incorporating a State-Determined Carbon Price Into RTO/ISO Markets

18. Participants at the Carbon Pricing Technical Conference identified a diverse range of potential benefits that could arise from incorporating a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets. Those benefits include the development of technology-neutral, transparent price signals within RTO/ISO markets and market certainty to support investment.[45] In addition, participants explained that carbon pricing is one example of an efficient market-based tool that incorporates state public policies into RTO/ISO markets without in any way diminishing state authority.[46]

19. We agree that proposals to incorporate a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets could potentially improve the efficiency of

future section 205 proposals.'' *See* Danly Concurrence in Part and Dissent in Part at PP 2–3.

[29] *EPSA,* 136 S. Ct. at 774 (*citing Cal. Indep. Sys. Operator Corp.* v. *FERC,* 372 F.3d 395, 403 (2004)).

[30] *Demand Response Compensation in Organized Wholesale Energy Markets,* Order No. 745, 76 FR 16,657 (Mar 24, 2011), 134 FERC ¶ 61,187, *order on reh'g & clarification,* Order No. 745–A, 137 FERC ¶ 61,215 (2011), *reh'g denied,* Order No. 745–B, 138 FERC ¶ 61,148 (2012), *vacated sub nom. Elec. Power Supply Ass'n* v. *FERC,* 753 F.3d 216 (D.C. Cir. 2014), *rev'd & remanded sub nom. EPSA,* 136 S. Ct. 760.

[31] *EPSA,* 136 S. Ct. at 774.

[32] *Id.* at 774–75.

[33] *See, e.g.,* Tr. 23:3–22 (D. Hill); 28:24–29:8, 52:24–53:13 (Peskoe); D. Hill Oct. 5, 2020 Comments at 5–7; Peskoe Oct. 5, 2020 Pre-Conference Filing at 2–3; Price Oct. 5, 2020 Comments at 8–9; Rossi Oct. 5, 2020 Pre-Conference Filing at 3. *See generally Transmission Planning and Cost Allocation by Transmission Owning and Operating Public Utilities,* Order No. 1000, 76 FERC 49,842 (Aug. 11, 2011), 136 FERC ¶ 61,051, at PP 203–224 (2011), *order on reh'g,* Order No. 1000–A, 139 FERC ¶ 61,132, *order on reh'g and clarification,* Order No. 1000–B, 141 FERC ¶ 61,044 (2012), *aff'd sub nom. S.C. Pub. Serv. Auth.* v. *FERC,* 762 F.3d 41 (D.C. Cir. 2014) (requiring that regional transmission planning processes consider transmission needs driven by public policy requirements (which can include state public policies)).

[34] *EPSA,* 136 S. Ct. at 775.

[35] *Id.* at 776 (''[A] FERC regulation does not run afoul of [section 201](b)'s proscription just because it affects—even substantially—the quantity or terms of retail sales.'').

[36] *Id.* (''It is a fact of economic life that the wholesale and retail markets in electricity, as in every other known product, are not hermetically sealed from each other. To the contrary, transactions that occur on the wholesale market have natural consequences at the retail level. And so too, of necessity, will FERC's regulation of those wholesale matters.'').

[37] *Id.* (citing *Oneok, Inc.* v. *Learjet, Inc.,* 575 U.S. 373, 385 (2015)).

[38] *Id.*

[39] *See* 16 U.S.C. 824(b).

[40] *EPSA,* 136 S. Ct. at 776.

[41] *Id.*

[42] *See supra* P 10.

[43] This position is unchanged from the Proposed Policy Statement, but we clarify this point here in response to certain comments that expressed concern that the Policy Statement could serve to diminish existing state authority. *See, e.g.,* EKPC Dec. 1, 2020 Comments at 2–10; Joint NY Consumers Nov. 16, 2020 Comments at 2; NESCOE Nov. 16, 2020 Comments at 5–6; Ohio Commission Nov. 16, 2020 Comments at 6–7.

[44] *Id.* at 779–80.

[45] *See* Tr. 24:1–3 (D. Hill), 85:17–21 (Bowring), 95:14–16 (Olson), 171:1–10 (White), 177:1–3 (Mukerji), 219:6–25 (Wadsworth), 261:24–262:5 (''From a pure business perspective, clarity and certainty are so important. And for those of us that are involved in making these long-term capital-intensive investments in energy infrastructure, having this mechanism that can provide long-term price signals for investment would be hugely valuable.'') (Beane), 264:17–19 (Crane), 278:8–10, 279:10–15 (Segal), 283:17–19 (Wiggins), 300:20–301:12 (Beane), 312:22–313:15 (Beane), 314:14–22 (Crane), 317:11–20 (Segal), 326:17–327:7 (Wiggins).

[46] *See, e.g.,* Tr. 27:7–11, 29:9–24 (Peskoe), 31:15–32:12 (Price), 85:9–21 (Bowring), 200:11–23 (Breidenich).

those markets.[47] Accordingly, it is the policy of this Commission to encourage efforts of RTOs/ISOs and their stakeholders—including States, market participants, and consumers—to explore and consider the value of incorporating state-determined carbon prices into RTO/ISO markets.[48] That encouragement does not indicate a preference for a state-determined carbon pricing approach over other state policies. Whether and how a state chooses to address GHG emissions is a matter exclusively within that state's jurisdiction. Instead, our intention is only to encourage discussions among RTOs/ISOs and their stakeholders regarding wholesale market rules that would incorporate state-determined carbon pricing, in light of what we view as the potential benefits of carbon pricing.

2. Considerations for Evaluating an FPA Section 205 Proposal To Incorporate a State-Determined Carbon Price Into RTO/ISO Markets

20. The Commission will review any FPA section 205 filing that proposes to establish wholesale market rules that incorporate a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets based on the particular facts and circumstances presented in that proceeding, with the filer bearing the burden of demonstrating that the proposal meets the FPA section 205 standard.[49]

21. Nevertheless, based on our review of the record in this proceeding, we believe that certain questions and issues are likely to arise in any such filing. Below, we identify considerations that we believe may be germane to the Commission's evaluation of an FPA section 205 filing, which filers should consider including, as appropriate, in any FPA section 205 filing to incorporate a state-determined carbon price into RTO/ISO markets.

a. How, if at all, do the relevant market design considerations change depending on the manner in which the state or states determine the carbon price (*e.g.,* price-based or quantity-based methods)? How would state-determined carbon prices, including any changes to these prices, be reflected in RTO/ISO tariffs or market designs?

b. How would the FPA section 205 proposal provide adequate price transparency and enhance price formation?

c. How would the carbon price or prices be reflected in locational marginal prices (LMP)?

d. How would the incorporation of the state-determined carbon price into the RTO/ISO market affect dispatch? Would the state-determined carbon price affect how the RTO/ISO co-optimizes energy and ancillary services? Would any reforms to RTO/ISO co-optimization rules be necessary in light of the state-determined carbon price? Would any reforms to other market design elements be necessary, such as to market power mitigation rules or other rules that affect whether the market produces just and reasonable rates?

e. Would the filer's proposal result in economic or environmental leakage? [50] If so, how might the proposal address any such leakage?

f. What elements of the proposal affect the wholesale rates paid by customers? How does the proposal consider this impact and the impact on consumers overall?

22. These considerations are intended to provide guidance to RTO/ISOs and their stakeholders regarding the kinds of issues that the Commission may consider when evaluating FPA section 205 filings that seek to incorporate a state-determined carbon price in RTOs/ISOs. We emphasize that this list is intended to provide guidance but does not alter the Commission's intention to consider the facts and circumstances presented in each proceeding and does not bind or limit the Commission with respect to which considerations the Commission will weigh in applying the legal standard articulated in FPA section 205.

III. Document Availability

23. 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*). At this time, the Commission has suspended access to the Commission's Public Reference Room, due to the proclamation declaring a National Emergency concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID–19), issued by the President on March 13, 2020.

24. From the Commission'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.

25. User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from the Commission's 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.*

By direction of the Commission. Commissioner Danly is concurring in part and dissenting in part with a separate statement attached. Commissioner Christie is concurring in part and dissenting in part with a separate statement attached.

Issued: April 15, 2021.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

Note: the following appendix will not appear in the **Federal Register**.

Appendix: List of Commenters

Short name	Full name
ACORE	American Council on Renewable Energy.
AEE	Advanced Energy Economy.

[47] *See, e.g.,* Tr. 31:15–25 (Price), 99:16–22 (van Welie), 150:6–23 (Mukerji), 169:5–12. (Hogan), 170:1–15 (Mukerji), 170:20–171:10 (White), 175:5–20 (Rothleder), 219:1–221:4 (Wadsworth), 265:4–21 (Crane), 271:1–5 (T. Hill), 282:15–22 (Tierney).

[48] *See* Proposed Policy Statement, 173 FERC ¶ 61,062 at P 15 (proposing ''to make it the policy of this Commission to encourage efforts by RTOs/ISOs and their stakeholders—including States, market participants, and consumers—to explore establishing wholesale market rules that incorporate state-determined carbon prices in RTO/ISO markets''); *see also id.* PP 1, 7.

[49] *See, e.g., Ala. Power Co.* v. *FERC,* 993 F.2d 1557, 1571 (D.C. Cir. 1993) (stating that ''the party filing a rate adjustment with the Commission under § 205 bears the burden of proving the adjustment is lawful'') (citation omitted).

[50] *See* Hogan Oct. 5, 2020 Comments at 4; Wolak Oct. 5, 2020 Comments at 2; Singh Oct. 5, 2020 Comments at 2–3. *See also* Tr. 56:12–57:10 (Price) (generally discussing economic and environmental leakage), Tr. 46:2–18 (Peskoe) (discussing the Commission's jurisdiction over proposals from public utilities to address leakage).

Short name	Full name
Americans for Prosperity, *et al*.	Americans for Prosperity, Alliance for Wise Energy Decisions, Americans for Tax Reform, Caesar Rodney Institute, Citizens Against Government Waste, Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow, Competitive Enterprise Institute, Energy & Environment Legal Institute, Heritage Action for America, Mississippi Center for Public Policy, National Center for Public Policy Research, Roughrider Policy Center, Texas Public Policy Foundation, The Heartland Institute, and 60 Plus Association.
America's Power	America's Power.
API	American Petroleum Institute.
AWEA, *et al*	American Wind Energy Association and the Alliance for Clean Energy—New York.
BCSE	Business Council for Sustainable Energy.
Brookfield Renewable	Brookfield Renewable Trading and Marketing LP.
Buckeye Power	Buckeye Power, Inc.
CAISO	California Independent System Operator Corporation.
CAISO Market Monitor	CAISO Department of Market Monitoring.
Calpine	Calpine Corporation.
CARB	California Air Resources Board.
Carbon Free NY	Carbon Free New York.
CEA	Canadian Electricity Association.
CEI	Competitive Enterprise Institute.
Covanta	Covanta Holding Corporation.
Cricket Valley	Cricket Valley Energy Center, LLC.
David Hill	David R. Hill, Columbia Univ. Center on Global Energy Policy.
EDF	Environmental Defense Fund.
EEI	Edison Electric Institute.
EKPC	East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc.
ELCON	Electricity Consumers Resource Council.
EPSA	Electric Power Supply Association.
ETI	Energy Trading Institute.
Eversource	Eversource Energy Service Company, The Connecticut Light and Power Company, NSTAR Electric Company, and Public Service Company of New Hampshire.
Exelon	Exelon Corporation.
Heritage Foundation	Katie Tubb and Nicolas Loris of The Heritage Foundation.
HQUS	H.Q. Energy Services (U.S.) Inc.
IER	Institute for Energy Research.
Industrial Customer Orgs	American Forest & Paper Association and Industrial Energy Consumers of America.
Int'l. Energy Credit Ass'n	International Energy Credit Association.
IPPNY	Independent Power Producers of New York, Inc.
ITC Companies	International Transmission Company, Michigan Electric Transmission Company, LLC, ITC Midwest LLC, and ITC Great Plains, LLC.
Joint Attys. Gen	Attorneys General of Massachusetts, California, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.
Joint California Parties	Pacific Gas & Electric Company, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, and Southern California Edison.
Joint Consumer Advocates	Office of the People's Counsel for the District of Columbia, Delaware Division of the Public Advocate, Citizens Utility Board, Maryland Office of People's Counsel, New Jersey Division of Rate Counsel, and Pennsylvania Office of Consumer Advocate.
Joint NY Consumers	New York Energy Consumers Council, Inc., Real Estate Board of New York, and Building Owners and Managers Association of Greater New York.
LS Power	LS Power Development, LLC.
Mass. Atty. Gen	Massachusetts Attorney General Maura Healey.
Michigan Commission	Michigan Public Service Commission.
Microsoft	Microsoft Corporation.
MISO	Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
National Grid	National Grid.
NEI	Nuclear Energy Institute.
NEPGA	New England Power Generators Association, Inc.
NEPOOL	New England Power Pool Participants Committee.
NESCOE	New England States Committee on Electricity.
NY State Entities	New York State Public Service Commission, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, and New York Power Authority.
NGSA	Natural Gas Supply Association.
NMA	National Mining Association.
NRG	NRG Energy, Inc.
Nucor Gallatin	Nucor Steel Gallatin, LLC.
NYISO	New York Independent System Operator, Inc.
ODEC	Old Dominion Electric Cooperative.
Ohio Commission	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's Office of the Federal Energy Advocate.
PJM	PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
PJM Power Providers	PJM Power Providers Group.
Policy Integrity	Institute for Policy Integrity, New York Univ. School of Law.
Public Interest Orgs	Sustainable FERC Project, Clean Air Task Force, Natural Resources Defense Council, Union of Concerned Scientists, Southern Environmental Law Center, Conservation Law Foundation, and Acadia Center.
R Street	R Street Institute.
Real Estate Roundtable	The Real Estate Roundtable.
RFF	Karen Palmer, Dallas Burtraw, Todd Aagaard, and Kathryne Cleary of Resources for the Future.
Roger Caiazza	Roger Caiazza, Private Citizen.

Short name	Full name
Roy Shanker	Roy J. Shanker, Ph.D., Independent Consultant.
SAFE	Securing America's Future Energy.
SEIA	Solar Energy Industries Association.
Shell Energy	Shell Energy North America (US), L.P.
Trane	Trane Technologies plc.
Utah Dept. of Commerce	Utah Department of Commerce.
Vistra	Vistra Corp.
WPTF	Western Power Trading Forum.

Department of Energy; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Carbon Pricing in Organized Wholesale Electricity Markets

DANLY, Commissioner, *concurring in part and dissenting in part:*

1. Any party with a rate on file can submit a Federal Power Act section 205 [1] filing at any time. I therefore cannot oppose the policy statement's effective acknowledgement that section 205 has yet to be repealed and thus the Commission is obligated to consider such filings, including those related to carbon pricing initiatives.[2] So, as seemingly unnecessary as it may be to announce a policy of ''non-binding . . . potential considerations,'' I see no basis upon which to oppose that aspect of the policy statement.[3]

2. Also ''non-binding'' is the majority's view of our jurisdictional powers as they memorialize them in this policy statement.[4] I accordingly dissent from the policy statement to the extent it attempts to prejudge the jurisdictional merits of any future section 205 proposals. Congress grants our jurisdiction, and the courts decree its limits when we overstep it. Anyone considering a section 205 filing following this issuance would be well-advised to read the courts' decisions in order to inform themselves as to the proper bounds of a legitimate tariff proposal; interested parties should do the same when formulating protests.

3. Finally, my prior statement in this proceeding that the Commission ''ha[s] jurisdiction to entertain section 205 filings that seek to accommodate state carbon-pricing policies'' meant no more and no less than that.[5] The Commission has the duty ''to entertain'' any section 205 filing. I reiterate now in case any party wishes to disregard my plain meaning: The Commission cannot prejudge whether future section 205 filings designed to accommodate state carbon-pricing initiatives will pass jurisdictional muster.[6]

For these reasons, I respectfully concur in part and dissent in part.

James P. Danly,
Commissioner.

Department of Energy; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Carbon Pricing in Organized Wholesale Electricity Markets

CHRISTIE, Commissioner, *concurring in part and dissenting in part:*

1. I concur that any filing under Section 205 proposing some form of carbon pricing will be evaluated on the facts and circumstances attendant to that filing.[1]

2. I dissent from those parts of the Policy Statement [2] to the extent those provisions may be interpreted to appear to invite proposals for carbon pricing that are inconsistent with the following general principles.[3]

3. First, it's important to be straightforward with the public about what is being considered in this proceeding. For a government to retain the trust of the people, it is imperative to avoid what George Orwell criticized as language that disguises the truth about government actions behind euphemisms and other distortions.[4]

4. So let's be clear: the term carbon ''price'' as used in this docket,[5] and by many commenters advocating for it, is a carbon *tax.* This is not just a matter of semantics. Using terms accurately will not only better serve and inform the public, but is essential to clarify, and avoid obfuscating, the legal—including constitutional—questions regarding this Commission's authority, as discussed further below.

5. As advocated by many commenters herein, a carbon ''price'' is intended—just like the tax it is—to *raise* the price to consumers of a product, in this case an energy resource based on its carbon attributes. Raising the price, of course, is the whole point of the policy.[6] Whether in the form of an *ad valorem* add-on to the market price, similar to a sales tax, or a price floor set above the market price, or a cap-and-trade system, such as the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), the term carbon ''price'' as used in this Policy Statement and advocated by many in this docket means carbon *tax.*[7] As one commenter quite accurately describes it:

> Regardless of the program design, the carbon price will likely *increase* periodically, either *administratively* through a *pre-set* carbon price schedule or through periodic contraction of the number of emissions allowances introduced into the market, which will tend to *drive up* the price.
>
> . . .

[1] 16 U.S.C. 824d.

[2] *See Carbon Pricing in Organized Wholesale Elec. Mkts.,* 175 FERC ¶ 61,036, at P 4 (2021).

[3] *Id.*

[4] *See id.* PP 8–17.

[5] *Compare Carbon Pricing in Organized Wholesale Elec. Mkts.,* 173 FERC ¶ 61,062 (2020) (Danly, Comm'r, concurring in part and dissenting in part at P 1), *with* Exelon Corporation December 1, 2020 Reply Comments, Docket No. AD20–14–000, at 7–8.

[6] *See Carbon Pricing in Organized Wholesale Elec. Mkts.,* 173 FERC ¶ 61,062 (Danly, Comm'r, concurring in part and dissenting in part at P 4) (''I would have waited until we had an actual 205 filing before us rather than pre-judging the issue based on unstated assumptions about how such programs might work. It is easy to imagine any number of RTO/ISO carbon-pricing proposals that would violate the Federal Power Act . . . .'').

[1] *See* Policy Statement at PP 20 and 22.

[2] *See, e.g., id.* PP 11, 17–19.

[3] Any future filing will come with its own evidentiary record and be considered individually.

[4] *See, e.g.,* George Orwell, *Animal Farm* (1945); George Orwell, *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949).

[5] *See* Policy Statement at P. 7.

[6] *See, e.g.,* Public Interest Organizations November 16, 2020 Comments at 3 (''Taxes and supports are equal but opposite measures: *A tax (or fee) increases costs* and thus reduces the quantity of a good or activity the state deems undesirable, while a support lowers costs and increases the quantity of those the state deems desirable. Both are economic policy tools intended to *move a market away from the equilibrium it would have achieved absent policy intervention.*'' (emphasis added)).

[7] I would also note that while RTO/ISO markets may be more administrative constructs than true markets, the goal of these markets is to use the operation of supply and demand to produce prices that reflect the competitive results obtainable in a true market. A carbon ''price'' is imposed with the obvious intent to *increase* the prices of certain energy resources above those that reflect competitive results, based on a single criterion, carbon content. *See, e.g.,* Institute for Policy Integrity at New York University School of Law November 16, 2020 Comments at 6 (''Because a carbon price would *increase* the production costs of covered sources relative to the production costs of uncovered sources, some production will shift to uncovered sources.'' (citation omitted) (emphasis added)).

Incorporating a carbon price in wholesale electricity markets will *raise* [Locational Marginal Prices] . . . .[8]

6. Of course, use of the euphemism carbon ''price'' meshes with what may be called the ''nothing to see here'' argument, which goes something like this: FERC's sanctioning of carbon ''prices'' in RTO/ISO markets is part of the natural evolution in the long continuum of FERC's regulation of wholesale rates under the Federal Power Act,[9] and carbon ''pricing'' is simply part of and will improve price formation [10] in FERC-regulated wholesale markets, with the carbon ''price'' properly added to address an externality.[11]

7. A carbon *tax,* however, does not cease being a tax just because its ostensible purpose is to address a single externality (while ignoring the universe of other relevant externalities, both positive and negative). Just like litter and bottle taxes enacted by many states and localities to defray the costs of roadside trash pick-up, it's still a tax, not just a minor element of price formation.

8. So let's be honest with the public about what this proceeding is really about and not hide behind the euphemism carbon ''price.''

9. At this point let me emphasize that simply labeling a carbon tax proposal accurately does *not* determine whether it is good or bad public policy, at either federal or state levels. Indeed, that's not for an administrative agency to decide.

10. At the federal level, Congress could conclude that from an economic standpoint a *federal* carbon tax is a more transparent and less harmful way to decarbonize the economy than a rent-seekers' paradise of subsidies (the euphemism is ''policy support''), mandates, wealth transfers and regulatory actions that threaten both reliability and affordable consumer costs.[12] Congress could couple it with rebates to the consumers and taxpayers who will pay it. But those are questions for *Congress* to consider.

11. Some may even call a federal carbon tax the 'textbook solution' to achieving decarbonization. And it may be, if the textbook is an economics textbook. In the United States, however, there is always another textbook that must be consulted when deciding major questions of public policy, and that is the textbook of constitutional law and government.

12. The power to tax is one of the most important powers any government can exercise.[13] If democracy and self-government mean anything, they mean that only those *elected* by the people should have the power to make the major policy decisions that affect people's lives in such important ways, and the power to tax clearly falls under any concept of major policy decision.[14]

13. So the broader question providing context for this and future proceedings goes to the heart of democratic government itself and, that is: *Who should have the power to tax?*

14. And we don't have to answer that question because the Constitution already has. It makes it clear that *only* those elected by the people to the *legislative* branch have this power.[15] Congress can legislate to grant this power to an administrative agency through a clear and specific statute—and take accountability for its decision—but in the case of taxing carbon no one has made a convincing case that Congress has granted this power to FERC.

15. With the above general principles in mind, let's look at four general questions pertinent to this proceeding that are implicitly raised by the Policy Statement and which have been alluded to by the many commenters:

16. *Can states impose carbon taxes*? As the Policy Statement notes, the answer is clearly yes, under their plenary police powers, as long as they don't attempt to tax transactions where federal law has explicitly pre-empted them. They don't need FERC's permission to impose carbon taxes on retail sales or energy production, if they choose; they can do it now. Several states have already used their sovereign powers to impose carbon taxes, either directly or indirectly.[16] RGGI, adopted by several eastern states, is an example of an indirect carbon tax.[17]

17. *Can FERC impose a carbon tax at the wholesale level through its power to regulate RTOs/ISOs*? As noted above, Congress would have to empower FERC by a clear and specific statute to impose carbon taxes in RTO/ISO markets and no one in this record has presented a convincing argument that Congress has done so.

18. *Can FERC allow an RTO/ISO to impose a carbon tax on wholesale sales of power*? To a certain extent, this question implicates the broader question about the nature of RTOs/ISOs. Some argue that they are merely private utilities and FERC's only role is to review a rate filing from an RTO/ISO and to approve the filing unless FERC

[8] Resources for the Future November 16, 2020 Comments at 6, 7 (emphasis added).

[9] *See, e.g.,* Exelon Corporation December 1, 2020 Reply Comments at 7, n.27 (''At the outset, we note that the Commission is responsible under the [Federal Power Act] to ensure rates, terms and conditions of service are just, reasonable and not unduly discriminatory.''). *See also* David R. Hill Columbia University Center on Global Energy Policy October 5, 2020 [filed] Statement at 6 (''It is only an incremental additional step to determining that an RTO/ISO rate design may incorporate a price for carbon in recognition of a state-established carbon control program.''); *see generally* Matthew E. Price October 5, 2020 [filed] Technical Conference Comments (October 2020 Price Comments) at 2 (for example, ''so long as the ultimate decision is reached in accordance with the RTO's internal governance requirements, the Commission's task is simply to review the outcome of that internal process—the proposed tariff—and decide whether it is reasonable.'').

[10] *See, e.g.,* Resources for the Future November 16, 2020 Comments at 6 (''In general, *carbon pricing policies will help improve price formation* by *increasing* the offer prices of emitting generators to supply energy and capacity in wholesale markets. Thus, when a carbon-emitting generator is at the margin in these markets, prices will be *higher* than they would be without the carbon policy.'' (emphasis added)).

[11] *See, e.g.,* Exelon Corporation May 21, 2020 Comments on Request for Technical Conference at 3, 4 (''Pollutants such as carbon dioxide are negative externalities because they impose costs on society, yet the polluter does not have to internalize those costs in its production . . . . Carbon pricing is simply the mirror image of [state policies that subsidize certain resources based on environmental attributes], imposing a cost on emitting generation for their negative environmental attributes.''(citation omitted)); The American Wind Energy Association and the Alliance for Clean Energy—New York November 16, 2020 Initial Comments at 3 (''A carbon price would cause market participants to internalize what is currently an externality in wholesale electricity markets, resulting in prices that more accurately reflect the true and total costs of generating electricity at a particular location.''); October 2020 Price Comments at 1.

[12] *See, e.g.,* David R. Hill, Columbia University Center on Global Energy Policy December 1, 2020 Reply Comments at 5 (''These [set-asides, subsidies and mandates] can serve both to mask the cost of the carbon control measures being enacted, and also make carbon emissions reduction more expensive for consumers than it can be and should be.'').

[13] *McCulloch* v. *Maryland,* 17 U.S. 316, 439 (1819) (''The power to tax, involves, the power to destroy. . . .'').

[14] *See, e.g., Food and Drug Administration* v. *Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.,* 529 U.S. 120, 159 (2000) (''Finally, our inquiry into whether Congress has directly spoken to the precise question at issue is shaped, at least in some measure, by the nature of the question presented. Deference under *Chevron* to an agency's construction of a statute that it administers is premised on the theory that a statute's ambiguity constitutes an implicit delegation from Congress to the agency to fill in the statutory gaps. . . . In extraordinary cases, however, there may be reason to hesitate before concluding that Congress has intended such an implicit delegation. *Cf.* Breyer, Judicial Review of Questions of Law and Policy, 38 Admin. L. Rev. 363, 370 (1986) (''A court may also ask whether the legal question is an important one. Congress is more likely to have focused upon, and answered, major questions, while leaving interstitial matters to answer themselves in the course of the statute's daily administration'') (citation omitted)).

[15] U.S. Const. Art. 1, § 8.

[16] *See, e.g.,* Policy Statement at nn.12–13.

[17] *See id.* n.12.

finds it to be ''unjust, unreasonable or unduly discriminatory.'' [18]

19. Rather than being little more than private utilities, however, RTOs/ISOs in their present incarnation were essentially created by FERC, as part of the ''restructuring'' era of the late 1990s/early 2000s, to carry out FERC-driven rate policies.[19] In form, substance and practice, not to mention in their complex governing structures and processes (especially in multi-state organizations), RTOs/ISOs have evolved to resemble somewhat more the hybrid entities that the British not so lovingly call ''QANGOs'' (quasi-autonomous non-governmental organizations) than they do purely private utilities. This is especially true with regard to multi-state RTOs/ISOs, in which utilities from many different states participate and in which the interests and policies of those multiple states are implicated. Over the past two decades these organizations have taken on various regulatory roles that are more governmental in nature than private, in some cases literally displacing state regulatory authority.[20]

20. So, just as FERC cannot directly impose a carbon tax without a clear grant of congressional authorization, arguably it would be a distinction without a difference for FERC to approve a proposal from an RTO/ISO to *impose* a carbon tax (as opposed simply to *recognizing* an individual state's carbon tax, as discussed below.)

21. This would include efforts by a multi-state RTO/ISO (and its market participants [21]) to address ''leakage'' (a euphemism for ''states that won't impose carbon taxes'') [22] by penalizing resources in states within the RTO that have not imposed a carbon tax; [23] such as, for example, attempting to levelize the costs of state-imposed carbon taxes by imposing a higher offer floor (MOPR anyone?) on untaxed resources from the non-conforming ''leakage'' states in the RTO/ISO.

22. *Can FERC allow an RTO/ISO to recognize carbon taxes imposed by one or more states*? If a state has used its sovereign authority to impose a carbon tax, directly or indirectly, and that tax is simply incorporated into the production costs of a resource from that state offered into the RTO/ISO markets, there is no reason for FERC to intervene.[24] State-imposed regulatory costs, which of course differ from state to state, are already ''baked in'' to a bidder's costs and present no cause for FERC's concern.

23. Just as with proposals to accommodate other state policies, however, consideration of each specific proposal will be highly fact-intensive and one key question will be to determine whether the line has been crossed between simply *recognizing* an individual state's carbon tax versus *imposing* that state's tax on generating resources—and consumers—in other states that have *not* consented to be taxed, an especially salient question in multi-state RTOs/ISOs.

24. All future proceedings under Section 205, 206 or other statutory provisions will, of course, come with their own individual evidentiary records and will be judged individually at that future time. To the extent, however, the Policy Statement may be interpreted to invite proposals inconsistent with the general principles stated above, I respectfully dissent.

For these reasons, I respectfully concur in part and dissent in part.

Mark C. Christie,
Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 2021–08218 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

[18] *See, e.g.,* October 2020 Price Comments at 2 (''To reject such a Section 205 filing, the Commission would need to conclude that it is unreasonable for a *private* party—the RTO, after all, is *not* a public regulator—to make these choices.'' (emphasis added)).

[19] *See, e.g., Regional Transmission Organizations,* Order No. 2000, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,089 (1999) (cross-referenced at 89 FERC ¶ 61,285), *order on reh'g,* Order No. 2000–A, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,092 (2000) (cross-referenced at 90 FERC ¶ 61,201), *aff'd sub nom. Pub. Util. Dist. No. 1 of Snohomish Cty.* v. *FERC,* 272 F.3d 607 (D.C. Cir. 2001); *Promoting Wholesale Competition Through Open Access Non-Discriminatory Transmission Services by Public Utilities; Recovery of Stranded Costs by Public Utilities and Transmitting Utilities,* Order No. 888, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,036 (1996) (cross-referenced at 75 FERC ¶ 61,080), *order on reh'g,* Order No. 888–A, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,048 (cross-referenced at 78 FERC ¶ 61,220), *order on reh'g,* Order No. 888–B, 81 FERC ¶ 61,248 (1997), *order on reh'g,* Order No. 888–C, 82 FERC ¶ 61,046 (1998), *aff'd in relevant part sub nom. Transmission Access Policy Study Group* v. *FERC,* 225 F.3d 667 (D.C. Cir. 2000), *aff'd sub nom. New York* v. *FERC,* 535 U.S. 1 (2002).

[20] FERC Order Nos. 2222 and 2222–A are the two most recent examples where the RTOs/ISOs displace state regulatory authority, in these examples at FERC's explicit direction. *See Participation of Distributed Energy Resource Aggregations in Markets Operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators,* Order No. 2222, 85 FR 67094, 172 FERC ¶ 61,247, *on reh'g,* Order No. 2222–A, 174 FERC ¶ 61,197 (2021).

[21] For example, Exelon argues that ''[f]ailure to address emissions leakage in a coordinated manner is causing wholesale rates to become unjust, unreasonable and unduly discriminatory.'' Exelon Corporation November 16, 2020 Comments at 8.

[22] *See, e.g.,* Exelon Corporation December 1, 2020 Reply Comments at 6 (''Instead, resources in states with no carbon price seek to preserve the artificial and unintended advantage that they currently enjoy as a result of other states joining RGGI by opposing Commission action. Thus, their positions in this proceeding are efforts to throw carpet tacks in the path of progress toward properly functioning carbon pricing mechanism(s) that include leakage mitigation.'').

[23] *See, e.g., id.* at 10 (''[T]he Commission must act under section 206 to rectify the [leakage] situation—such as by requiring RTO/ISOs that have states with carbon pricing to implement a leakage mitigation mechanism . . . . In other words, the intent and effect of leakage mitigation is *to remove the impact of an unwanted carbon price* from states with no carbon pricing.'' (citation omitted) (emphasis in original)).

[24] *See, e.g.,* Ari Peskoe October 5, 2020 [filed] Opening Statement at 1 (''The Commission allows sellers to recover in wholesale rates compliance costs associated with emissions regulations, and the Commission would have no basis to prevent regulated entities from passing through the costs of a state-set carbon price.'').

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP18–116–000]

Texas Gas Transmission, LLC; Notice of Request for Extension of Time

Take notice that on April 12, 2021, Texas Gas Transmission, LLC (Texas Gas) requested that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) grant an extension of time until June 26, 2023 to complete abandonment activities for the North Lake Pagie/Bay Junop-Bay Round Project (Project) located in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, as authorized in the Order Approving Abandonment (Order) on June 26, 2018.[1] Ordering Paragraph (B) of the Order required Texas Gas to complete abandonment of the Project within one year of the date of the order, until and including June 26, 2019, which was previously extended as discussed below.

On June 5, 2019, Texas Gas filed a request for an extension of time for an additional eighteen months to complete abandonment activities. Texas Gas was granted a one-year extension of time, until and including June 26, 2020, to complete abandonment activities authorized in the above referenced docket.

On May 26, 2020, Texas Gas filed a second request for extension of time for an additional year to complete abandonment activities. Texas Gas was granted a one-year extension of time, until and including June 26, 2021, to complete abandonment activities authorized in the above referenced docket.

On April 12, 2021, Texas Gas filed this request for extension of time for an additional two years to complete abandonment activities. Texas Gas request to extend its current

[1] *Texas Gas Transmission, LLC,* 163 FERC 62,218 (2018).

authorization again to allow time to continue working through landowner/agency issues and obtain the outstanding environmental permit to abandon the North Lake Pagie/Bay Junop-Bay Round pipeline. Texas Gas states that the Project's environmental findings remain valid as no agency has made any change, nor has any change occurred to the Project, that would affect the environment to an extent not already considered by the June 26 Order, by the Project's Environmental Assessment issued on June 13, 2018, or by the confirmed biological opinions of environmental agencies. Thus, Texas Gas believes it can come to agreeable terms for abandonment with the relevant landowner/agency parties and therefore asserts that 'good cause' exists to grant an extension of time, until June 26, 2023

This notice establishes a 15-calendar day intervention and comment period deadline. Any person wishing to comment on Transco's request for an extension of time may do so. No reply comments or answers will be considered. If you wish to obtain legal status by becoming a party to the proceedings for this request, you should, on or before the comment date stated below, file a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.10).[2]

As a matter of practice, the Commission itself generally acts on requests for extensions of time to complete construction for Natural Gas Act facilities when such requests are contested before order issuance. For those extension requests that are contested,[3] the Commission will aim to issue an order acting on the request within 45 days.[4] The Commission will address all arguments relating to whether the applicant has demonstrated there is good cause to grant the extension.[5] The Commission will not consider arguments that re-litigate the issuance of the Order, including whether the Commission properly found the project to be in the public convenience and necessity and whether the Commission's environmental analysis for the certificate complied with the National Environmental Policy Act.[6] At the time a pipeline requests an extension of time, orders on certificates of public convenience and necessity are final and the Commission will not re-litigate their issuance.[7] The OEP Director, or his or her designee, will act on those extension requests that are uncontested.

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://ferc.gov*) using the ''eLibrary'' link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. At this time, the Commission has suspended access to the Commission's Public Reference Room, due to the proclamation declaring a National Emergency concerning COVID–19, issued by the President on March 13, 2020. For assistance, contact FERC at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov* or call toll-free, (886) 208–3676 or TYY, (202) 502–8659.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments, protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the ''eFile'' link at *http://www.ferc.gov.* Persons unable to file electronically may mail similar pleadings to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. To mail via USPS, use the following address: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426. To mail via any other courier, use the following address: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on May 10, 2021.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–08519 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

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[2] Only motions to intervene from entities that were party to the underlying proceeding will be accepted. *Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC,* 170 FERC 61,144, at P 39 (2020).

[3] Contested proceedings are those where an intervenor disputes any material issue of the filing. 18 CFR 385.2201(c)(1) (2020).

[4] *Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC,* 170 FERC 61,144, at P 40 (2020).

[5] *Id.* P 40.

[6] Similarly, the Commission will not re-litigate the issuance of an NGA section 3 authorization, including whether a proposed project is not inconsistent with the public interest and whether the Commission's environmental analysis for the permit order complied with NEPA.

[7] *Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC,* 170 FERC 61,144, at P 40 (2020).

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 12740–010]

Jordan Hydroelectric Limited Partnership; Flannagan Hydro, LLC; Notice of Application for Transfer of License and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Protests

On March 12, 2021, and supplemented on April 12, 2021, Jordan Hydroelectric Limited Partnership (transferor) and Flannagan Hydro, LLC (transferee) filed jointly an application for the transfer of license of the Flannagan Hydroelectric Project No. 12740. The proposed project would be located at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) John W. Flannagan Dam and Reservoir on the Pound River, near the Town of Clintwood, in Dickenson County, Virginia.

The applicants seek Commission approval to transfer the license for the Flannagan Hydroelectric Project from the transferor to the transferee.

Applicants Contact: For transferor and transferee: Mr. James Price, President of General Partner, Jordan Hydroelectric Limited Partnership and President of Flannagan Hydro, LLC, P.O. Box 903, Gatlinburg, TN 37738, Email: *jabboprice@bellsouth.net* and Mr. Joshua E. Adrian, Thompson Coburn LLP, 1909 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, District of Columbia 20006, Phone: (202) 585–6922, Email: *jadrian@thompsoncoburn.com.*

FERC Contact: Anumzziatta Purchiaroni, (202) 502–6191, *anumzziatta.purchiaroni@ferc.gov.*

Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, and protests: 30 days from the date that the Commission issues this notice. The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments, motions to intervene, and protests using the Commission's eFiling system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp.* Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/ecomment.asp.* You must include your name and contact information at the end of your comments. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY).

In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy. Submissions sent via U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to, Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to, Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852. The first page of any filing should include docket number P–12740–010. Comments emailed to Commission staff are not considered part of the Commission record.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–08521 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER16–2360–008; ER12–2037–013; ER12–2314–009; ER15–2129–006; ER15–2130–006; ER15–2131–006; ER17–2258–004.

Applicants: Great Western Wind Energy, LLC, Milo Wind Project, LLC, Rock Falls Wind Farm LLC, Roosevelt Wind Project, LLC, Slate Creek Wind Project, LLC, Spearville 3, LLC, Spinning Spur Wind LLC.

Description: Notice of Change in Status of Great Western Wind Energy, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 4/16/21.

Accession Number: 20210416–5383.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/7/21.

Docket Numbers: ER20–2671–001; ER21–425–001; ER21–848–001.

Applicants: Water Strider Solar, LLC, Copper Mountain Solar 5, LLC, Battle Mountain SP, LLC.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of Water Strider Solar, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 4/16/21.

Accession Number: 20210419–5133.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/7/21.

Docket Numbers: ER21–1707–000.

Applicants: The Potomac Edison Company, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Potomac submits Interconnection Agreement, SA No. 4452 with ODEC to be effective 6/16/2021.

Filed Date: 4/16/21.

Accession Number: 20210416–5349.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/7/21.

Docket Numbers: ER21–1708–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original ISA, Service Agreement No. 6009; Queue No. AF2–168 to be effective 3/18/2021.

Filed Date: 4/19/21.

Accession Number: 20210419–5007.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/10/21.

Docket Numbers: ER21–1709–000.

Applicants: ISO New England Inc., Vermont Transco LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Vermont Transco LLC; Supplemental Order No. 864 Compliance Filing to be effective 1/1/2020.

Filed Date: 4/19/21.

Accession Number: 20210419–5039.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/10/21.

Docket Numbers: ER21–1710–000.

Applicants: New York Transco, LLC, New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 205 EPCA among Transco, Holcim and NYISO SA No. 2617 to be effective 4/2/2021.

Filed Date: 4/19/21.

Accession Number: 20210419–5088.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/10/21.

Docket Numbers: ER21–1711–000.

Applicants: PacifiCorp.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: OATT Formula Rate—Schedule 10 Loss Factor for June 2021 to be effective 6/1/2021.

Filed Date: 4/19/21.

Accession Number: 20210419–5095.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/10/21.

Docket Numbers: ER21–1712–000.

Applicants: Indiana Michigan Power Company, AEP Indiana Michigan Transmission Company, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: AEP submits Harber Facilities Agreement re: SA No. 1262 to be effective 6/19/2021.

Filed Date: 4/19/21.

Accession Number: 20210419–5121.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/10/21.

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 or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) 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.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–08523 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 4784–106]

Topsham Hydro Partners Limited Partnership; Notice of Application Accepted for Filing, Soliciting Motions To Intervene and Protests, Ready for Environmental Analysis, and Soliciting Comments, Recommendations, Preliminary Terms and Conditions, and Preliminary Fishway Prescriptions

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection.

a. *Type of Application:* New Major License.

b. *Project No.:* 4784–106.

c. *Date filed:* August 31, 2020.

d. *Applicant:* Topsham Hydro Partners Limited Partnership.

e. *Name of Project:* Pejepscot Hydroelectric Project.

f. *Location:* On the Androscoggin River in Sagadahoc, Cumberland, and Androscoggin Counties in the village of Pejepscot and the town of Topsham, Maine. The project does not affect federal lands.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act 16 U.S.C. 791(a)–825(r).

h. *Applicant Contact:* Mr. Tom Uncher, Vice President, Topsham Hydro Partners Limited Partnership, 339B Big Bay Rd, Queensbury, NY 12804, Telephone: 1–518–743–2018, *Thomas.Uncher@brookfieldrenewable.com.*

i. *FERC Contact:* Ryan Hansen, Telephone (202) 502–8074, and email *ryan.hansen@ferc.gov.*

j. *Deadline for filing motions to intervene and protests, comments, recommendations, preliminary terms and conditions, and preliminary prescriptions:* 60 days from the issuance date of this notice; reply comments are due 105 days from the issuance date of this notice.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file motions to intervene, protests, comments, recommendations, preliminary terms and conditions, and preliminary

fishway prescriptions using the Commission's eFiling system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp.* Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/ecomment.asp.* You must include your name and contact information at the end of your comments. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852. The first page of any filing should include docket number P–4784–106.

The Commission's Rules of Practice require all intervenors filing documents with the Commission to serve a copy of that document on each person on the official service list for the project. Further, if an intervenor files comments or documents with the Commission relating to the merits of an issue that may affect the responsibilities of a particular resource agency, they must also serve a copy of the document on that resource agency.

k. This application has been accepted for filing and is now ready for environmental analysis.

l. *Project Description:* The existing Pejepscot Project consists of: (1) A 560-foot-long, 47.5-foot-high rock and gravel-filled, timber crib dam that is topped with a 5-foot-thick reinforced concrete slab; (2) a spillway consisting of five, 96-foot-long by 3-foot-high steel bascule gates; (3) a 225-acre, 3 mile-long reservoir at an elevation of 67.5 feet mean sea level (MSL); (4) a 97-foot-wide, 146-foot-long brick masonry and concrete original powerhouse integral with the dam and containing three horizontal Francis turbine-generator units with a combined rated capacity of approximately 1.58 megawatts (MW); (5) a 60-foot-wide by 115-foot-long concrete newer powerhouse also integral with the dam southeast of the original powerhouse and containing a Kaplan turbine and a generator with a rated capacity of approximately 12.3 MW; (6) a vertical lift upstream fish passage facility consisting of a 20-foot-long, 7-foot-wide steel hopper with a sloping bottom and an 8-inch-wide, 8-foot-high V-trap inlet, a 6-foot-wide, 8-foot-high, 110-foot-long metal flume, four attraction pumps with a combined capacity of 160 cubic feet per second (cfs) and a viewing window; (7) a downstream fish passage facility consisting of two 4-foot-wide steel entry weirs with grizzly racks that pass fish through a 30-inch-diameter, 185-foot-long and a 24-inch-diameter, 60-foot-long outlet pipe; (8) a tailrace with a bulkhead-like gate that discharges water into the Androscoggin River approximately 25 feet downstream of the powerhouses; (9) two 900-foot-long, 15-kilovolt cable connections to substations located north and south of the powerhouses, respectively; and (10) appurtenant facilities.

The project is operated in a run-of-river mode with an average annual generation of 68.5 megawatt-hours.

m. 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 website at *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 (*i.e.,* P–4784). At this time, the Commission has suspended access to the Commission's Public Reference Room, due to the proclamation declaring a National Emergency concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID–19), issued by the President on March 13, 2020. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

n. Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, .211, and .214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

All filings must (1) bear in all capital letters the title ''PROTEST'', ''MOTION TO INTERVENE'', ''COMMENTS,'' ''REPLY COMMENTS,'' ''RECOMMENDATIONS,'' ''PRELIMINARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS,'' or ''PRELIMINARY FISHWAY PRESCRIPTIONS;'' (2) set forth in the heading the name of the applicant and the project number of the application to which the filing responds; (3) furnish the name, address, and telephone number of the person protesting or intervening; and (4) otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 385.2001 through 385.2005. All comments, recommendations, terms and conditions or prescriptions must set forth their evidentiary basis and otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 4.34(b). Agencies may obtain copies of the application directly from the applicant. A copy of any protest or motion to intervene must be served upon each representative of the applicant specified in the particular application. A copy of all other filings in reference to this application must be accompanied by proof of service on all persons listed in the service list prepared by the Commission in this proceeding, in accordance with 18 CFR 4.34(b) and 385.2010.

o. *Procedural Schedule:*

The application will be processed according to the following revised Hydro Licensing Schedule. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

(For projects with draft and final NEPA documents):

Milestone	Target date
Filing of recommendations, preliminary terms and conditions, and preliminary fishway prescriptions.	June 2021.
Commission issues Draft EA or EIS.	December 2021.
Comments on Draft EA or EIS.	January 2022.
Modified Terms and Conditions.	March 2022.
Commission Issues Final EA or EIS.	June 2022.

p. Final amendments to the application must be filed with the Commission no later than 30 days from the issuance date of this notice.

q. *The applicant must file no later than 60 days following the date of issuance of this notice:* (1) A copy of the water quality certification; (2) a copy of the request for certification, including proof of the date on which the certifying agency received the request; or (3) evidence of waiver of water quality certification. Please note that the certification request must comply with 40 CFR 121.5(b), including documentation that a pre-filing meeting request was submitted to the certifying authority at least 30 days prior to submitting the certification request. Please also note that the certification request must be sent to the certifying authority and to the Commission concurrently.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–08520 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Western Area Power Administration

Colorado River Storage Project—Rate Order No. WAPA–195

AGENCY: Western Area Power Administration, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of proposed formula rate for Joint Dispatch Transmission Service.

SUMMARY: The Colorado River Storage Project Management Center (CRSP MC) of the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) proposes a 5-year, Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) Joint Dispatch Transmission Service (JDTS) formula rate for use under the Western Energy Imbalance Service (WEIS) Market through September 30, 2026. The proposed rate is unchanged from the existing rate for short-term sales of JDTS under Rate Schedule SP–NFJDT expiring September 30, 2021.

DATES: A consultation and comment period will begin April 23, 2021 and end May 24, 2021. CRSP MC will accept written comments at any time during the 30-day consultation and comment period.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and requests to be informed of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) actions concerning the proposed formula rate submitted by WAPA to FERC for approval should be sent to: Mr. Rodney Bailey, Acting CRSP Manager, Colorado River Storage Project Management Center, Western Area Power Administration, 1800 South Rio Grande Avenue, Montrose, CO 81401, or email: *CRSPMC-rate-adj@wapa.gov.* CRSP MC will post information about the proposed formula rate and the written comments received to its website at: *https://www.wapa.gov/regions/CRSP/rates/Pages/rates.aspx.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Thomas Hackett, Rates Manager, Colorado River Storage Project Management Center, Western Area Power Administration, (801) 524–5503, or email: *CRSPMC-rate-adj@wapa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 29, 2020, WAPA's Administrator approved a rate for short-term sales of JDTS for the 8-month period February 1, 2021, through September 30, 2021.

WAPA proposes that a 5-year JDTS formula rate go into effect on October 1, 2021. The proposed formula rate would remain in effect until September 30, 2026, or until WAPA changes the formula rate through another public rate process pursuant to 10 CFR part 903, whichever occurs first. For more information on the proposed rate, please see the customer brochure located on CRSP's website at: *https://www.wapa.gov/regions/CRSP/rates/Pages/rate-order-195.aspx.*

Legal Authority

Existing DOE procedures for public participation and approval of power and transmission rate adjustments (10 CFR part 903) were published in 1985 and 2019.[1] The proposed action constitutes a minor rate adjustment as defined by 10 CFR 903.2(e). In accordance with 10 CFR 903.15(a) and 10 CFR 903.16(a), WAPA has determined it is not necessary to hold public information and public comment forums for this rate action. However, WAPA is initiating a 30-day consultation and comment period to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed formula rate. CRSP MC will review and consider all timely public comments at the conclusion of the consultation and comment period and make amendments or adjustments to the proposal as appropriate. The rates will then be approved on an interim basis.

WAPA is establishing the JDTS formula rate for CRSP in accordance with section 302 of the DOE Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7152).[2]

By Delegation Order No. 00–037.00B, effective November 19, 2016, the Secretary of Energy delegated: (1) The authority to develop power and transmission rates to WAPA's Administrator; (2) the authority to confirm, approve, and place such rates into effect on an interim basis to the Deputy Secretary of Energy; and (3) the authority to confirm, approve, and place into effect on a final basis, or to remand or disapprove such rates to FERC. By Delegation Order No. S1–DEL–S4–2021, effective February 25, 2021, the Acting Secretary of Energy also delegated the authority to confirm, approve, and place such rates into effect on an interim basis to the Under Secretary for Science (and Energy). By Redelegation Order No. 00–002.10E, effective February 14, 2020, the Under Secretary of Energy (to whom such authority was delegated by the Secretary of Energy in Delegation Order No. 00–002.00S from January 15, 2020, until that delegation was rescinded on February 25, 2021) redelegated the authority to confirm, approve, and place such rates into effect on an interim basis to the Assistant Secretary for Electricity. By Redelegation Order No. 00–002.10–05, effective July 8, 2020, the Assistant Secretary for Electricity further redelegated the authority to confirm, approve, and place such rates into effect on an interim basis to WAPA's Administrator. The delegations and redelegations not affirmatively rescinded remain valid.

Availability of Information

All brochures, studies, comments, letters, memorandums, or other documents that CRSP MC initiates or uses to develop the proposed formula rate are available for inspection and copying at the CRSP MC, located at 1800 South Rio Grande Avenue, Montrose, Colorado. Many of these documents and supporting information are also available on WAPA's website at: *https://www.wapa.gov/regions/CRSP/rates/Pages/rates.aspx.*

Ratemaking Procedure Requirements

Environmental Compliance

WAPA is in the process of determining whether an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement should be prepared or if this action can be categorically excluded from those requirements.[3]

Determination Under Executive Order 12866

WAPA has an exemption from centralized regulatory review under Executive Order 12866; accordingly, no clearance of this notice by the Office of Management and Budget is required.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on April 9, 2021, by Tracey A. LeBeau, Interim Administrator, Western Area Power Administration, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document, with the original signature and date, is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of

[1] 50 FR 37835 (Sept. 18, 1985) and 84 FR 5347 (Feb. 21, 2019).

[2] This Act transferred to, and vested in, the Secretary of Energy the power marketing functions of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) under the Reclamation Act of 1902 (ch. 1093, 32 Stat. 388), as amended and supplemented by subsequent laws, particularly section 9(c) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 485h(c)); and other Acts that specifically apply to the project involved.

[3] In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4347); the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500–1508); and DOE NEPA Implementing Procedures and Guidelines (10 CFR part 1021).

the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE **Federal Register** Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on April 20, 2021.

Treena V. Garrett,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08494 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–10022–45–OMS]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Office of Mission Support (OMS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of a modified system of records.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA), Office of Mission Support is giving notice that it proposes to publish a modified system of records pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974. FOIAonline, EPA's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request and Appeal File system of records is being modified to include all information and data elements that are being collected by the EPA and participating agencies as it relates to FOIA requests, appeals consultations and referrals. The purpose of this modification is to provide notice that; the FOIA Request and Appeal File system has been upgraded and deployed to a cloud hosted Amazon Web Services environment; the FOIA Request and Appeal File system of records is being modified to add additional routine uses and to change its name to FOIAonline. to change its name to FOIAonline.

DATES: Persons wishing to comment on this system of records notice must do so by May 24, 2021. New routine uses for this new system of records will be effective May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OMS–2020–0231, by one of the following methods:

Regulations.gov: www.regulations.gov Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Email: oei.docket@epa.gov.

Fax: 202–566–1752.

Mail: OMS Docket, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code: 2822T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

Hand Delivery: OMS Docket, EPA/DC, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OMS–2020–0231. The EPA policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) or other information for which disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CUI or otherwise protected through *www.regulations.gov.* The *www.regulations.gov* website is an ''anonymous access'' system for EPA, which means the EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. Each agency determines submission requirements within their own internal processes and standards. EPA has no requirement for personal information. If you send an email comment directly to the EPA without going through *www.regulations.gov* 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. If you submit an electronic comment, the EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment. If the EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, the EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses. For additional information about the EPA public docket, visit the EPA Docket Center homepage at *http://www.epa.gov/epahome/dockets.htm.*

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the *www.regulations.gov* index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* CUI or other information for which disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically on *www.regulations.gov* or in hard copy at the OMS Docket, EPA/DC, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington. DC 20460. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the OMS Docket is (202) 566–1752.

Temporary Hours During COVID–19

Out of an abundance of caution for members of the public and our staff, the EPA Docket Center and Reading Room are closed to the public, with limited exceptions, to reduce the risk of transmitting COVID–19. Our Docket Center staff will continue to provide remote customer service via email, phone, and webform. We encourage the public to submit comments via *www.regulations.gov* or email, as there may be a delay in processing mail and faxes. Hand deliveries and couriers may be received by scheduled appointment only. For further information on EPA Docket Center services and the current status, please visit us online at *www.epa.gov/dockets.* The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the OMS Docket is (202) 566–1752.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tim Crawford, eDiscovery Division, Office of Mission Support, Office, (202) 566–1574, U.S. EPA, Office of Environmental Information, MC 2282T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FOIAonline (EPA–9) system contains a copy of each FOIA request, appeal, consultation, and referral received by the EPA and a copy of related correspondence, including name, affiliation address, telephone numbers, and other information about a requester. FOIAonline is managed and used by the EPA and other agencies to process, track and respond to FOIA requests, appeals, consultations, and referrals. The FOIAonline system provides the EPA and partner agencies with a secure and protected website to electronically receive, process, track, and store requests and appeals from the public for federal records; post responsive records to a website; collect data for annual reporting requirements to the Department of Justice and manage internal FOIA administration activities. In addition, the FOIAonline system allows the public to submit and track

FOIA requests and appeals; access requests and responsive records online and obtain the status of requests filed with the EPA and partner agencies. Social security numbers and other types of personally identifiable information may be provided in requests submitted by the public or may appear in responsive documents. With the exception of a requester's name, any other personally identifiable information (*e.g.,* home addresses, email address, and other contact information) provided by a requester during the process of completing the online request form or creating an online account will not be posted to the public-facing version of the website, nor will it be searchable by the public. Personally identifiable information determined to be publicly releasable and contained in documents released to the public under FOIA (*e.g.,* the names and official contact information of government employees) will be publicly available and searchable by the public if posted by a participating agency. Individuals accessing the system are government employees and members of the public.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

FOIAonline EPA–09.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Amazon Web Service US East (Northern Virginia) and Amazon Web Service US East (Ohio).

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Tim Crawford, *crawford.tim@epa.gov,* U.S. EPA, Office of Environmental Information, MC 2822T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C 552.

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM:

To provide the public a single location to submit and track FOIA requests appeals, consultations and referrals filed with the EPA and participating agencies, to manage EPA FOIA administration activities and to collect data for annual reporting requirements to the Department of Justice.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

All persons filing FOIA requests, appeals, consultations or referrals and those whose personally identifiable information may appear in records collected for FOIA request responses.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, appeals, consultations and referrals received by the EPA and other participating agencies, and correspondence related to the request, which may include individuals' names, mailing addresses, email addresses, phone numbers, social security numbers, dates of birth, alias(es) used by the requester, alien numbers assigned to travelers crossing national borders, requesters' parents' names, FOIA tracking numbers, dates requests are submitted and received, related appeals and agency responses. Records also include EPA FOIA administrative documents and responsive records.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Records maintained by federal agencies subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

The following routine uses apply to this system because the use of the record is necessary for the efficient conduct of government operations. *General routine uses* A, E, F, G, H, K, and L apply to this system. Records may also be disclosed to:

1. Another federal agency (a) with an interest in the record in connection with a referral of a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to that agency for its views or decision on disclosure, or (b) in order to obtain advice and recommendations concerning matters on which the agency has specialized experience or particular competence that may be useful to an agency in making required determinations under the FOIA.

2. To the National Archives and Records Administration, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), to the extent necessary to fulfill its responsibilities in 5 U.S.C. 552(h), to review administrative agency policies, procedures and compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), and to facilitate OGIS' offering of mediation services to resolve disputes between persons making FOIA requests and administrative agencies.

In addition, the two routine uses below (L and M) are required by OMB M–17–12. The routine uses are related to and compatible with the original purpose for which the information was collected.

L. Disclosure to Persons or Entities in Response to an Actual or Suspected Breach of Personally Identifiable Information. To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when (1) the Agency suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records, (2) the Agency has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach there is a risk of harm to individuals, the Agency (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and (3) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with the Agency's efforts to respond to the actual or suspected breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

M. Disclosure to assist another agency in its efforts to respond to a breach. To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when the Agency determines that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in (1) responding to a actual or suspected breach or (2) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a actual or suspected breach.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

Records are stored in file folders in lockable file cabinets. Records are also stored in a secure, password protected electronic system that utilizes security hardware and software to include multiple firewalls, active intruder protection and role-based access controls. Additional safeguards vary by participating agencies.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

Requests are retrieved from the system by numerous data elements and key word searches, including name, agency, dates, subject, FOIA tracking number and other information retrievable with full-text searching capability.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

Each federal agency handles its records in accordance with its records schedule as approved by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). FOIA records are covered under NARA General Record Schedule 14—Information Services Records that includes a retention period of six years unless a participating agency's records are managed under other record schedules approved by NARA.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

Security controls used to protect personally identifiable information in FOIAonline are commensurate with those required for an information system rated moderate for confidentiality, integrity, and availability, as prescribed in the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication, 800–53, ''Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations.''

1. *Administrative Safeguards:* EPA and partner agency users follow annual security training requirements of their organization. Annually, EPA and partner agencies acknowledge and accept ''Rules of Behavior'' that describe user responsibilities and expected behavior regarding information system usage. Each agency administrator is responsible for ensuring account requests are approved before accounts are created. Each agency administrator is responsible for establishing, activating, modifying, disabling, and removing accounts for their agency and ensuring their established account management protocols are followed. Each agency administrator is responsible for monitoring agency accounts. Each agency administrator is responsible for disabling accounts when accounts are no longer required; when users are terminated or transferred; and when individual information system usage or need-to-know changes. Each agency administrator is responsible for granting access to the system based on: (i) A valid access authorization; (ii) intended system usage; and (iii) other attributes as required by the respective agency.

2. *Technical Safeguards:* All NIST 800–53 moderate baseline technical safeguards are built into the FOIAonline application and supporting infrastructure including automated account management locks and reset protocols due to inactivity or cyclical renewals. Accounts must be refreshed after 30 business days of inactivity and are disabled after one year of inactivity. Disabled accounts require reactivation by the FOIAonline Help Desk after approval by the agency's Point of Contact. System administration and technical support accounts include the ability to reinstate accounts that have been disabled. System administration and technical support users are required to follow the system's rules of behavior and confidentiality requirements defined in contract conditions renewed annually.

3. *Physical Safeguards:* The Physical Environment control is fully inherited from the Amazon Web Service (AWS) physical data center. AWS provides physical data center access only to approved employees. All employees who need data center access must first apply for access and provide a valid business justification. These requests are granted based on the principle of least privilege, where requests must specify to which layer of the data center the individual needs access and are time-bound. Requests are reviewed and approved by authorized personnel, and access is revoked after the requested time expires. Once granted admittance, individuals are restricted to areas specified in their permissions.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals seeking access to their own personal information in this system of records may be required to provide adequate identification (*e.g.,* driver's license, military identification card, employee badge or identification card) as dictated by the request receiving agency. Individuals who create accounts in the system have the ability to edit the contact information they provided when submitting a request. Additional identity verification procedures may be required as warranted. Requests must meet the requirements of EPA regulations at 40 CFR part 16.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Requests for correction or amendment must identify the record to be changed and the corrective action sought. Complete EPA Privacy Act procedures are described in EPA's Privacy Act regulations at 40 CFR part 16.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Any individual who wants to know whether this system of records contains a record about him or her, should make a written request to the Attn: Agency Privacy Officer, MC 2831T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460, or electronically to *privacy@epa.gov.*

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

[FRL–9955–30–OEI]; FR./Vol. 81, Nov. 22/Thursday November 17, 2016. P 81096.

Vaughn Noga,

Senior Agency Official for Privacy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08486 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2021–0196; FRL–10021–75]

Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee; Notice of Public Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Office of Pesticide Programs is announcing a virtual public meeting of the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC) on May 12 and 13, 2021, with participation by webcast only. There will be no in-person gathering for this meeting.

DATES: *Virtual meeting:* The virtual meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 12, 2021, from 11:00 a.m. to approximately 5:00 p.m., and Thursday, May 13, 2021, from 11:00 a.m. to approximately 5:00 p.m. To make oral comments during the virtual meeting, please email Shannon Jewell by noon on Tuesday, May 4, 2021.

ADDRESSES: *Virtual meeting:* Please visit *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-advisory-committees-and-regulatory-partners/pesticide-program-dialogue-committee-ppdc* to find a link to register for the meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shannon Jewell, Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, (7501P), Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (571) 289–9911; email address: *jewell.shannon@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you work in in agricultural settings or if you are concerned about implementation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*); the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) (21 U.S.C. 301 *et seq.*); the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) (which amends FIFRA section 33); and the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to: Agricultural workers and farmers; pesticide industry and trade associations; environmental, consumer, and farm worker groups; pesticide users and growers; animal rights groups; pest consultants; state, local, and tribal

governments; academia; public health organizations; and the public. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How can I get copies of this document and other related information?

The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2021–0196, is available online at *http://www.regulations.gov.*

Due to the public health concerns related to COVID–19, the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC) and Reading Room is closed to visitors with limited exceptions. The staff continues to provide remote customer service via email, phone, and webform. For the latest status information on EPA/DC services and docket access, visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Once the EPA/DC is reopened to the public, the docket will also be available in-person at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the EPA/DC, West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the OPP Docket is (703) 305–5805.

II. Background

The PPDC is a federal advisory committee chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), Public Law 92–463. EPA established the PPDC in September 1995 to provide advice and recommendations to the EPA Administrator on issues associated with pesticide regulatory development and reform initiatives, evolving public policy and program implementation issues, and policy issues associated with evaluating and reducing risks from use of pesticides. The following sectors are represented on the current PPDC: Environmental/public interest and animal rights groups; farm worker organizations; pesticide industry and trade associations; pesticide user, grower, and commodity groups; federal and state/local/tribal governments; the general public; academia; and public health organizations.

III. How do I participate in the virtual public meeting?

A. *Virtual meeting.* The virtual meeting will be conducted via webcast. Please visit *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-advisory-committees-and-regulatory-partners/pesticide-program-dialogue-committee-ppdc* to find a link to register for the meeting.

B. *Oral comments.* Requests to make brief oral comments to the PPDC during the virtual meeting should be submitted to the DFO listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** on or before noon on the date set in the **DATES** section.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. Appendix 2 *et seq.* and 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: April 8, 2021.

Edward Messina,

Acting Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08461 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER–FRL–9056–2]

Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information 202–564–5632 or *https://www.epa.gov/nepa.*

Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)

Filed April 12, 2021 10 a.m. EST

Through April 19, 2021 10 a.m. EST

Pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

Notice: Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act requires that EPA make public its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies. EPA's comment letters on EISs are available at: *https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-public/action/eis/search.*

EIS No. 20210041, Draft Supplement, CHSRA, CA, California High-Speed Rail San Jose to Merced Project Section Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report/Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Comment Period Ends: 06/07/2021, Contact: Scott Rothenberg 916–403–6936.

EIS No. 20210042, Draft Supplement, FHWA, NH, Newington-Dover, General Sullivan Bridge Spaulding Turnpike Improvements Project, Comment Period Ends: 06/07/2021, Contact: Jamie Sikora 603–410–4870.

Amended Notice

EIS No. 20210025, Draft, USACE, LA, Proposed Mid-Barataria Sediment Diversion Project in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, Comment Period Ends: 06/03/2021, Contact: Brad Laborde 504–862–2225. Revision to FR Notice Published 03/05/2021; Extending the Comment Period from 05/04/2021 to 06/03/2021.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Cindy S. Barger,

Director, NEPA Compliance Division, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 2021–08491 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA R9–2021–01; FRL–10022–29–Region 9]

Notice of Proposed Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent for Cost Recovery of Past Response Costs at the Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. Building 915 Superfund Site, Sunnyvale, California

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of proposed settlement; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (''CERCLA''), notice is hereby given that the Environmental Protection Agency (''EPA''), has entered into a proposed settlement, embodied in an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent for Cost Recovery (''Settlement Agreement''), with Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (''AMD''). Under the Settlement Agreement, AMD agrees to pay some of EPA's past response costs at the AMD Building 915 Superfund Site (''AMD 915 Site'') in Sunnyvale, California.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: The proposed settlement agreement is available for public inspection at *https://semspub.epa.gov/work/09/100023247.pdf.* Comments on the Settlement Agreement should be submitted in writing to Rebekah Reynolds at *reynolds.rebekah@epa.gov.* Comments should reference the AMD Building 915 Superfund Site and the EPA Docket Number for the Settlement Agreement, EPA R9–2021–01. If for any reason you are not able to submit a comment by email, please contact Ms. Reynolds at (415) 972–3916 to make alternative arrangements for submitting your comment. EPA will post its response to any comments at *https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0902708,* EPA's website for the AMD 915 Site.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebekah Reynolds, Assistant Regional Counsel (ORC–3), Office of Regional Counsel, U.S. EPA Region IX, 75

Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; Email: *reynolds.rebekah@epa.gov*; Phone (415) 972–3916.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice of this proposed administrative settlement is made in accordance with Section 122(i) of CERCLA. The Settlement Agreement concerns past response costs incurred by EPA to perform oversight at the AMD 915 Site from September 30, 2017 to December 31, 2019. Under the Settlement Agreement, AMD agrees to pay EPA $69,711.43 out of $90,116.11 in past response costs, representing a compromise of $20,404.68. The settlement will compensate EPA for the portion of its past response costs related to oversight of vapor intrusion risks at the AMD 915 Site. The Settlement Agreement includes a covenant not to sue AMD for past response costs pursuant to Section 107(a) of CERCLA. EPA will consider all comments received on the Settlement Agreement in accordance with the **DATES** and **ADDRESSES** sections of this Notice and may modify or withdraw its consent to the Settlement Agreement if comments received disclose facts or considerations that indicate that the settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate.

Dated: April 16, 2021.

Enrique Manzanilla,

Director, Superfund Division, EPA Region 9.

[FR Doc. 2021–08431 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0750; FRL–10022–64]

Pesticide Registration Review; Proposed Interim Decisions for Several Pesticides; Notice of Availability

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of EPA's proposed interim registration review decisions and opens a 60-day public comment period on the proposed interim decisions for the following pesticides: amicarbazone, aminopyralid; azadirachtin, neem oil, and extract of neem oil; benzoic acid; endothall and salts; fluoxastrobin; ipconazole; L-lactic acid; metconazole; prometon; pronamide; propargite; prothioconazole; pyrasulfotole; and spiromesifen. In addition, the preliminary work plan for L-lactic acid is also being published for public comment at this time.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by the docket identification (ID) number for the specific pesticide of interest provided in the Table in Unit IV, by one of the following methods.

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.
- *Mail:* OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html.*

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For pesticide specific information, contact: The Chemical Review Manager for the pesticide of interest identified in the Table in Unit IV.

For general information on the registration review program, contact: Melanie Biscoe, Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division (7508P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 305–7106; email address: *biscoe.melanie@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

This action is directed to the public in general and may be of interest to a wide range of stakeholders including environmental, human health, farm worker, and agricultural advocates; the chemical industry; pesticide users; and members of the public interested in the sale, distribution, or use of pesticides. Since others also may be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the Chemical Review Manager for the pesticide of interest identified in the Table in Unit IV.

B. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting CBI.* Do not submit this information to EPA through regulations.gov or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information on a disk or CD–ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD–ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD–ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When preparing and submitting your comments, see the commenting tips at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets/comments.html.*

3. *Environmental justice.* EPA seeks to achieve environmental justice, the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of any group, including minority and/or low-income populations, in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. To help address potential environmental justice issues, the Agency seeks information on any groups or segments of the population who, as a result of their location, cultural practices, or other factors, may have atypical or disproportionately high and adverse human health impacts or environmental effects from exposure to the pesticides discussed in this document, compared to the general population.

II. Background

Registration review is EPA's periodic review of pesticide registrations to ensure that each pesticide continues to satisfy the statutory standard for registration, that is, the pesticide can perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on human health or the environment. As part of the registration review process, the Agency has completed proposed interim decisions for all pesticides listed in the Table in Unit IV. Through this program, EPA is ensuring that each pesticide's registration is based on current scientific and other knowledge, including its effects on human health and the environment.

III. Authority

EPA is conducting its registration review of the chemicals listed in the Table in Unit IV pursuant to section 3(g) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Procedural Regulations for Registration Review at 40 CFR part 155, subpart C.

Section 3(g) of FIFRA provides, among other things, that the registrations of pesticides are to be reviewed every 15 years. Under FIFRA, a pesticide product may be registered or remain registered only if it meets the statutory standard for registration given in FIFRA section 3(c)(5) (7 U.S.C. 136a(c)(5)). When used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice, the pesticide product must perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on the environment; that is, without any unreasonable risk to man or the environment, or a human dietary risk from residues that result from the use of a pesticide in or on food.

IV. What action is the Agency taking?

Pursuant to 40 CFR 155.58, this notice announces the availability of EPA's proposed interim registration review decisions for the pesticides shown in Table 1 and opens a 60-day public comment period on the proposed interim registration review decisions. In addition, the preliminary work plan for L-lactic acid is also being published for comment at this time.

TABLE 1—PROPOSED INTERIM DECISIONS

Registration review case name and No.	Docket ID No.	Chemical review manager and contact information
Amicarbazone, Case Number 7262	EPA–HQ–OPP–2015–0400	Samantha Thomas, *thomas.samantha@epa.gov*, (703) 347–0514.
Aminopyralid, Case Number 7267	EPA–HQ–OPP–2013–0749	Veronica Dutch, *dutch.veronica@epa.gov*, (703) 308–8585.
Azadirachtin, neem oil, and extract of neem oil, Case Number 6021.	EPA–HQ–OPP–2008–0632	Joseph Mabon, *mabon.joseph@epa.gov*, (703) 347–0177.
Benzoic acid, Case Number 5107	EPA–HQ–OPP–2010–0692	Jessica Bailey, *bailey.jessica@epa.gov*, (703) 347–0148.
Endothall, and Salts, Case Number 2245	EPA–HQ–OPP–2015–0591	Robert Little, *little.robert@epa.gov*, (703) 347–8156.
Fluoxastrobin, Case Number 7044	EPA–HQ–OPP–2015–0295	Rachel Fletcher, *fletcher.rachel@epa.gov*, (703) 347–0512.
Ipconazole, Case Number 7041	EPA–HQ–OPP–2015–0590	Alex Hazlehurst, *hazlehurst.alexander@epa.gov*, (703) 347–0221.
L-lactic acid (PID/PWP), Case Number 6062	EPA–HQ–OPP–2020–0552	Kendall Ziner, *ziner.kendall@epa.gov*, (703) 347–8829.
Metconazole, Case Number 7049	EPA–HQ–OPP–2015–0013	Jordan Page, *page.jordan@epa.gov*, (703) 347–0467.
Prometon, Case Number 2545	EPA–HQ–OPP–2013–0068	Carolyn Smith, *smith.carolyn@epa.gov*, (703) 347–8325.
Pronamide (Propyzamide), Case Number 0082	EPA–HQ–OPP–2009–0326	DeMariah Koger, *koger.demariah@epa.gov*, (703) 347–0425.
Propargite, Case Number 0243	EPA–HQ–OPP–2014–0131	Jaclyn Pyne, *pyne.jaclyn@epa.gov*, (703) 347–0445.
Prothioconazole, Case Number 7054	EPA–HQ–OPP–2015–0474	Rachel Eberius, *eberius.rachel@epa.gov*, (703) 347–0492.
Pyrasulfotole, Case Number 7272	EPA–HQ–OPP–2016–0391	James Douglass, *douglass.james@epa.gov*, (703) 347–8630.
Spiromesifen, Case Number 7442	EPA–HQ–OPP–2014–0263	Veronica Dutch, *dutch.veronica@epa.gov*, (703) 308–8585.

The registration review docket for a pesticide includes earlier documents related to the registration review case. For example, the review opened with a Preliminary Work Plan, for public comment. A Final Work Plan was placed in the docket following public comment on the Preliminary Work Plan.

The documents in the dockets describe EPA's rationales for conducting additional risk assessments for the registration review of the pesticides included in the tables in Unit IV, as well as the Agency's subsequent risk findings and consideration of possible risk mitigation measures. These proposed interim registration review decisions are supported by the rationales included in those documents. Following public comment, the Agency will issue interim or final registration review decisions for the pesticides listed in Table 1 in Unit IV.

The registration review final rule at 40 CFR 155.58(a) provides for a minimum 60-day public comment period on all proposed interim registration review decisions. This comment period is intended to provide an opportunity for public input and a mechanism for initiating any necessary amendments to the proposed interim decision. All comments should be submitted using the methods in **ADDRESSES** and must be received by EPA on or before the closing date. These comments will become part of the docket for the pesticides included in the Tables in Unit IV. Comments received after the close of the comment period will be marked ''late.'' EPA is not required to consider these late comments.

The Agency will carefully consider all comments received by the closing date and may provide a ''Response to Comments Memorandum'' in the docket. The interim registration review decision will explain the effect that any comments had on the interim decision and provide the Agency's response to significant comments.

Background on the registration review program is provided at: *http://www.epa.gov/pesticide-reevaluation.*

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: April 15, 2021.

Mary Reaves,

Director, Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08527 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Information Request on U.S. and Foreign Content in Transformational Exports

AGENCY: Export-Import Bank of the United States.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: To assist the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM) in the implementation of its historic seven-year reauthorization and directive to establish a new ''Program on China and Transformational Exports'' (''directive''), EXIM seeks information on the level of U.S. and foreign content in U.S. exports

in the identified transformational export areas.

DATES: Comments are due on May 14, 2021

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may submit comments on this transaction electronically on *www.regulations.gov.* To submit a comment, enter ''Information Request on U.S. and Foreign Content in Transformational Exports'' under the heading ''Enter Keyword or ID'' and select Search. Follow the instructions provided at the Submit a Comment screen. Please include your name, company name (if any) and ''Information Request on U.S. and Foreign Content in Transformational Exports'' on any attached document. Comments can also be sent by email or mail to Scott Condren, *Scott.Condren@exim.gov,* Export-Import Bank of the United States, 811 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20571.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information, please contact Scott Condren, *Scott.Condren@exim.gov,* 202–565–4277.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 17th, 2020, the Board of Directors of EXIM approved new content principles for ten congressionally defined transformational areas as part of the Program on China and Transformation Exports (PCTE). Under the new principles, full EXIM support is available for eligible transformational export transactions having a U.S content level of 51% or more, down from the previous level of 85% for medium and long-term transactions. The principles also allows EXIM to consider full support for transactions with less than 51% U.S. content if certain pre-requisites are met, including the exporter providing an acceptable actionable written plan to increase U.S. based jobs in the next 3–5 years and at least one of seven factors being applicable to the transaction. Finally, the Board also made Chinese content presumptively ineligible for transactions financed under the transformational exports content policy, as well as providing for incentives to maximize U.S. content.

A narrow implementation of the transformational export area principles would limit EXIM's support of foreign content to what is currently called ''eligible foreign content,'' or foreign content that is included in a U.S. export contract and shipped from the United States. Furthermore, for financings covered by the new principles, all Chinese content would be considered ''ineligible foreign content,'' meaning the dollar value would be subtracted from the value of the U.S. export contract that EXIM is financing.

A more expansive implementation would allow for EXIM to support goods in a U.S. exporter's contract (including those supplied by foreign subsidiaries and sub-suppliers) that ship directly from a third country to a foreign buyer. While supporting such shipments raises the question about the feasibility of applying EXIM's current U.S. flag shipping policy to such exports, first and foremost, EXIM wants to ensure that any expansion of the types of foreign content supported results in more U.S. jobs, as supporting U.S. jobs remains the core purpose of EXIM.

Current guidance is the new principles allow up to 49% of eligible foreign content in transformational exports transactions, based on the percentage of U.S. content in shipments from the United States. Transactions with more than 49% eligible foreign content may be eligible if the previously mentioned pre-requisites are met.

For reference, EXIM currently uses the following terms and definitions for transformational exports:

U.S. content: U.S. content includes U.S. labor, material costs, direct overhead, profit, mark-up, indirect overheard and costs (R&D, sales and marketing, etc.), and all other costs incurred in the United States. The U.S. content in an export is therefore generally found by subtracting the cost of foreign inputs from the U.S. export's price, rather than identifying and quantifying the amount of each U.S. input.

Eligible foreign content: foreign content in the export contract that is incorporated in the U.S. exports and/or ships from the United States.

Ineligible foreign content: foreign content in an export contract that does not ship from the United States. For purposes of the content policy applicable to transformational exports, it also includes Chinese content shipped from either the United States or elsewhere.

For example, a U.S. electric vehicle (included in the energy efficiency transformational areas) is manufactured in the United States, but the vehicle's tires are manufactured in Mexico. U.S. content in the vehicle would be sales price of the vehicle minus the cost of the tires. The tires installed in the United States would be eligible foreign content and included in EXIM's financing as long as they were no more than 49% of the value of the car. If the foreign buyer also bought spare tires, which shipped directly from Mexico to the foreign buyer, such spares would be considered ineligible foreign content, and thus not receive EXIM financing. If such tires were shipped by U.S. exporter from the U.S., however, they would be considered eligible foreign content.

This notice requests comments and information from the public regarding how EXIM can continue implementing this program in a way that supports EXIM's charter and American job creation. Specifically, EXIM welcomes feedback that assists EXIM in:

- Estimating the average annual value of U.S. exports in each of the ten transformational areas that could potentially need EXIM support over the next 5 years.
- Estimating the average/typical percent of U.S. content in the supply chain of each of the ten areas, with (if less than 85% percent U.S. content) commentary as to why.
- Estimating the average/typical percent of foreign content in each area for which it is infeasible to bring it through the U.S. prior to shipping to the final buyer, with (if more than 0% foreign content) commentary as to why.
- Estimating the average/typical percent of foreign content for each area that is from China, with (if more than 0% Chinese content) commentary on the relative ease/difficulty to source that content from a non-Chinese entity.
- Evaluating the availability, typical timing and cost implications of requiring U.S. shipping for foreign-port-of-origin shipments from a third country to the buyer/borrower via ocean transport.
- Evaluating the typical timing and cost implications of prohibiting Chinese shipping for any foreign-port-of-origin shipments from a third country to the buyer/borrower.

Written Comments

EXIM is interested in comments and information related to the ability of EXIM's new content policy to be successful in supporting exporters competing with the People's Republic of China. The congressionally defined transformational export areas are:

- Artificial intelligence.
- Biotechnology.
- Biomedical sciences.
- Wireless communications equipment (including 5G or subsequent wireless technologies).
- Quantum computing.
- Renewable energy, energy efficiency, and energy storage.
- Semiconductor and semiconductor machinery manufacturing.
- Emerging financial technologies (including technologies that facilitate financial inclusion through increased access to capital and financial services; data security and privacy; payments, the transfer of funds, and associated

messaging services; and efforts to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism).

- Water treatment and sanitation (including technologies and infrastructure to reduce contaminants and improve water quality).
- High-performance computing;
- Associated services necessary for use of any of the foregoing exports.

EXIM requests respondents to be explicit as to which transformational area they are addressing. Exporters should identify whether they are an exporter of a transformational technology, or if company exports products or services used by a transformational area, as well as specifying the relevant transformational area. Please indicate, where applicable, whether your response applies to foreign content shipped from the U.S., U.S. content shipped from a foreign port, and/or foreign content shipped from a foreign port. EXIM would appreciate commentary on:

1. Average U.S. exports over the last five years and expected U.S. export values over the next five years.

a. To the extent export sales have been falling or expected to fall, please explain why.

2. A description of the current supply chain in your industry/company, including:

a. The percent of foreign content included in your exports/export contracts.

b. of the foreign content, the percent from the People's Republic of China in your exports/export contracts.

3. The importance, if any, in supporting foreign content shipped directly from other countries to foreign buyers.

4. Why such foreign content is unable to be sourced from the United States or to be incorporated into products in the United States.

5. The timing and cost implications of requiring U.S. shipping for shipments from foreign ports directly to the buyer.

6. The feasibility of an EXIM prohibition on covering content from the People's Republic of China.

a. including the impact of prohibiting use of shipping from the People's Republic of China.

EXIM encourages respondents, when addressing the points above, to identify which point they are responding to by using the same numbers and heading as set forth above. For example, a respondent submitting comments responsive to (2), ''Description of current supply chain in your industry/company'', would use that same text as a heading followed by the respondent's specific comments responding to it. This formatting will assist EXIM in more easily reviewing and summarizing the comments received in response to these specific points of inquiry.

Scott Condren,

Sr. Policy Analyst, Office of Policy Analysis and International Relations.

[FR Doc. 2021–08418 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6690–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–0876; FRS 21834]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collections. Comments are requested concerning: Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and ways to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees. The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid OMB control number.

DATES: Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before June 22, 2021. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–0876.

Title: Sections 54.703, USAC Board of Directors Nomination Process and Sections 54.719 through 54.725, Review of the Administrator's Decision.

Form Number(s): N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities and Not-for-profit institutions, and State, Local or Tribal Governments.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 557 respondents; 557 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 20–32 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Voluntary. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in 47 U.S.C. 151–154, 201–205, 218–220, 254, 303(r), 403 and 405.

Total Annual Burden: 17,680 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No cost.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: No Impact(s).

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: The Commission is not requesting that respondents submit confidential information to the FCC. However, respondents may request confidential treatment of their information under 47 CFR 0.459 of the Commission's rules.

Needs and Uses: The information in this collection is used by the Commission to select Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) Board of Directors and to ensure that requests for review are filed properly to the Commission.

Section 54.703 states that industry and non-industry groups may submit to the Commission for approval nominations for individuals to be appointed to the USAC Board of Directors.

Sections 54.719 through 54.725 describes the procedures for Commission review of USAC decisions including the general filing requirements pursuant to which parties may file requests for review.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–08423 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–0922; FRS 22322]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collections. Comments are requested concerning: Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and ways to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees. The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid OMB control number.

DATES: Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before June 22, 2021. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–0922.

Title: Mid-Term Self-Identification.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities, Not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 13,183 respondents, 13,183 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 1.2 minutes (0.02 hours).

Frequency of Response: Annual reporting requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority which covers this information collection is contained in Section 154(i) and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Total Annual Burden: 264 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No Cost.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: On February 15, 2019, the Commission released a Report and Order (''Order''), MB Docket No. 18–23, FCC 19–10; *In the Matter of Elimination of Obligation to File Broadcast Mid-Term Report (Form 397) Under Section 73.2080(f)(2).* The Order eliminated the provision of Section 73.2080(f)(2) which requires stations to file Form 397 and replaced it with a technological approach designed to be more efficient and less burdensome to licensees. When uploading future EEO public file reports to the Commission's Online Public Inspection File (OPIF), broadcast radio and Satellite Digital Audio Radio Services (SDARS) [1] licensees will be prompted to answer ''Yes'' or ''No'' to indicate whether they have eleven or more full-time employees, which is the threshold number of employees triggering a mid-term review for radio and SDARS employment units. All television stations uploading an EEO public file report to the OPIF are necessarily subject to a mid-term review because the requisite staff size for both obligations is five full-time employees for television employment units. Thus, the very act of posting the report to the OPIF will be sufficient to identify television stations subject to a mid-term review.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–08533 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

[1] Satellite radio (also referred to as ''Satellite Digital Audio Radio Services'' or ''SDARS'') licensees are required to comply with the Commission's EEO broadcast rules and policies. They must engage in the same recruitment, outreach, public file, website posting, record-keeping, reporting, and self-assessment obligations required of broadcast licensees, and are subject to the same EEO policies. *See Applications for Consent to the Transfer of Control of Licenses, XM Satellite Radio Holdings Inc., Transferor, to Sirius Satellite Radio Inc., Transferee,* 23 FCC Rcd 12348, 12426, ¶ 174, and note 551 (2008) (''*XM-Sirius Merger Order*''). *See also Establishment of Rules and Policies for the Digital Audio Radio Satellite Service in the 2310–2360 MHz Frequency Band,* 12 FCC Rcd 5754, 5791–92, ¶¶ 91–92 (1997) (''*SDARS Order*''), FCC 97–70.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FRS 20906]

Radio Broadcasting Services; AM or FM Proposals To Change the Community of License

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

DATES: The agency must receive comments on or before June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rolanda F. Smith, 202–418–2054.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following applicants filed AM or FM proposals to change the community of license: AKAL MEDIA KKDZ, INC., KKDZ(AM), Fac. ID No. 12112, From SEATTLE, WA, To KENT, WA, File No. BP–20210315AAH; L.M. COMMUNICATIONS, INC., WGKS(FM), Fac. ID No. 36140, From PARIS, KY, To STAMPING GROUND, KY, File No. 0000136127; STONECOM COOKEVILLE, LLC, WLIV–FM, Fac. ID No. 57190, From MONTEREY, TN, To Algood, TN, File No. 0000138108; CLARITY COMMUNICATIONS, INC., WLXO(FM), Fac. ID No. 59387, From STAMPING GROUND, KY, To PARIS, KY, File No. 0000136119; and FAMILY LIFE MINISTRIES INC, WMTT–FM, Fac. ID No. 10688, From HORSEHEADS, NY To ENFIELD, NY, File No. 0000143176. The full text of these applications is available electronically via the Media Bureau's Consolidated Data Base System, *https://licensing.fcc.gov/prod/cdbs/pubacc/prod/app_sear.htm* or Licensing and Management System (LMS), *https://apps2int.fcc.gov/dataentry/public/tv/publicAppSearch.html.*

Federal Communications Commission.

Nazifa Sawez,

Assistant Chief, Audio Division, Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2021–08534 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Temporary Suspension of In-Person Hearings

AGENCY: Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (the ''Commission'') is suspending all in-person hearings, settlement judge conferences, and mediations until August 31, 2021.

DATES: Applicable: April 20, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sarah Stewart, Deputy General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, at (202) 434–9935.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In view of the risks presented by the novel coronavirus COVID–19, the Commission's Office of the Chief Administrative Law Judge (''OCALJ'') is, effective April 20, 2021, suspending all in-person hearings, settlement judge conferences, and mediations until August 31, 2021.

At the discretion of the presiding administrative law judge and in coordination with the parties, hearings may proceed by videoconference or by telephone. Similarly, settlement judge conferences and mediations may be held by videoconference or by telephone. If the parties agree that an evidentiary hearing is not needed, cases may also be presented for a decision on the record.

The parties will be notified if the hearing needs to be rescheduled. OCALJ will reassess the risks presented by in-person hearings prior to August 31, 2021, and issue a subsequent order informing the public as to whether the suspension of in-person hearings will continue.

The presiding administrative law judge may be contacted with questions regarding this notice.

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 823.

Dated: April 20, 2021.

Sarah L. Stewart,

Deputy General Counsel, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

[FR Doc. 2021–08489 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6735–01–P

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Sending Case Issuances Through Electronic Mail

AGENCY: Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On a temporary basis, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission will be sending most issuances through electronic mail and will not be monitoring incoming physical mail or facsimile transmissions.

DATES: Applicable: April 20, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sarah Stewart, Deputy General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, at (202) 434–9935; *sstewart@fmshrc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Until August 31, 2021, most case issuances of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (FMSHRC), including inter alia notices, decisions, and orders, will be sent only through electronic mail. Further, FMSHRC will not be monitoring incoming physical mail or facsimile described in 29 CFR 2700.5(c)(2). If possible, all filings should be e-filed as described in 29 CFR 2700.5(c)(1).

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 823.

Dated: April 20, 2021.

Sarah L. Stewart,

Deputy General Counsel, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

[FR Doc. 2021–08488 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6735–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (Act) (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the applications are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm.* Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in paragraph 7 of the Act.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than May 10, 2021.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Porcia Block, Vice President) 1 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001:

1. *Michael Quintana, Las Vegas, New Mexico;* to acquire voting shares of FNB Financial Corporation, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Community 1st Bank Las Vegas, both of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

2. *The John B. and Lois J. Eberly Real Estate Trust, John B. Eberly and Lois J. Eberly, as co-trustees, all of Stanton, Nebraska;* to retain voting shares of Eberly Investment Co., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of the Stanton State Bank, both of Stanton, Nebraska. Additionally, the John B. and Lois J. Eberly Real Estate Trust, Lois J. Eberly and Louise G. Eberly, to retain voting shares of Eberly Investment Co. as members of the Eberly Family Group, a group acting in concert, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of the Stanton State Bank.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Colette A. Fried, Assistant Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690–1414:

1. *The Lenore Madden Family Trust, the Lenore Madden Marital Trust, the John R. Madden Revocable Trust, and John R. Madden, individually, and as trustee of the aforementioned trusts, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Grace H. Hayes, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Lenore M. Hayes, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Molly M. Hayes, and Mary Hayes, individually, and as trustee of the aforementioned trusts, all of LaGrange, Illinois; the Edward J. Madden Declaration of Trust, Chicago, Illinois, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Minor Child 1, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Minor Child 2, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Minor Child 3, and the John R. Madden Trust fbo Minor Child 4, all of LaGrange, Illinois; Edward J. Madden, as trustee of the aforementioned trusts, Evanston, Illinois; the Lenore M. McCarter Trust, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Edward*

McCarter, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Anne L. McCarter, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Francis M. McCarter, and Lenore M. McCarter, as trustee of the aforementioned trusts, all of LaGrange, Illinois; the John R. Madden Trust fbo John Rodgers Madden, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Kevin J. Madden, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Clare E. Madden, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Nora C. Madden, and John J. Madden, individually, and as trustee of the aforementioned trusts, all of LaGrange, Illinois; Catherine J. Madden, the Martin P. Madden Trust, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Joseph Madden, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Elizabeth Madden, the John R. Madden Trust fbo Minor Child 5, and Martin P. Madden, as trustee of the aforementioned trusts, all of LaGrange, Illinois; to join the Madden Family Control Group, a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of F.N.B.C. of LaGrange, Inc., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of FNBC Bank and Trust, both of LaGrange, Illinois.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 20, 2021.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Deputy Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2021–08543 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm.* Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20551–0001, not later than May 24, 2021.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Karen Smith, Director, Applications) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201–2272:

1. *BAT Investments, Inc., Austin, Texas;* to become a bank holding company by acquiring Capital Bank of Texas, Carrizo Springs, Texas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 20, 2021.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Deputy Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2021–08530 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000–0142; Docket No. 2021–0053; Sequence No. 4]

Submission for OMB Review; Past Performance Information

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat Division has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve a revision and renewal of a previously approved information collection requirement regarding past performance information.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 24, 2021

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this 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.

Additionally, submit a copy to GSA through *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the instructions on the site. This website provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field or attach a file for lengthier comments.

Instructions: All items submitted must cite OMB Control No. 9000–0142, Past Performance Information. Comments received generally will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check *www.regulations.gov,* approximately two-to-three days after submission to verify posting. If there are difficulties submitting comments, contact the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division at 202–501–4755 or *GSARegSec@gsa.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Zenaida Delgado, Procurement Analyst, at telephone 202–969–7207, or *zenaida.delgado@gsa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. OMB Control Number, Title, and Any Associated Form(s)

9000–0142, Past Performance Information.

B. Need and Uses

This clearance covers the information that offerors and contractors must submit to comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requirements: Preaward. For responses during source selection.

- *FAR 15.305(a)(2)(ii).* This section requires solicitations describe the approach for evaluating past performance, including evaluating offerors with no relevant performance history, and providing offerors an opportunity to identify past or current contracts (including Federal, State, and local government and private) for efforts similar to the Government requirement. Solicitations also must authorize offerors to provide information on problems encountered on their identified contracts and the offeror corrective actions. Per FAR 15.304(c)(3), past performance must be evaluated in all source selections for negotiated competitive acquisitions expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold (SAT) unless the contracting officer documents the reason past performance is not an appropriate evaluation factor for the acquisition.
- *FAR 52.212–1, Instructions to Offerors—Commercial Items.* This provision requires offerors, per paragraph (b)(10), to submit past performance information, when included as an evaluation factor, to include recent and relevant contracts for

the same or similar items and other references (including contract numbers, points of contact with telephone numbers and other relevant information).

Postaward. For responses in the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS).

• *FAR 42.1503(d).* Requires contractors be afforded up to 14 calendar days from the notification date that a past performance evaluation has been entered into CPARS to submit comments, rebutting statements, or additional information. Past performance information is relevant information regarding a contractor's actions under previously awarded contracts or orders, for future source selection purposes. Source selection officials may obtain past performance information from a variety of sources.

The contracting officer will use the information to support future source selection decisions.

C. Annual Burden

Respondents: 65,373.
Total Annual Responses: 83,262.
Total Burden Hours: 166,524.

D. Public Comment

A 60-day notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 86 FR 8913, on February 10, 2021. One respondent submitted comments; however, they did not change the estimate of the burden.

Comment: The commenter expressed there is a need for a revision to the practices of acquiring, analyzing, and utilizing past performance information for source selection in federal acquisitions. The commenter noted that ''there have emerged in recent years a number of issues that result in a misleading, incomplete, deceptive, or distorted assessment of an Offeror's Past Performance that is not allowing fair competition for contracts which evaluate this factor.'' The commenter suggested changes on a few areas by using examples.

Response: Some of the suggestions made by the commenter may require consideration via the rulemaking process, and other suggestions refer to practices by particular agencies. These suggestions are outside the scope of this information collection renewal. The commenter did not express an opinion on whether the collections of information are needed; whether the estimated number of burden hours is accurate; or ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information. Therefore, the estimate of the burden was not changed.

Obtaining Copies: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division by calling 202–501–4755 or emailing *GSARegSec@gsa.gov.* Please cite OMB Control No. 9000–0142, Past Performance Information.

Janet Fry,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08409 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health (ABRWH), Subcommittee on Dose Reconstruction Review (SDRR), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

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

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the CDC announces the following meeting for the Subcommittee for Dose Reconstruction Reviews (SDRR) of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health (ABRWH). This meeting is open to the public, but without a public comment period. The public is welcome to submit written comments in advance of the meeting, to the contact person below. Written comments received in advance of the meeting will be included in the official record of the meeting. The public is also welcomed to listen to the meeting by joining the audio conference (information below). The audio conference line has 150 ports for callers.

DATES: The meeting will be held on June 16, 2021, from 10:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., EDT. Written comments must be received on or before June 9, 2021.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by mail to: Sherri Diana, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 1090 Tusculum Avenue, MS C–34, Cincinnati, Ohio 45226.

Meeting Information: Audio Conference Call via FTS Conferencing. The USA toll-free dial-in number is 1–866–659–0537; the pass code is 9933701.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rashaun Roberts, Ph.D., Designated Federal Officer, NIOSH, CDC, 1090 Tusculum Avenue, Mailstop C–24, Cincinnati, Ohio 45226, Telephone: (513) 533–6800, Toll Free 1(800)CDC–INFO, Email: *ocas@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The Advisory Board was established under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 to advise the President on a variety of policy and technical functions required to implement and effectively manage the new compensation program. Key functions of the Advisory Board include providing advice on the development of probability of causation guidelines that have been promulgated by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as a final rule; advice on methods of dose reconstruction, which have also been promulgated by HHS as a final rule; advice on the scientific validity and quality of dose estimation and reconstruction efforts being performed for purposes of the compensation program; and advice on petitions to add classes of workers to the Special Exposure Cohort (SEC). In December 2000, the President delegated responsibility for funding, staffing, and operating the Advisory Board to HHS, which subsequently delegated this authority to CDC. NIOSH implements this responsibility for CDC.

The Advisory Board's charter was issued on August 3, 2001, renewed at appropriate intervals, rechartered on March 22, 2020, and will terminate on March 22, 2022.

Purpose: The Advisory Board is charged with (a) providing advice to the Secretary, HHS, on the development of guidelines under Executive Order 13179; (b) providing advice to the Secretary, HHS, on the scientific validity and quality of dose reconstruction efforts performed for this program; and (c) upon request by the Secretary, HHS, advise the Secretary on whether there is a class of employees at any Department of Energy facility who were exposed to radiation but for whom it is not feasible to estimate their radiation dose, and on whether there is reasonable likelihood that such radiation doses may have endangered the health of members of this class. SDRR was established to aid the Advisory Board in carrying out its duty to advise the Secretary, HHS, on dose reconstruction.

Matters To Be Considered: The agenda will include discussions on the following dose reconstruction program quality management and assurance activities: Dose reconstruction cases

under review from Set 29, possibly including cases involving: Albuquerque Operations Office, Area IV of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory-East, Argonne National Laboratory-West, Battelle Laboratories-King Avenue, Clarksville Modification Center, Feed Materials Production Center (FMPC), Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, General Atomics, Hanford, Idaho National Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Mound Plant, Nevada Test Site, Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant (K–25), Oak Ridge Institute for Science Education, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (X–10), Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Pantex Plant, Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Rocky Flats Plant, Savannah River Site, and/or Y–12 Plant. Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

The Director, Strategic Business Initiatives Unit, Office of the Chief Operating Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Kalwant Smagh,

Director, Strategic Business Initiatives Unit, Office of the Chief Operating Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2021–08428 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Mine Safety and Health Research Advisory Committee (MSHRAC)

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

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the CDC announces the following meeting for the Mine Safety and Health Research Advisory Committee (MSHRAC). This is a virtual meeting. It is open to the public, limited only by web conference lines (500 web conference lines are available).

DATES: The meeting will be held on June 21, 2021, from 10:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., EDT.

ADDRESSES: If you wish to attend the virtual meeting, please contact Ms. Berni Metzger by email at *metzger@cdc.gov* or by telephone at (412) 386–4541 at least 5 business days in advance of the meeting. She will provide you with the Zoom web conference access information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George W. Luxbacher, Designated Federal Officer, MSHRAC, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), CDC, 2400 Century Parkway NE, Atlanta, GA 30345, Telephone: (404) 498–2808; Email: *gluxbacher@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose: This committee is charged with providing advice to the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services; the Director, CDC; and the Director, NIOSH, on priorities in mine safety and health research, including grants and contracts for such research, 30 U.S.C. 812(b)(2), Section 102(b)(2).

Matters To Be Considered: The agenda will include discussions on NIOSH mining safety and health research capabilities, projects, and outcomes, including FY21 new mining projects; updates on MINER Act extramural research; and current intramural dust, diesel particulate matter (DPM) and silica research. The meeting will also include an update from the NIOSH Associate Director for Mining. Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

The Director, Strategic Business Initiatives Unit, Office of the Chief Operating Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Kalwant Smagh,

Director, Strategic Business Initiatives Unit, Office of the Chief Operating Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2021–08429 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS–10500]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; 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 (the 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 60 days for public comment on the proposed action. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding our burden estimates 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 must be received by June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: When commenting, please reference the document identifier or OMB control number. To be assured consideration, comments and recommendations must be submitted in any one of the following ways:

1. *Electronically.* You may send your comments electronically to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for ''Comment or Submission'' or ''More Search Options'' to find the information collection document(s) that are accepting comments.

2. *By regular mail.* You may mail written comments to the following address: CMS, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs, Division of Regulations Development, Attention: Document Identifier/OMB Control Number: CMS–P–0015A, Room C4–26–05, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21244–1850.

To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, you may make your request using one of following:

1. Access CMS' website address at website address at *https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/PaperworkReductionActof1995/PRA-Listing.html*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William N. Parham at (410) 786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Contents

This notice sets out a summary of the use and burden associated with the following information collections. More detailed information can be found in each collection's supporting statement and associated materials (see **ADDRESSES**).

CMS–10500 National Implementation of the Outpatient and Ambulatory Surgery Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (OAS CAHPS) Survey

Under the 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 requires federal agencies to publish a 60-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.

Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved information collection; *Title of Information Collection:* National Implementation of the Outpatient and Ambulatory Surgery Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (OAS CAHPS) Survey; *Use:* The national implementation of OAS CAHPS is designed to allow third-party, CMS-approved survey vendors to administer OAS CAHPS using mail-only, telephone-only, mixed-mode (mail with telephone follow-up), mixed-mode (web with mail follow-up), or mixed-mode (web with telephone follow-up). The information collected in the OAS CAHPS will be used for the following purposes:

- To provide a source of information from which selected measures can be publicly reported to beneficiaries to help them make informed decisions for outpatient surgery facility selection;
- To aid facilities with their internal quality improvement efforts and external benchmarking with other facilities; and
- To provide CMS with information for monitoring and public reporting purposes.

CMS established a reporting program in which ASCs and HOPDs can choose to participate in the survey and also choose whether or not to publicly report data. HOPD and ASC facilities that choose to participate contract with a CMS-approved, independent third-party survey vendor to implement the survey on their behalf and to submit the OAS CAHPS data to CMS. CMS publicly reports comparative results from OAS CAHPS after each facility has conducted data collection for 12 months. OAS CAHPS measures, enable consumers to make more informed decisions when choosing an outpatient surgery facility, aid facilities in their quality improvement efforts, and help CMS monitor the performance of outpatient surgery facilities. *Form Number:* CMS–10500 (OMB control number: 0938–1240); *Frequency:* Once; *Affected Public:* Individuals and Households, Business or other for-profits, Not-for-profit institutions and State, Local and Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 993,300; *Total Annual Responses:* 993,300; *Total Annual Hours:* 221,100 (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Memuna Ifedirah at 410–786–6849.)

Dated: April 20, 2021.

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Paperwork Reduction Staff, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08538 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS–10518]

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 *May 24, 2021.*

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, you may make your request using one of following:

1. Access CMS' website address at website address at: *https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/PaperworkReductionActof1995/PRA-Listing.html.*

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:* Extension without change of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Application for Participation in the Intravenous Immune Globulin (IVIG) Demonstration; *Use:* Traditional fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare covers some or all components of home infusion services depending on the circumstances. By special statutory provision, Medicare Part B covers intravenous immune globulin (IVIG) for persons with primary immune deficiency disease (PIDD) who wish to receive the drug at home. However, Medicare does not separately pay for any services or supplies to administer it if the person is not homebound and otherwise receiving services under a Medicare Home Health episode of care. As a result, many beneficiaries have chosen to receive the drug at their doctor's office or in an outpatient hospital setting.

The Medicare IVIG Demonstration application requests basic demographic information necessary to determine eligibility for participation in the demonstration. This information is used by CMS' implementation support contractor to determine eligibility for the demonstration and to set up a demonstration eligibility record that is used by the Medicare claims system when processing claims for demonstration services.

The application also includes some questions about how and where the beneficiary is currently receiving immunoglobulin and related services. This data is being used by the evaluation contractor to conduct its evaluation and to better understand which beneficiaries are electing to enroll in the demonstration. *Form Number:* CMS–10518 (OMB control number: 0938–1246); *Frequency:* Annually; *Affected Public:* Individuals and Households; *Number of Respondents:* 6,500; *Total Annual Responses:* 6,500; *Total Annual Hours:* 1,625. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Debra K. Gillespie at 410–786–4631.)

Dated: April 20, 2021.

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Paperwork Reduction Staff, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08515 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Privacy Act of 1974; Matching Program

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

ACTION: Notice of a new matching program.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is providing notice of a re-established matching program between CMS and each State-Based Administering Entity (AE), titled ''Determining Eligibility for Enrollment in Applicable State Health Subsidy Programs Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.''

DATES: The deadline for comments on this notice is May 24, 2021. The re-established matching program will commence not sooner than 30 days after publication of this notice, provided no comments are received that warrant a change to this notice. The matching program will be conducted for an initial term of 18 months (from approximately May 2021 to November 2022) and within three months of expiration may be renewed for one additional year if the parties make no changes to the matching program and certify that the program has been conducted in compliance with the matching agreement.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may submit written comments as follows:

1. Electronically. You may send your comments electronically to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for ''Comment or Submission'' or ''More Search Options'' to find the information collection document(s) that are accepting comments.

2. By Regular Mail. You may mail written comments to the following address: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Division of Security, Privacy Policy & Governance, Information Security & Privacy Group, Office of Information Technology, Location: N1–14–56, 7500 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21244–1850.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about the matching program, you may contact: Robert Yates, State Operations Division, State Marketplace and Insurance Programs Group, Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 7501 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814, by phone at 301–492–5151 or email to *Robert.Yates@cms.hhs.gov,* or Jenny Chen, Director, Division of State Technical Assistance, State Marketplace and Insurance Programs Group, Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 7501 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814, by phone at 301–492–5156 or email to *Jenny.Chen@cms.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552a) provides certain protections for individuals applying for and receiving federal benefits payments under federal benefit programs. The law governs the use of computer matching by federal agencies when records in a system of records (meaning, federal agency records about individuals retrieved by name or other personal identifier) are matched with records of other federal or non-federal agencies. The Privacy Act requires agencies involved in a matching program to:

1. Enter into a written agreement, which must be prepared in accordance with the Privacy Act, approved by the Data Integrity Board of each source and recipient federal agency, provided to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and made available to the public, as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(o), (u)(3)(A), and (u)(4).

2. Notify the individuals whose information will be used in the matching program that the information they provide is subject to verification through matching, as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(o)(1)(D).

3. Verify match findings before suspending, terminating, reducing, or making a final denial of an individual's benefits or payments or taking other adverse action against the individual, as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(p).

4. Report the matching program to Congress and the OMB, in advance and annually, as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(o)(2)(A)(i), (r), and (u)(3)(D).

5. Publish advance notice of the matching program in the **Federal Register** as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(12).

This matching program meets these requirements.

Barbara Demopulos,

Privacy Advisor, Division of Security, Privacy Policy and Governance, Office of Information Technology, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

Participating Agencies

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), and the AE in each state. Each party (CMS and each AE) is both a source agency, and each AE is a recipient agency, in this matching program, as explained in the Purpose(s) section below.

AEs administer insurance affordability programs, and include Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) agencies, state-based exchanges (SBEs), and basic health programs (BHPs). In states that operate a SBE, the AE would include the Medicaid/CHIP agency. Additionally, there are two states—Minnesota and New York—where the AE operates as both a SBE and BHP. In states that have elected to utilize the federally-facilitated exchange (FFE), the AE would include only the Medicaid/CHIP agency.

Authority for Conducting the Matching Program

The principal authority for conducting the matching program is 42 U.S.C. 18001, *et seq.*

Purpose(s)

The matching program will enable CMS to provide information (including information CMS receives from other federal agencies under related matching agreements) to AEs, to assist AEs in verifying applicant information as required by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (PPACA) to determine applicants' eligibility for enrollment in applicable state health subsidy programs, including exemption from the requirement to maintain minimum essential coverage (MEC) or from the individual responsibility payment. In addition, to avoid dual enrollment, information will be shared between CMS and AEs, and among AEs, for the purpose of verifying whether applicants and enrollees are currently eligible for or enrolled in a Medicaid/CHIP program. All information will be shared through a data services hub (Hub) established by CMS to support the federally-facilitated health insurance exchange (which CMS operates) and state-based exchanges.

Categories of Individuals

The individuals whose information will be used in the matching program are consumers who apply for eligibility to enroll in applicable state health subsidy programs through an exchange established under ACA and other relevant individuals (such as, applicants' household members).

Categories of Records

The categories of records that will be used in the matching program are identifying records; minimum essential coverage period records; return information (household income and family size information); citizenship status records; birth and death information; disability coverage and income information; and imprisonment status records.

The data elements CMS will receive from AEs may include:

1. Social security number (if applicable).
2. Last name.
3. First name.
4. Date of birth.

The data elements the AEs will receive from CMS may include:

1. Validation of SSN.
2. Verification of citizenship or immigration status.
3. Incarceration Status.
4. Eligibility and/or enrollment in certain types of MEC.
5. Income, based on Federal Tax Information (FTI), Title II benefits, and current income sources.
6. Quarters of Coverage.
7. Death Indicator.

System of Records

The records that CMS will disclose to AEs will be disclosed from the following system of records, as authorized by routine use 3 published in the System of Records Notices (SORN) cited below:

CMS Health Insurance Exchanges System (HIX), CMS System No. 09–70–0560, last published in full at 78 FR 63211 (Oct. 23, 2013), as amended at 83 FR 6591 (Feb. 14, 2018).

[FR Doc. 2021–08044 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–03–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Community Living

Award of a Single-Source Supplement for the National Center for Benefits Outreach and Enrollment

ACTION: Announcing the Intent to Award a Single-Source Supplement for the National Center for Benefits Outreach and Enrollment (NCBOE).

SUMMARY: The Administration for Community Living (ACL) announces the intent to award a single-source supplemental to the current cooperative agreement held by the National Council on Aging (NCOA) for the National Center for Benefits Outreach and Enrollment (NCBOE). The purpose of the NCBOE is to provide technical assistance to states, Area Agencies on Aging, Aging and Disability Resource Centers and service providers who conduct outreach and low-income benefits enrollment assistance, particularly to older individuals with greatest economic need for federal and state programs. The administrative supplement for FY 2021 will be for $3,009,007, bringing the total award for FY 2021 to $14,509,007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or comments regarding this program supplement, contact Margaret Flowers, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, Center for Integrated Programs, Office of Healthcare Information and Counseling; telephone (202) 795–7315; email *Margaret.flowers@acl.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This supplemental funding will expand the NCBOE's outreach and education efforts targeting older adults with the greatest economic need, especially people from underserved communities. The NCBOE will build on current efforts to reach and assist beneficiaries, including expanding the work of the Benefits Enrollment Centers, making enhancements to the benefits eligibility and screening tool, and expanding the capacity of the benefits call center. As part of this work, the NCBOE should consider specific strategies to reach and enroll beneficiaries in rural communities, who are under 65, with limited English proficiency, from tribal communities, from communities of color, and/or from other historically underserved and marginalized communities. In its role as the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act (MIPPA) Resource Center, the NCBOE should expand their support for the MIPPA grantees to develop technical assistance materials for the Older Americans Act Title VI Tribal grantees. Materials may include educational content on Medicare and the Indian Health Service, and training on enrollment assistance for low income beneficiaries. Additionally, the NCBOE should build on the work previously done to support the aging and disability networks (including the Area Agencies on Aging, Centers for Independent Living, and Aging and Disability

Resource Centers) in their efforts to help low income beneficiaries.

The NCBOE works to utilize cost-effective strategies to find older individuals and people with disabilities with greatest economic need and facilitate their enrollment in the individuals in the programs for which they are qualified. As part of this effort, the NCBOE should support state and federal efforts to streamline benefits eligibility systems. This should include conducting a feasibility assessment to determine best ways to streamline the application process and centralize the eligibility guidelines for key benefits, including the automation of enrollment through a rules engine. The study should explore the governance structure and technical expertise necessary to create and maintain such a process. Additionally, it should explore what a realistic scope is for the project how the current benefits screening tools could evolve to benefit from further automation of eligibility. NCBOE should collaborate with ACL and the administration in conducting the feasibility assessment to coordinate with planned and emerging efforts to streamline eligibility benefits for low income individuals.

Program Name: The National Center for Benefits Outreach and Enrollment (NCBOE).

Recipient: National Council on Aging (NCOA).

Period of Performance: The award will be issued for the current project period of September 1, 2021 through August 31, 2022.

Total Award Amount: $14,509,007 in FY 2021.

Award Type: Cooperative Agreement Supplement.

Statutory Authority: The statutory authority is contained in the 2006 Reauthorization of the Older Americans Act and the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008, as amended by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, and reauthorized by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014, Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020, and Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021.

Basis for Award: The National Council on Aging (NCOA) is currently funded to carry out the NCBOE Project for the period of September 1, 2020 through August 31, 2025. Much work has already been completed and further tasks are currently being accomplished. It would be unnecessarily time consuming and disruptive to the NCBOE project and the beneficiaries being served for the ACL to establish a new grantee at this time when critical services are presently being provided in an efficient manner.

NCOA is uniquely placed to complete the work under the NCBOE grant. Since 2001, NCOA has been the national leader in improving benefits access to vulnerable older adults. They have an unparalleled history of working with community-based organizations to develop and replicate outreach and enrollment solutions, while maintaining and enhancing technology to make it easier and more efficient to find benefits. NCOA through NCBOE accomplishes its mission by developing and sharing tools, resources, best practices, and strategies for benefits outreach and enrollment via its online clearinghouse, electronic and print publications, webinars, and training and technical assistance.

In addition, NCOA has BenefitsCheckUp which is, by far, the nation's most comprehensive and widely-used web-based service that screens older and disabled adults with limited incomes and resources and informs them about public and private benefits for which they are very likely to be eligible. Since the BenefitsCheckUp was launched in 2001, nearly 9.5 million people have discovered $39.5 billion in benefits. In addition to the focus on Low-Income Subsidy and Medicare Savings Programs, BenefitsCheckUp also includes more than 2,500 benefits programs from all 50 states and DC, including over 50,000 local offices for people to apply for benefits; and more than 1,500 application forms in every language in which they are available. NCOA is successfully meeting all programmatic goals under the current NCBOE grant.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Alison Barkoff,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Aging and Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2021–08452 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4154–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Community Living

Single-Source Supplement for the Amputee Coalition of America, Inc. for the National Limb Loss Resource Center Cooperative Agreement

ACTION: Announcing the Intent to Award a Single-Source Supplement for the Amputee Coalition of America, Inc. for the National Limb Loss Resource Center cooperative agreement.

SUMMARY: The Administration for Community Living (ACL) announces the intent to award a single-source supplement to the current cooperative agreement held by the Amputee Coalition of America, Inc. for the National Limb Loss Resource Center (NLLRC). The purpose of this project is to expand on current grant activities occurring across communities. These activities include programs that promote independence, community living, and the adoption of healthy behaviors that promote wellness and prevent and/or reduce chronic conditions associated with limb loss and increase partnerships and collaborations with ACL programs that will benefit all people living with limb loss or limb differences. The administrative supplement for FY 2021 will be for $487,857 bringing the total award for FY 2021 to $3,883,387.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or comments regarding this program supplement, contact Elizabeth Leef, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, Administration on Disabilities, Office of Disability Services Innovation: telephone (202)–475–2486 email: *Elizabeth.leef@acl.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The additional funding will not be used to begin new projects. The funding will be used to enhance and expand existing programs that can serve an increased number of veterans and people living with limb loss and limb differences by providing increased technical assistance activities; promoting health and wellness programs; addressing healthcare access issues, including maternity care; promoting the adoption of healthy behaviors with the objective of preventing and/or reducing chronic conditions associated with limb loss; increasing partnerships and collaborations with ACL programs that will benefit all people living with limb loss or limb differences; enhancing and expanding the evaluation activities currently under way; and enhancing website capacities for improved information dissemination.

Program Name: National Limb Loss Resource Center.

Recipient: The Amputee Coalition of America, Inc.

Period of Performance: The supplement award will be issued for the third year of the five-year project period of April 1, 2019, through March 29, 2024.

Total Supplement Award Amount: $487,857 in FY 2021.

Award Type: Cooperative Agreement Supplement.

Statutory Authority: This program is authorized under Section 317 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247(b–4)); Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, Public Law 113–235 (Dec. 16, 2014).

Basis for Award: The Amputee Coalition of America, Inc. is currently funded to carry out the objectives of this program, entitled The *National Limb Loss Resource Center* for the period of April 1, 2019, through March 29, 2024. Almost 2 million Americans have experienced amputations or were born with limb difference and another 28 million people in our country are at risk for amputation. The supplement will enable the grantee to carry their work even further, serving more people living with limb loss and/or limb differences and providing even more comprehensive training and technical assistance in the development of long-term supportive services. The additional funding will not be used to begin new projects or activities. The NLLRC will enhance and expand currently funded activities such as conducting national outreach for the development and dissemination of patient education materials, programs, and services; providing technical support and assistance to community based limb loss support groups; and raising awareness about the limb loss and limb differences communities.

Establishing an entirely new grant project at this time would be potentially disruptive to the current work already well under way. More importantly, the people living with limb loss and limb differences currently being served by this program could be negatively impacted by a service disruption, thus posing the risk of not being able to find the right resources that could negatively impact on health and wellbeing. If this supplement were not provided, the project would be less able to address the significant unmet needs of additional limb loss survivors. Similarly, the project would be unable to expand its current technical assistance and training efforts in NLLRC concepts and approaches, let alone reach beyond traditional providers of services to this population to train more ''mainstream'' providers of disability services.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Alison Barkoff,

Administrator and Assistant Secretary for Aging.

[FR Doc. 2021–08449 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4154–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. FDA–2020–D–0987, FDA–2020–D–1106, FDA–2020–D–1136, FDA–2020–D–1137, FDA–2020–D–1825]

Guidance Documents Related to Coronavirus Disease 2019; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is announcing the availability of FDA guidance documents related to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) public health emergency (PHE). This notice of availability (NOA) is pursuant to the process that FDA announced, in the **Federal Register** of March 25, 2020, for making available to the public COVID–19-related guidances. The guidances identified in this notice address issues related to the COVID–19 PHE and have been issued in accordance with the process announced in the March 25, 2020, notice. The guidances have been implemented without prior comment, but they remain subject to comment in accordance with the Agency's good guidance practices.

DATES: The announcement of the guidances is published in the **Federal Register** on April 23, 2021.

ADDRESSES: You may submit either electronic or written comments on Agency guidances at any time as follows:

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- *Mail/Hand delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the name of the guidance document that the comments address and the docket number for the guidance (see table 1). Received comments will be placed in the docket(s) and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500.

You may submit comments on any guidance at any time (see § 10.115(g)(5) (21 CFR 10.115(g)(5))).

Submit written requests for single copies of these guidances to the address noted in table 1. Send two self-addressed adhesive labels to assist that office in processing your requests. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for electronic access to the guidance.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephen Ripley, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER), Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 71, Rm. 7301, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 240–402–7911, Kimberly Thomas, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER), Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6220, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–2357, or Erica Takai, Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH), Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 5456, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–6353.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On January 31, 2020, as a result of confirmed cases of COVID–19, and after consultation with public health officials as necessary, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), pursuant to the authority under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d), determined that a PHE exists and has existed since January 27, 2020, nationwide.[1] On March 13, 2020, there was a Presidential declaration that the COVID–19 outbreak in the United States constitutes a national emergency, beginning March 1, 2020.[2]

In the **Federal Register** of March 25, 2020 (85 FR 16949) (the March 25, 2020, notice) (available at *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-03-25/pdf/2020-06222.pdf*), FDA announced procedures for making available FDA guidances related to the COVID–19 PHE. These procedures, which operate within FDA's established good guidance practices regulations, are intended to allow FDA to rapidly disseminate Agency recommendations and policies related to COVID–19 to industry, FDA staff, and other stakeholders. The March 25, 2020, notice stated that due to the need to act quickly and efficiently to respond to the COVID–19 PHE, FDA believes that prior public participation will not be feasible or appropriate before FDA implements COVID–19-related guidances. Therefore, FDA will issue COVID–19-related guidances for immediate implementation without prior public comment (see section 701(h)(1)(C) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 371(h)(1)(C)) and § 10.115(g)(2)). The guidances are available on FDA's web pages entitled ''COVID–19-Related Guidance Documents for Industry, FDA Staff, and Other Stakeholders'' (available at *https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-issues/covid-19-related-guidance-documents-industry-fda-staff-and-other-stakeholders*) and ''Search for FDA Guidance Documents'' (available at *https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents).*

The March 25, 2020, notice further stated that, in general, rather than publishing a separate NOA for each COVID–19-related guidance, FDA intends to publish periodically a consolidated NOA announcing the availability of certain COVID–19-related guidances that FDA issued during the relevant period, as included in table 1. This notice announces COVID–19-related guidances that are posted on FDA's website.

II. Availability of COVID–19-Related Guidance Documents

Pursuant to the process described in the March 25, 2020, notice, FDA is announcing the availability of the following COVID–19-related guidances:

TABLE 1—GUIDANCES RELATED TO THE COVID–19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

Docket No.	Center	Title of guidance	Contact information to request single copies
FDA–2020–D–1825	CBER	Investigational COVID–19 Convalescent Plasma (Updated February 2021).	Office of Communication, Outreach and Development, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 71, Rm. 3128, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 1–800–835–4709 or 240–402–8010; email *ocod@fda.hhs.gov*.
FDA–2020–D–1137	CBER	Emergency Use Authorization for Vaccines to Prevent COVID–19 (Updated February 2021).	Office of Communication, Outreach and Development, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 71, Rm. 3128, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 1–800–835–4709 or 240–402–8010; email *ocod@fda.hhs.gov*.
FDA–2020–D–1136	CDER	COVID–19 Container Closure System and Component Changes: Glass Vials and Stoppers Guidance for Industry (March 2021).	*druginfo@fda.hhs.gov*. Please include the docket number FDA–2020–D–1136 and complete title of the guidance in the request.
FDA–2020–D–1136	CDER	Development of Monoclonal Antibody Products Targeting SARS–CoV–2, Including Addressing the Impact of Emerging Variants, During the COVID 19 Public Health Emergency (February 2021).	*druginfo@fda.hhs.gov*. Please include the docket number FDA–2020–D–1136 and complete title of the guidance in the request.

[1] Secretary of Health and Human Services, ''Determination that a Public Health Emergency Exists'' (originally issued on January 31, 2020, and subsequently renewed), available at: *https://www.phe.gov/emergency/news/healthactions/phe/Pages/default.aspx.*

[2] ''Proclamation on Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID–19) Outbreak'' (March 13, 2020), available at: *https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-declaring-national-emergency-concerning-novel-coronavirus-disease-covid-19-outbreak/.* On February 24, 2021, there was a Presidential Declaration continuing the national emergency concerning the COVID–19 pandemic beyond March 1, 2021. See ''Continuation of the National Emergency Concerning the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) Pandemic'' (February 24, 2021), available at *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/02/26/2021-04173/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-concerning-the-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-pandemic.*

TABLE 1—GUIDANCES RELATED TO THE COVID–19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY—Continued

Docket No.	Center	Title of guidance	Contact information to request single copies
FDA–2020–D–1106	CDER	Temporary Policy for Manufacture of Alcohol for Incorporation Into Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer Products During the Public Health Emergency (COVID–19) (Updated February 2021).	*druginfo@fda.hhs.gov*. Please include the docket number FDA–2020–D–1106 and complete title of the guidance in the request.
FDA–2020–D–1106	CDER	Temporary Policy for Preparation of Certain Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer Products During the Public Health Emergency (COVID–19) (Updated February 2021).	*druginfo@fda.hhs.gov*. Please include the docket number FDA–2020–D–1106 and complete title of the guidance in the request.
FDA–2020–D–0987	CDRH	Policy for Evaluating Impact of Viral Mutations on COVID–19 Tests (February 2021).	*CDRH-Guidance@fda.hhs.gov*. Please include the document number 21104 and complete title of the guidance in the request.

Although these guidances have been implemented immediately without prior comment, FDA will consider all comments received and revise the guidances as appropriate (see § 10.115(g)(3)).

These guidances are being issued consistent with FDA's good guidance practices regulation (§ 10.115). The guidances represent the current thinking of FDA. They do not establish any rights for any person and are not binding on FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if it satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations.

III. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

A. CBER Guidances

While these guidances contain no collection of information, they do refer to previously approved FDA collections of information (listed in table 2). Therefore, clearance by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521) is not required for these guidances. The previously approved collections of information are subject to review by OMB under the PRA. The collections of information in the following FDA regulations and guidances have been approved by OMB as listed in the following table:

TABLE 2—CBER GUIDANCES AND COLLECTIONS

COVID–19 guidance title	CFR cite referenced in COVID–19 guidance	Another guidance title referenced in COVID–19 guidance	OMB control No(s).
Emergency Use Authorization for Vaccines to Prevent COVID–19 (Updated: February 22, 2021).	21 CFR 314.420		0910–0001
	21 CFR part 312		0910–0014
	21 CFR parts 210, 211, and 610.		0910–0139 0910–0308
	21 CFR part 600		0910–0338
	21 CFR part 601		
		Emergency Use Authorization of Medical Products and Related Authorities.	0910–0595
Investigational COVID–19 Convalescent Plasma; Guidance for Industry (Updated: February 11, 2021).	21 CFR part 312		0910–0014
	21 CFR parts 606 and 630		0910–0116
		Form FDA 3926	0910–0814

B. CDER Guidances

While these guidances contain no collection of information, they do refer to previously approved FDA collections of information (listed in table 3). Therefore, clearance by OMB under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521) is not required for these guidances. The previously approved collections of information are subject to review by OMB under the PRA. The collections of information in the following FDA regulations and guidances have been approved by OMB as listed in the following table:

TABLE 3—CDER GUIDANCES AND COLLECTIONS

COVID–19 guidance title	CFR cite referenced in COVID–19 guidance	Another guidance title referenced in COVID–19 guidance	OMB control No(s).
COVID–19 Container Closure System and Component Changes: Glass Vials and Stoppers Guidance for Industry (March 2021).	21 CFR 314.70	Requests for Expedited Review of New Drug Application and Biologics License Application Prior Approval Supplements Submitted for Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls Changes.	0910–0001
	21 CFR 314.97		0910–0338
	21 CFR 601.12		0910–0139
	21 CFR 314.420		
		Comparability Protocols for Human Drugs and Biologics: Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls Information (April 2016).	
		Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls Changes to an Approved Application: Certain Biological Products (December 2017).	
		Changes to an Approved Application for Specified Biotechnology and Specified Synthetic Biological Products (July 1997).	
		Changes to an Approved NDA or ANDA (April 2004).	
		Container Closure Systems for Packaging Human Drugs and Biologics; Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls Documentation (May 1999).	
		CMC Postapproval Manufacturing Changes for Specified Biological Products To Be Documented in Annual Reports (August 2017).	
		Comparability Protocols for Human Drugs and Biologics: Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls Information (April 2016).	
		Drug Master Files (October 2019).	
		Harmonizing Compendial Standards With Drug Application Approval Using the USP Pending Monograph Process (July 2019).	

TABLE 3—CDER GUIDANCES AND COLLECTIONS—Continued

COVID–19 guidance title	CFR cite referenced in COVID–19 guidance	Another guidance title referenced in COVID–19 guidance	OMB control No(s).
		Manufacturing, Supply Chain, and Drug and Biological Product Inspections During COVID–19 Public Health Emergency; Questions and Answers (August 2020). PAC–ATLS: Postapproval Changes—Analytical Testing Laboratory Sites (April 1998). Submission Documentation for Sterilization Process Validation in Applications for Human and Veterinary Drug Products (November 1994). Immediate Release Solid Oral Dosage Forms; Scale-Up and Postapproval Changes: Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls, In Vitro Dissolution Testing, and In Vivo Bioequivalence Documentation (November 1995). Nonsterile Semisolid Dosage Forms; Scale-Up and Postapproval Changes: Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls; In Vitro Release Testing and In Vivo Bioequivalence Documentation (May 1997). SUPAC: Manufacturing Equipment Addendum (December 2014). SUPAC–IR: Questions and Answers about SUPAC–IR Guidance (February 1997). SUPAC–MR: Modified Release Solid Oral Dosage Forms; Scale-Up and Postapproval Changes: Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls; In Vitro Dissolution Testing and In Vivo Bioequivalence Documentation (September 1997). Q6A Specifications: Test Procedures and Acceptance Criteria for New Drug Substances and New Drug Products: Chemical Substances (December 2000). Q6B Specifications: Test Procedures and Acceptance Criteria for Biotechnological/Biological Products (August 1999). Q9 Quality Risk Management (June 2006). Q10 Pharmaceutical Quality System (April 2009).	
Development of Monoclonal Antibody Products Targeting SARS-CoV–2, Including Addressing the Impact of Emerging Variants, During the COVID–19 Public Health Emergency (February 2021).	21 CFR 312 21 CFR 601.20	Emergency Use Authorization of Medical Products and Related Authorities (January 2017). COVID–19: Potency Assay Considerations for Monoclonal Antibodies and Other Therapeutic Proteins Targeting SARS-CoV–2 Infectivity (January 2021). S6(R1) Preclinical Safety Evaluation of Biotechnology-Delivered Pharmaceuticals (May 2012). CGMP for Phase 1 Investigational Drugs (July 2008).. COVID–19 Public Health Emergency: General Considerations for Pre-IND Meeting Requests for COVID–19 Related Drugs and Biological Products. Points to Consider in the Manufacture and Testing of Monoclonal Antibody Products for Human Use (February 1997).. COVID–19: Developing Drugs and Biological Products for Treatment or Prevention (February 2021). Antiviral Product Development—Conducting and Submitting Virology Studies to the Agency (June 2006).	0910–0014 0910–0001 0910–0338 0910–0139
Temporary Policy for Preparation of Certain Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer Products During the Public Health Emergency (COVID–19) (Updated February 10, 2021).		Temporary Compounding of Certain Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer Products During the Public Health Emergency (COVID–19). Temporary Policy for Manufacture of Alcohol for Incorporation Into Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer Products During the Public Health Emergency (COVID–19). Adverse Event Reporting Requirements. Policy for Testing of Alcohol (Ethanol) and Isopropyl Alcohol for Methanol, Including During the Public Health Emergency (COVID–19). Q3C Guideline on Impurities: Guideline for Residual Solvents.	0910–0045 0910–0139 0910–0230 0910–0291 0910–0340 0910–0641 0910–0645 0910–0800
Temporary Policy for Manufacture of Alcohol for Incorporation Into Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer Products During the Public Health Emergency (COVID–19) (Updated February 10, 2021).	21 CFR 207.17 21 CFR 207.25 21 CFR 207.41	Temporary Policy for Preparation of Certain Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer Products During the Public Health Emergency (COVID–19). Policy for Testing of Alcohol (Ethanol) and Isopropyl Alcohol for Methanol, Including During the Public Health Emergency (COVID–19). Q3C Guideline on Impurities: Guideline for Residual Solvents.	0910–0045 0910–0139 0910–0230 0910–0291 0910–0340 0910–0641

C. CDRH Guidance

While this guidance contains no collection of information, it does refer to a previously approved FDA collection of information (listed in table 4). Therefore, clearance by OMB under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521) is not required for this guidance. The previously approved collection of information is subject to review by OMB under the PRA. The collection of information in the following FDA guidance has been approved by OMB as listed in the following table:

TABLE 4—CDRH GUIDANCE AND COLLECTIONS

COVID–19 guidance title	CFR cite referenced in COVID–19 guidance	Another guidance title referenced in COVID–19 guidance	OMB control No(s).
Policy for Evaluating Impact of Viral Mutations on COVID–19 Tests (February 2021).		Emergency Use Authorization of Medical Products and Related Authorities; Guidance for Industry and Other Stakeholders.	0910–0595

IV. Electronic Access

Persons with access to the internet may obtain COVID–19-related guidances at:

- FDA web page entitled ''COVID–19-Related Guidance Documents for Industry, FDA Staff, and Other Stakeholders,'' available at *https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-issues/covid-19-related-guidance-documents-industry-fda-staff-and-other-stakeholders;*
- FDA web page entitled ''Search for FDA Guidance Documents'' available at *https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents;* or
- *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Lauren K. Roth,

Acting Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08474 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2011–N–0781]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Record Retention Requirements for the Soy Protein and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease Health Claim

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA).

DATES: Submit written comments (including recommendations) on the collection of information by May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be submitted to *https://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. The OMB control number for this information collection is 0910–0428. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Domini Bean, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–5733, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance. Record Retention Requirements for the Soy Protein and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease Health

Claim—21 CFR 101.82

OMB Control Number 0910–0428—Extension

Section 403(r)(3)(A) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 343(r)(3)(A)) provides for the use of food label statements characterizing a relationship of any nutrient of the type required to be in the label or labeling of the food to a disease or a health related condition only where that statement meets the requirements of the regulations issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to authorize the use of such a health claim. Section 101.82 (21 CFR 101.82) of our regulations authorizes a health claim for food labels about soy protein and the risk of coronary heart disease. Accordingly, we established the previously referenced information collection in support of the regulation.

In the **Federal Register** of October 31, 2017 (82 FR 50324), we published a proposed rule to revoke the underlying regulation found at § 101.82. We are taking this action based on our review of the totality of publicly available scientific evidence currently available and our tentative conclusion that such evidence does not support our previous determination that there is significant scientific agreement among qualified experts for a health claim regarding the relationship between soy protein and reduced risk of coronary heart disease. Upon finalization of the proposed rule, the associated information collection requirements under this OMB control number will be revoked. Until such time and in accordance with the PRA, we retain our currently approved burden estimate for this information collection.

In the **Federal Register** of October 21, 2020 (85 FR 66999), we published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. No comments were received.

We estimate the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR section	Number recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeping	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
101.82(c)(2)(ii)(B)	25	1	25	1	25

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Based on a review of the information collection since our last request for OMB approval, we have made no adjustments to our burden estimate. The records currently required to be retained under § 101.82(c)(2)(ii)(B) are the

records, *e.g.,* the formulation or recipe, that a manufacturer has and maintains as a normal course of its doing business. Thus, the burden to the food manufacturer is limited to assembling and retaining the records.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Lauren K. Roth,

Acting Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08480 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2020–N–1584]

Authorization of Emergency Use of Certain Medical Devices During COVID–19; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the issuance of Emergency Use Authorizations (EUAs) (the Authorizations) for certain medical devices related to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) public health emergency. FDA has issued the Authorizations listed in this document under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act). These Authorizations contain, among other things, conditions on the emergency use of the authorized products. The Authorizations follow the February 4, 2020, determination by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) that there is a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad, and that involves the virus that causes COVID–19, and the subsequent declarations on February 4, 2020, March 2, 2020, and March 24, 2020, that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of in vitro diagnostics for detection and/or diagnosis of the virus that causes COVID–19, personal respiratory protective devices, and medical devices, including alternative products used as medical devices, respectively, subject to the terms of any authorization issued under the FD&C Act. These Authorizations, which include an explanation of the reasons for issuance, are listed in this document, and are available on FDA's website at the links indicated.

DATES: These Authorizations are effective on their date of issuance.

ADDRESSES: Submit written requests for single copies of an EUA to the Office of Counterterrorism and Emerging Threats, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 1, Rm. 4338, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002. Send one self-addressed adhesive label to assist that office in processing your request or include a Fax number to which the Authorization may be sent. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for electronic access to the Authorization.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer J. Ross, Office of Counterterrorism and Emerging Threats, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 1, Rm. 4332, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–8510 (this is not a toll free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 564 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb–3) allows FDA to strengthen the public health protections against biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent or agents. Among other things, section 564 of the FD&C Act allows FDA to authorize the use of an unapproved medical product or an unapproved use of an approved medical product in certain situations. With this EUA authority, FDA can help ensure that medical countermeasures may be used in emergencies to diagnose, treat, or prevent serious or life-threatening diseases or conditions caused by a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent or agents when there are no adequate, approved, and available alternatives.

Section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act provides that, before an EUA may be issued, the Secretary of HHS must declare that circumstances exist justifying the authorization based on one of the following grounds: (1) A determination by the Secretary of Homeland Security that there is a domestic emergency, or a significant potential for a domestic emergency, involving a heightened risk of attack with a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent or agents; (2) a determination by the Secretary of Defense that there is a military emergency, or a significant potential for a military emergency, involving a heightened risk to U.S. military forces, including personnel operating under the authority of title 10 or title 50 of the U.S. Code, of attack with (A) a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent or agents; or (B) an agent or agents that may cause, or are otherwise associated with, an imminently life-threatening and specific risk to U.S. military forces; [1] (3) a determination by the Secretary of HHS that there is a public health emergency, or a significant potential for a public health emergency, that affects, or has a significant potential to affect, national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad, and that involves a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent or agents, or a disease or condition that may be attributable to such agent or agents; or (4) the identification of a material threat by the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to section 319F–2 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b) sufficient to affect national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad.

Once the Secretary of HHS has declared that circumstances exist justifying an authorization under section 564 of the FD&C Act, FDA may authorize the emergency use of a drug, device, or biological product if the Agency concludes that the statutory criteria are satisfied. Under section 564(h)(1) of the FD&C Act, FDA is required to publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of each authorization, and each termination or revocation of an authorization, and an explanation of the reasons for the action. Under section 564(h)(1) of the FD&C Act, revisions to an authorization shall be made available on the internet website of FDA.

Section 564 of the FD&C Act permits FDA to authorize the introduction into interstate commerce of a drug, device, or biological product intended for use when the Secretary of HHS has declared that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use. Products appropriate for emergency use may include products and uses that are not approved, cleared, or licensed under section 505, 510(k), 512, or 515 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 355, 360(k), 360b, or 360e) or section 351 of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 262), or conditionally approved under section 571 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360ccc). FDA may issue an EUA only if, after consultation with the HHS Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, and the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (to the extent feasible and appropriate given the applicable

[1] In the case of a determination by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of HHS shall determine within 45 calendar days of such determination, whether to make a declaration under section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act, and, if appropriate, shall promptly make such a declaration.

circumstances), FDA [2] concludes: (1) That an agent referred to in a declaration of emergency or threat can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition; (2) that, based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, including data from adequate and well-controlled clinical trials, if available, it is reasonable to believe that (A) the product may be effective in diagnosing, treating, or preventing (i) such disease or condition; or (ii) a serious or life-threatening disease or condition caused by a product authorized under section 564, approved or cleared under the FD&C Act, or licensed under section 351 of the PHS Act, for diagnosing, treating, or preventing such a disease or condition caused by such an agent; and (B) the known and potential benefits of the product, when used to diagnose, prevent, or treat such disease or condition, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product, taking into consideration the material threat posed by the agent or agents identified in a declaration under section 564(b)(1)(D) of the FD&C Act, if applicable; (3) that there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the product for diagnosing, preventing, or treating such disease or condition; (4) in the case of a determination described in section 564(b)(1)(B)(ii), that the request for emergency use is made by the Secretary of Defense; and (5) that such other criteria as may be prescribed by regulation are satisfied. No other criteria for issuance have been prescribed by regulation under section 564(c)(4) of the FD&C Act.

II. Electronic Access

An electronic version of this document and the full text of the Authorizations are available on the internet at *https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization.*

III. The Authorizations

Having concluded that the criteria for the issuance of the following Authorizations under section 564(c) of the FD&C Act are met, FDA has authorized the emergency use of the following products for diagnosing, treating, or preventing COVID–19 subject to the terms of each Authorization. The Authorizations in their entirety, including any authorized fact sheets and other written materials, are available on the internet from the FDA web page entitled ''Emergency Use Authorization,'' available at *https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization.* The lists that follow include Authorizations issued from September 15, 2020, through February 15, 2021, and we have included explanations of the reasons for their issuance, as required by section 564(h)(1) of the FD&C Act. In addition, the EUAs that have been reissued can be accessed from FDA's web page: *https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization.* FDA is hereby announcing the following Authorizations for molecular diagnostic and antigen tests for COVID–19, excluding multi-analyte tests: [3]

- Visby Medical, Inc.'s Visby Medical COVID–19, issued September 16, 2020;
- GK Pharmaceuticals Contract Manufacturing Operations' GK ACCU–RIGHT SARS–CoV–2 RT–PCR KIT, issued September 18, 2020;
- KimForest Enterprise Co., Ltd.'s KimForest SARS–CoV–2 Detection Kit v1, issued September 21, 2020;
- Vela Operations Singapore Pte. Ltd.'s ViroKey SARS–CoV–2 RT–PCR Test v2.0, issued September 22, 2020;
- Quadrant Biosciences Inc.'s Clarifi COVID–19 Test Kit, issued September 22, 2020;
- Clear Labs, Inc.'s Clear Dx SARS–CoV–2 Test, issued September 23, 2020;
- Genetrack Biolabs, Inc.'s Genetrack SARS–CoV–2 Molecular Assay, issued September 25, 2020;
- National Jewish Health's SARS–CoV–2 MassArray Test, issued September 29, 2020;
- Akron Children's Hospital's Akron Children's Hospital SARS–CoV–2 Assay, issued September 29, 2020;
- CENTOGENE US, LLC's CentoSure SARS–CoV–2 RT–PCR Assay, issued September 29, 2020;
- Aeon Global Health's Aeon Global Health SARS–CoV–2 Assay, issued September 30, 2020;
- Alimetrix, Inc.'s Alimetrix SARS–CoV–2 RT–PCR Assay, issued September 30, 2020;
- Tempus Labs, Inc.'s iC SARS–CoV2 Test, issued October 1, 2020;
- UMass Memorial Medical Center's UMass Molecular Virology Laboratory 2019–nCoV rRT–PCR Dx Panel, issued October 1, 2020;
- SEASUN BIOMATERIALS, Inc.'s AQ–TOP COVID–19 Rapid Detection Kit PLUS, issued October 5, 2020;
- University of California, Los Angeles's (UCLA's) UCLA SwabSeq COVID–19 Diagnostic Platform, issued October 6, 2020;
- Access Bio, Inc.'s CareStart COVID–19 Antigen, issued October 8, 2020;
- LumiraDx UK Ltd.'s LumiraDx SARS–CoV–2 RNA STAR Complete, issued October 14, 2020;
- Celltrion USA, Inc.'s Sampinute COVID–19 Antigen MIA, issued October 23, 2020;
- Agena Bioscience, Inc.'s MassARRAY SARS–CoV–2 Panel, issued October 26, 2020;
- Lucira Health, Inc.'s Lucira COVID–19 All-In-One Test Kit, issued November 17, 2020;
- Gravity Diagnostics, LLC's Gravity Diagnostics SARS–CoV–2 RT–PCR Assay, issued November 23, 2020;
- Cepheid's Xpert Omni SARS–CoV–2, issued November 27, 202;
- Luminostics, Inc.'s Clip COVID Rapid Antigen Test, issued December 7, 2020;
- Laboratory Corporation of America's Pixel by LabCorp COVID–19 Test Home Collection Kit, issued December 9, 2020;
- ResearchDx, Inc., DBA Pacific Diagnostics' PacificDx Covid–19 Test, issued December 11, 2020;
- RCA Laboratory Services LLC dba GENETWORx's GENETWORx Covid–19 Nasal Swab Test, issued December 15, 2020;
- Ellume Limited's Ellume COVID–19 Home Test, issued December 15, 2020;
- Abbott Diagnostics Scarborough, Inc.'s BinaxNOW COVID–19 Ag Card Home Test, issued December 16, 2020;
- Materials and Machines Corporation of America's (DBA MatmaCorp, Inc.) MatMaCorp COVID–19 2SF Test, issued December 17, 2020;
- Quidel Corporation's QuickVue SARS Antigen Test, issued December 18, 2020;
- Quidel Corporation's Solana SARS–CoV–2 Assay, issued December 23, 2020;
- Cepheid's Xpert Xpress SARS–CoV–2 DoD, issued December 23, 2020;
- Quanterix Corporation's Simoa SARS–CoV–2 N Protein Antigen Test, issued January 5, 2021;

[2] The Secretary of HHS has delegated the authority to issue an EUA under section 564 of the FD&C Act to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[3] As set forth in the EUAs for these products, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the products may be effective in diagnosing COVID–19, and that the known and potential benefits of the products, when used for diagnosing COVID–19, outweigh the known and potential risks of such products; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the products.

• Ortho Clinical Diagnostics, Inc.'s VITROS Immunodiagnostic Products SARS–CoV–2 Antigen Reagent Pack used in combination with the VITROS Immunodiagnostic Products SARS–CoV–2 Antigen Calibrator, issued January 11, 2021;
• SML GENETREE Co., Ltd.'s Ezplex SARS–CoV–2 G Kit, issued January 13, 2021;
• Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.'s Bio-Rad Reliance SARS–CoV–2 RT–PCR Assay Kit, issued January 15, 2021;
• Ambry Genetics Laboratory's Ambry COVID–19 RT–PCR Test, issued January 22, 2021;
• Clinomics USA Inc.'s Clinomics TrioDx RT–PCR COVID–19 Test, issued February 4, 2021;
• Visby Medical, Inc.'s Visby Medical COVID–19 Point of Care Test, issued February 8, 2021;
• Grifols Diagnostic Solutions Inc.'s Procleix SARS–CoV–2 Assay, issued February 10, 2021;
• Assurance Scientific Laboratories' Assurance SARS–CoV–2 Panel DTC, issued February 13, 2021; and
• Gravity Diagnostics, LLC's Gravity Diagnostics SARS–CoV–2 RT–PCR for use with DTC kits, issued February 13, 2021.

FDA is hereby announcing the following Authorizations for serology tests: [4]

• Jiangsu Well Biotech Co., Ltd.'s Orawell IgM/IgG Rapid Test, issued September 23, 2020;
• Quotient Suisse SA's MosaiQ COVID–19 Antibody Magazine, issued September 25, 2020;
• Nirmidas Biotech, Inc.'s Nirmidas COVID–19 (SARS–CoV–2) IgM/IgG Antibody Detection Kit, issued September 29, 2020;
• NanoEntek America, Inc.'s FREND COVID–19 total Ab, issued September 29, 2020;
• DiaSorin, Inc.'s DiaSorin LIAISON SARS–CoV–2 IgM Assay, issued September 29, 2020;
• Thermo Fisher Scientific's OmniPATH COVID–19 Total Antibody ELISA Test, issued October 2, 2020;
• ZEUS Scientific, Inc.'s ZEUS ELISA SARS–CoV–2 IgG Test System Company, issued October 6, 2020;
• Genalyte, Inc.'s Maverick SARS–CoV–2 Multi-Antigen Serology Panel v2, issued October 8, 2020;
• Beckman Coulter, Inc.'s Access SARS–CoV–2 IgM, issued October 8, 2020;
• Abbott Laboratories Inc.'s AdviseDx SARS–CoV–2 IgM, issued October 9, 2020;
• Quansys Biosciences, Inc.'s Q-Plex SARS–CoV–2 Human IgG (4 Plex), issued October 28, 2020;
• GenScript USA Inc.'s cPass SARS–CoV–2 Neutralization Antibody Detection Kit, issued November 6, 2020;
• Innovita (Tangshan) Biological Technology Co., Ltd.'s Innovita 2019–nCoV Ab Test (Colloidal Gold), issued November 23, 2020;
• Kantaro Biosciences, LLC's COVID–SeroKlir, Kantaro Semi-Quantitative SARS–CoV–2 IgG Antibody Kit, issued November 24, 2020;
• Roche Diagnostics, Inc.'s Elecsys Anti-SARS–CoV–2 S, issued November 25, 2020;
• ACON Laboratories, Inc.'s ACON SARS–CoV–2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test, issued December 15, 2020;
• Quanterix Corporation's Simoa Semi-Quantitative SARS–CoV–2 IgG Antibody Test, issued December 23, 2020;
• Nirmidas Biotech, Inc.'s MidaSpot COVID–19 Antibody Combo Detection Kit, issued December 31, 2020;
• Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Inc.'s Dimension Vista SARS–CoV–2 IgG (COV2G), issued January 8, 2021;
• Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Inc.'s Dimension EXL SARS–CoV–2 IgG (CV2G), issued January 8, 2021;
• ADVAITE, Inc.'s RapCov Rapid COVID–19 Test, issued January 11, 2021;
• Phadia AB's EliA SARS–CoV–2–Sp1 IgG Test, issued January 11, 2021;
• United Biomedical, Inc.'s UBI SARS–CoV–2 ELISA, issued January 15, 2021; and
• Immunodiagnostic Systems Ltd's IDS SARS–CoV–2 IgG, issued February 10, 2021.

FDA is hereby announcing the following Authorizations for multi-analyte in vitro diagnostics: [5]

• Cepheid's Xpert Xpress SARS–CoV–2/Flu/RSV, issued September 24, 2020;
• BioFire Diagnostics, LLC's BioFire Respiratory Panel 2.1–EZ (RP2.1–EZ), issued October 2, 2020;
• Quidel Corporation's Sofia 2 Flu + SARS Antigen FIA, issued October 2, 2020;
• GenMark Diagnostics, Inc.'s ePlex Respiratory Pathogen Panel 2 (ePlex RP2 Panel), issued October 7, 2020;
• Quest Diagnostics Infectious Disease, Inc.'s Quest Diagnostics RC COVID–19 +Flu RT–PCR, issued December 4, 2020;
• Hologic, Inc.'s Aptima SARS–CoV–2/Flu assay, issued December 16, 2020;
• Princeton BioMeditech Corp.'s Status COVID–19/Flu, issued February 4, 2021;
• Becton, Dickinson and Company's BD SARS–CoV–2/Flu for BD MAX System, issued February 10, 2021;
• Thermo Fisher Scientific's TaqPath COVID–19, FluA, FluB Combo Kit, issued February 10, 2021; and
• Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.'s Bio-Rad Reliance SARS–CoV–2/FluA/FluB RT–PCR Assay Kit, issued February 11, 2021.

FDA is hereby announcing the following Authorizations for other medical devices:

• Duke University's COVIAGE, issued September 24, 2020; [6]
• Dascena, Inc.'s COViage Hemodynamic Instability and Respiratory Decompensation Prediction System (COViage), issued September 24, 2020; [7]

[4] As set forth in the EUAs for these products, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2 can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the products may be effective in diagnosing recent or prior infection with SARS–CoV–2 by identifying individuals with an adaptive immune response to the virus that causes COVID–19, and that the known and potential benefits of the products when used for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the products; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the products.

[5] As set forth in the EUAs, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2 can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the products may be effective in diagnosing COVID–19 (through the simultaneous detection and differentiation of SARS–CoV–2 and various other pathogens (see individual EUAs for specific other pathogens)) and that the known and potential benefits of the products when used for such a use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the products; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the products.

[6] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that COVIAGE may be effective in preventing healthcare providers' exposure to pathogenic biological airborne particulates by providing an extra layer of barrier protection in addition to personal protective equipment, at the time of definitive airway management, when performing airway-related medical procedures, or during certain transport of patients with suspected or confirmed diagnosis of COVID–19 and that the known and potential benefits of COVIAGE for such use outweigh its known and potential risks; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of COVIAGE.

[7] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that COViage may be effective when used by healthcare providers as a diagnostic aid to assist with the early identification of adult COVID–19 patients (18 years

Continued

• Beckman Coulter, Inc's Access IL–6, issued October 1, 2020; [8]

• Spectrum Solutions LLC's SDNA–1000 Saliva Collection Device, issued October 8, 2020; [9]

• Roxby Development, LLC's Zoe-Ann Decontamination System, issued October 20, 2020; [10]

• DNA Genotek Inc.'s OMNIgene·ORAL OM–505 and OME–505 (OMNIgene·ORAL) saliva collection devices, issued October 14, 2020; [11]

• Clinical Enterprise, Inc.'s EmpowerDX At-Home COVID–19 PCR Test Kit, issued on October 15, 2020; [12]

• binx health, Inc.'s binx health At-Home Nasal Swab COVID–19 Sample Collection Kit, issued October 20, 2020; [13]

• DNA Genotek Inc.'s ORAcollect•RNA OR–100 and ORAcollect•RNA ORE–100 saliva collection devices, issued October 28, 2020; [14]

• Terumo Cardiovascular's CAPIOX Emergency Bypass System (CAPIOX EBS), issued November 21, 2020; [15]

• RapidRona, Inc.'s RapidRona Self-Collection Kit, issued November 23, 2020; [16]

• 3B Medical, Inc.'s Lumin LM3000 Bioburden Reduction UV System (''Lumin LM3000''), issued December 3, 2020; [17]

• Ecolab Inc.'s Bioquell Technology System, issued December 4, 2020; [18]

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of age or older who are admitted to the hospital) who are likely to be diagnosed with hemodynamic instability or respiratory decompensation, which are common complications associated with COVID–19, and that the known and potential benefits of COViage, for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of COViage when used by healthcare providers as a diagnostic aid to assist with the early identification of adult COVID–19 patients who are likely to be diagnosed with hemodynamic instability or respiratory decompensation, which are common complications associated with COVID–19.

[8] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in treating COVID–19, by assisting in identifying severe inflammatory response in patients with confirmed COVID–19 illness to aid in determining the risk of intubation with mechanical ventilation, and that the known and potential benefits of the product when used for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.

[9] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in diagnosing COVID–19 by serving as an appropriate means to collect, stabilize, and maintain during transport, unprocessed saliva specimens suspected of containing SARS–CoV–2 RNA, and that the known and potential benefits of the products when used for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.

[10] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the Zoe-Ann Decontamination System may be effective at decontaminating compatible N95 respirators for single-user reuse by healthcare providers to prevent exposure to SARS–CoV–2 and other pathogenic biological airborne particulates, and that the known and potential benefits of this product, when used for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the use of such product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the Zoe-Ann Decontamination System for decontaminating compatible N95 respirators for single-user reuse by healthcare providers to prevent exposure to SARS–CoV–2 and other pathogenic biological airborne particulates during filtering facepiece respirator shortages during the COVID–19 pandemic.

[11] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in diagnosing COVID–19 by serving as an appropriate means to collect, stabilize, and maintain during transport, saliva specimens suspected of containing SARS–CoV–2 RNA, and that the known and potential benefits of the product when used for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.

[12] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in diagnosing COVID–19 by serving as an appropriate means to collect and transport human specimens so that an authorized laboratory can detect SARS–CoV–2 RNA from the self-collected human specimen, and that the known and potential benefits of the product when used for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.

[13] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in diagnosing COVID–19, by serving as an appropriate means to collect and transport human nasal swab specimens so that an authorized laboratory can detect SARS–CoV–2 RNA from the self-collected specimen, and that the known and potential benefits of the product when used for diagnosing COVID–19, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.

[14] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in diagnosing COVID–19 by serving as an appropriate means to collect, stabilize, and maintain during transport, saliva specimens suspected of containing SARS–CoV–2 RNA, and that the known and potential benefits of the product when used for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.

[15] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the CAPIOX EBS may be effective in treating COVID–19 by providing long-term (≤ 6 hours) respiratory or cardiopulmonary support to treat patients 18 years or older with COVID–19 who have acute respiratory failure or acute cardiopulmonary failure where other available treatment options have failed, and continued clinical deterioration is expected or the risk of death is imminent, and that the known and potential benefits of the CAPIOX EBS for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the CAPIOX EBS when there are shortages of FDA-cleared alternatives during the COVID–19 pandemic.

[16] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in diagnosing COVID–19, by serving as an appropriate means to collect and transport human nasal swab specimens so that an authorized laboratory can detect SARS–CoV–2 RNA from the self-collected specimen, and that the known and potential benefits of the product when used for diagnosing COVID–19, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.

[17] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the Lumin LM3000 may be effective at bioburden reduction of compatible N95 respirators for single-user reuse by healthcare providers to supplement CDC reuse recommendations to prevent exposure to SARS–CoV–2 and other pathogenic biological airborne particulates, and that the known and potential benefits of this product, when used for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the use of such product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the Lumin LM3000 for bioburden reduction of compatible N95 respirators for single-user reuse by healthcare providers to supplement CDC reuse recommendations to prevent exposure to SARS–CoV–2 and other pathogenic biological airborne particulates during filtering facepiece respirator shortages during the COVID–19 pandemic.

[18] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to

• SCONE Medical Solutions Inc.'s SCONE, issued December 18, 2020; [19]

• Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Inc.'s ADVIA Centaur IL6 assay, issued December 18, 2020; [20]

• Yale New Haven Health System's Yale New Haven Health FILTERING FACEPIECE RESPIRATOR Decontamination System, issued January 15, 2021; [21] and

• Everlywell, Inc.'s Everlywell COVID–19 Test Home Collection Kit DTC, issued February 13, 2021.[22]

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Lauren K. Roth,

Acting Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08467 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the Bioquell Technology System may be effective at decontaminating compatible N95 respirators for single-user reuse by healthcare providers to prevent exposure to SARS–CoV–2 and other pathogenic biological airborne particulates, and that the known and potential benefits of this product, when used for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the use of such product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the Bioquell Technology System for decontaminating compatible N95 respirators for single-user reuse by healthcare providers to prevent exposure to SARS–CoV–2 and other pathogenic biological airborne particulates during filtering facepiece respirator shortages during the COVID–19 pandemic.

[19] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that SCONE may be effective in preventing healthcare providers exposure to pathogenic biological airborne particulates by providing an extra layer of barrier protection in addition to personal protective equipment, at the time of definitive airway management, when performing airway-related medical procedures, or during certain transport for a maximum duration of use of 30 minutes, of patients with suspected or confirmed diagnosis of COVID–19 and that the known and potential benefits of SCONE for such use outweigh its known and potential risks; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of SCONE.

[20] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in treating COVID–19, by assisting in identifying severe inflammatory response in patients with confirmed COVID–19 illness to aid in determining the risk of intubation with mechanical ventilation, and that the known and potential benefits of the product when used for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.

[21] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the Yale New Haven Health filtering facepiece respirator decontamination system may be effective at decontaminating compatible N95 respirators for multiple-user reuse by healthcare providers to prevent exposure to SARS–CoV–2 and other pathogenic biological airborne particulates, and that the known and potential benefits of this product, when used for such use, outweigh the known and potential risks of the use of such product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the Yale New Haven Health filtering facepiece respirator Decontamination System for decontaminating compatible N95 respirators for multiple-user reuse by healthcare providers to prevent exposure to SARS–CoV–2 and other pathogenic biological airborne particulates during filtering facepiece respirator shortages during the COVID–19 pandemic.

[22] As set forth in the EUA, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS–CoV–2, the virus that causes COVID–19, can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in diagnosing COVID–19, by serving as an appropriate means to collect and transport human specimens so that an authorized laboratory can detect SARS–CoV–2 RNA from the home-collected human specimen, and that the known and potential benefits of the product when used for diagnosing COVID–19, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2021–N–0001]

Model Informed Drug Development Approaches for Immunogenicity Assessments; Public Workshop

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of public workshop.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, in collaboration with the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, is announcing the following public workshop entitled ''Model Informed Drug Development Approaches for Immunogenicity Assessments.'' The purpose of this public workshop is to discuss the best practices and future directions of quantitative methods for predicting immunogenicity of biological products. This public workshop is also being conducted to satisfy one of FDA's performance goals included in the sixth reauthorization of the Prescription Drug User Fee Amendments (PDUFA VI), part of the FDA Reauthorization Act of 2017 (FDARA), to hold a series of workshops related to model-informed drug development (MIDD).

DATES: The public workshop will be held virtually on June 9, 2021, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Eastern Time. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for registration date and information.

ADDRESSES: Please note that due to the impact of the COVID–19 pandemic, all participants will be joining this public workshop via an online teleconferencing platform. The public workshop will be held virtually via Adobe Connect. Webcast information will be provided upon completion of registration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Loni Warren Henderson or Sherri Revell, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 71, Rm. 1118, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–8010, *CBERPublicEvents@fda.hhs.gov* (subject line: MIDD Workshop).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Under FDARA, and in accordance with section I, part J of the PDUFA VI Performance Goals, FDA agreed to convene a series of workshops to identify best practices for MIDD (*https://www.fda.gov/media/99140/download,* see page 27). Each workshop focuses on current and emerging scientific approaches, including methodological limitations. The workshop announced in this notice fulfills FDA's performance commitment under PDUFA VI, specifically for modeling immunogenicity and correlates of protection for evaluating biological products, including vaccines and blood products.

II. Topics for Discussion at the Public Workshop

Topics for discussion include the following:

1. Current in silico methodologies used to assess drug immunogenicity;
2. Available data resources and data needs for MIDD approaches to evaluate immunogenicity at various stages of drug development;
3. Possible applications and limitations of MIDD approaches for desired immunogenicity of vaccine/allergenic products; and
4. Insight into the possible future applications of MIDD and good modeling practices.

A detailed agenda will be posted in advance of the workshop at *https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/news-events-biologics/workshops-meetings-conferences-biologics.*

III. Participating in the Public Workshop

Registration: Persons interested in attending this public workshop must register online by May 26, 2021, at *https://www.eventbrite.com/e/model-informed-drug-development-approaches-for-immunogenicity-assessments-tickets-138618787525.* Please provide complete contact information for each attendee, including name, title, affiliation, address, email, and telephone. Registration is free and based on space availability, with priority given to early registrants.

If you need special accommodations due to a disability, please contact Loni Warren Henderson or Sherri Revell (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) no later than May 26, 2021. Please note, Computer Aided Realtime Translation/captioning will be available.

Streaming Webcast of the Public Workshop: This public workshop will be streamed via webcast only.

If you have never attended a Connect Pro event before, test your connection at *https://collaboration.fda.gov/common/help/en/support/meeting_test.htm.* To get a quick overview of the Connect Pro program, visit *https://www.adobe.com/go/connectpro_overview.* FDA has verified the website addresses in this document as of the date this document publishes in the **Federal Register**, but websites are subject to change over time.

Transcripts: Please be advised that as soon as a transcript of the public workshop is available, it will be accessible at *https://www.regulations.gov.* It may be viewed at the Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500. A link to the transcript will also be available on the internet at *https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/news-events-biologics/workshops-meetings-conferences-biologics.*

Dated: April 20, 2021.

Lauren K. Roth,

Acting Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08487 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2010–N–0190]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Infant Formula Requirements

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or we) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Submit written comments (including recommendations) on the collection of information by May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be submitted to *https://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. The OMB control number for this information collection is 0910–0256. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Domini Bean, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–5733, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Infant Formula Requirements—21 CFR parts 106 and 107

OMB Control Number 0910–0256—Extension

Statutory requirements for infant formula under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) are intended to protect the health of infants and include a number of reporting and recordkeeping requirements. Among other things, section 412 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 350a) requires manufacturers of infant formula to establish and adhere to quality control procedures, notify us when infant formula that has left the manufacturers' control may be adulterated or misbranded, and keep records of distribution. We have issued regulations to implement the FD&C Act's requirements for infant formula in parts 106 and 107 (21 CFR parts 106 and 107). We also regulate the labeling of infant formula under the authority of section 403 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 343). Under our labeling regulations for infant formula in part 107, the label of an infant formula must include nutrient information and directions for use. Failure to comply with any of the applicable labeling regulations will render an infant formula misbranded under section 403 of the FD&C Act. The purpose of these labeling requirements is to ensure that consumers have the information they need to prepare and use infant formula appropriately.

While the infant formula regulations help ensure the consistent production of safe and nutritionally adequate infant formulas for healthy term infants, they apply with one narrow exception. Section 412(h)(1) of the FD&C Act exempts an infant formula represented and labeled for use by an infant with an inborn error of metabolism, low birth weight, or who otherwise has an unusual medical or dietary problem from the requirements of subsections 412(a), (b), and (c) of the FD&C Act. These formulas are customarily referred to as ''exempt infant formulas.'' Section 412(h)(2) of the FD&C Act authorizes us to establish terms and conditions for the exemption of an infant formula from the requirements of subsections 412(a), (b), and (c) of the FD&C Act.

In support of exempt infant formulas, we have issued the Agency guidance document entitled ''Exempt Infant Formula Production: Current Good Manufacturing Practices (CGMPs), Quality Control Procedures, Conduct of Audits, and Records and Reports.'' The guidance document includes our recommendation that manufacturers of exempt infant formulas follow, to the extent practicable, subparts A, B, C, D, and F of 21 CFR part 106, and is available at *https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/guidance-industry-exempt-infant-formula-production.*

We have also developed electronic Form FDA 3978 (Infant Formula Tracking System (IFTRACK)) so that infant formula manufacturers may electronically submit reports and notifications in a standardized format to FDA. However, manufacturers that prefer to submit paper submissions in a

format of their own choosing will still have the option to do so. Form FDA 3978 prompts a respondent to include reports and notifications in a standard electronic format and helps the respondent organize their submission to include only the information needed for our review. Screenshots of Form FDA 3978 and instructions are available at *https://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/FoodFacilityRegistration/InfantFormula/default.htm.*

Description of Respondents: Respondents to this information collection are manufacturers of infant formula.

In the **Federal Register** of December 2, 2020 (85 FR 77469), we published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. Two comments were received providing general comment regarding requirements for infant formula labeling; however, neither comment requested revision to the burden estimates.

We estimate the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

FD&C Act or 21 CFR Section	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
Reports; Section 412(d) of the FD&C Act	5	13	65	10	650
Notifications; § 106.120(b)	1	1	1	4	4
Reports for exempt infant formula; § 107.50(b)(3) and (4).	3	2	6	4	24
Notifications for exempt infant formula; § 107.50(e)(2).	1	1	1	4	4
Requirements for quality factors—growth monitoring study exemption; § 106.96(c).	4	9	36	20	720
Requirements for quality factors—Protein Efficiency Ratio exemption; § 106.96(g).	1	34	34	12	408
New infant formula registration; § 106.110	4	9	36	0.50 (30 minutes)	18
New infant formula submission; § 106.120	4	9	36	10	360
Total					2,188

[1] There are no capital or operating and maintenance costs associated with the information collection.

Based on a review of the information collection, we have adjusted our burden estimate to correct a nominal calculation error. This reflects a decrease of 62 annual responses and a corresponding decrease of 308 annual hours.

In compiling these estimates, we consulted our records of the number of infant formula submissions received in the past. All infant formula submissions may be provided to us in electronic format. The hours per response reporting estimates are based on our experience with similar programs and information received from industry.

The total estimated annual reporting burden is 2,188 hours, as shown in table 1.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1] [2]

FD&C Act or 21 CFR Part	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
Part 106—subpart B: CGMP Requirements	5	429.8	2,149	4.4	9,414
Part 106—subparts C through G: Quality control; audits; quality factors; records and reports	5	726.8	3,634	6	21,818
Part 107—subpart C; Exempt infant formulas	3	10	30	300	9,000
Exempt infant formula production; GMP; audits, recordkeeping, and reports	3	634	1,902	45	85,590
Total					125,822

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with the information.
[2] Numbers have been rounded.

The total estimated annual recordkeeping burden is 125,822 hours, as shown in table 2.

TABLE 3—ESTIMATED ANNUAL THIRD-PARTY DISCLOSURE BURDEN [1]

Activity; 21 CFR Section	Number of respondents	Number of disclosures per respondent	Total annual disclosures	Average burden per disclosure	Total hours
Nutrient labeling; 107.10(a) and 107.20	5	13	65	8	520

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with the information collection.

We estimate compliance with our infant formula labeling requirements in 21 CFR 107.10(a) and 107.20 requires 520 hours annually.

Dated: April 15, 2021.

Lauren K. Roth,

Acting Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08470 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–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: Health Center Program: COVID–19 Data Collection Tools, OMB No. 0906–0062—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 June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments to *paperwork@hrsa.gov* or mail the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer, Room 14N136B, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 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 Lisa Wright-Solomon, the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer at (301) 443–1984.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: When submitting comments or requesting information, please include the information request collection title for reference.

Information Collection Request Title: Health Center Program: COVID–19 Data Collection Tools, OMB No. 0906–0062—Revision.

Abstract: This information collection request was previously approved by OMB on June 11, 2020, as an emergency clearance (OMB No.: 0906–0062). HRSA is currently undertaking the standard Paperwork Reduction Act process for normal OMB approval.

During the COVID–19 public health emergency, HRSA-supported health centers and Federally Qualified Health Center Look-Alikes (look-alikes) have played a key role in providing testing and care for those affected by the virus. HRSA awarded billions of dollars in new funding to support health center awardees and look-alikes in the detection, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of COVID–19. This funding has enabled health centers to maintain or increase their staffing levels, conduct training, provide COVID–19 treatment, and administer millions of tests for both existing and new patients. In addition, HRSA, in collaboration with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, launched the Health Center COVID–19 Vaccine program as part of a White House initiative focused on health equity. This occurred in February 2021 to directly allocate COVID–19 vaccines to HRSA-supported health centers.

This ICR to support the implementation of COVID–19 relief funding and response activities includes forms previously submitted in the emergency information collection request clearance: (1) Health Center COVID–19 Data Collection Survey Tool, (2) Addendum to COVID–19 Data Collection Survey Tool, and (3) the Health Center COVID–19 Vaccine Program Readiness Assessment Tool. This revised information collection request includes two newly added forms: (1) Primary Care Association (PCA) COVID–19 Data Collection Survey Tool [1] and (2) the Health Center COVID–19 Vaccine Program Conditions of Participation Agreement.

Need and Proposed Use of the Information: HRSA uses the data collected to optimize COVID–19 testing and vaccination; track health center capacity and the impact of COVID–19 on operations, patients, and staff; and better understand training and technical assistance, funding, and other health center resource needs. The data allow HRSA to assess health center capacity prior to program enrollment, supporting successful vaccine allocation strategies while providing HRSA with information on the effectiveness of vaccine distribution through this program. In addition, the data inform HRSA in resource allocation and technical assistance to health centers.

The readiness assessment supports HRSA's analysis of health center ability to successfully participate in the Health Center COVID–19 Vaccine Program. These data are critical to determine health center capacity to implement the vaccination program as well as comply with program requirements. These data are used to assess program readiness including:

- Ability to safely store the vaccine
- Availability of trained and credentialed staff and other staff capacity
- Reporting capacity
- Sufficient Personal Protective Equipment
- Plan for vaccine transport

The health center weekly survey and addendum support HRSA's ability to monitor progress towards the development and delivery of COVID–19 prevention, preparedness, and/or response activities and ensure appropriate vaccine administration as well as better understand training and technical assistance, funding, and other health center resource needs.

The Conditions of Participation Agreement governs all COVID–19 vaccination activities at all health center sites that receive COVID–19 vaccine through the HRSA Health Center

[1] The bi-weekly COVID–19 PCA Survey Tool (comprised of six questions) is currently approved under the HHS Secretary's Public Health Emergency Authority to waive the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act during the Public Health Emergency for reporting on a voluntary basis.

COVID–19 Vaccine Program. Health Centers that sign the agreement agree to adhere to each of the stated requirements.

The PCA weekly survey increases information sharing between health centers, PCAs, and HRSA in order to better support COVID–19 emergency response efforts inclusive of testing and vaccination activities. Data collected from the survey tool is used to track and monitor issues/challenges to program implementation and assess the need for the delivery/dissemination of targeted training and technical assistance.

Likely Respondents: HRSA-supported health centers, look-alikes, and PCAs.

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 to form per respondent	Total responses	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Condition of Participation Agreement (one-time completion for vaccine program participants only).	1,467 (Total health centers, including look-alikes, in 2019).	1	1,467	.25	366.75
Readiness Assessment Tool (one-time completion for vaccine program participants only).	1,467 (Total health centers, including look-alikes, in 2019).	1	1,467	.50	733.5
Health Center COVID–19 Data Collection Survey Tool (weekly completion of existing 20 questions).	1,389 (Total health centers in 2019).	48	66,672	1.00	66,672
Addendum to COVID–19 Data Collection Survey Tool (weekly completion for vaccine program participants only).	1,389 (Total health centers in 2019).	48	66,672	.50	33,336
PCA COVID–19 Data Collection Survey Tool (bi-weekly completion of existing six questions).	52	6	312	.75	234
Total	5,764		136,590		101,342.25

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. 2021–08454 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following 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 discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Initial Review Group Obstetrics and Maternal-Fetal Biology Subcommittee.

Date: June 25, 2021.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: NICHD/NIH, 6710B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Video-Assisted Meeting).

Contact Person: Luis E. Dettin, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 6710B Rockledge Drive, Room 2131B, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–827–8231, *luis.dettin@nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.864, Population Research; 93.865, Research for Mothers and Children; 93.929, Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research; 93.209, Contraception and Infertility Loan Repayment Program, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 20, 2021.

Ronald J. Livingston, Jr.,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08475 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following 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 the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning

individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships in Digestive Diseases and Nutrition.

Date: June 10–11, 2021.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Two Democracy Plaza, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Jian Yang, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, NIDDK, National Institutes of Health, Room 7011, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892–5452, (301) 594–7799, *yangj@extra.niddk.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.847, Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Research; 93.848, Digestive Diseases and Nutrition Research; 93.849, Kidney Diseases, Urology and Hematology Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Miguelina Perez,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08438 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following 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 the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR–20–104: Biomedical Technology Development and Dissemination (BTDD) Center.

Date: June 24, 2021.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: James J. Li, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5148, MSC 7849, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–806–8065, *lijames@csr.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Miguelina Perez,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08437 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the Communication Disorders Review Committee, June 17, 2021, 08:00 a.m. to June 18, 2021, 05:00 p.m., Embassy Suites at the Chevy Chase Pavilion, 4300 Military Road NW, Washington, DC 20015 which was published in the **Federal Register** on December 31, 2020, 85 FR 86942.

The meeting is being amended to change the meeting location from in person to a virtual meeting and the meeting time to 10:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. each day. The meeting is closed to the public.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Miguelina Perez,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08436 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Office of The Director, National Institutes of Health Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following 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 the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Scientific and Technical Review Board on Biomedical and Behavioral Research Facilities.

Date: June 17–18, 2021.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Mark Caprara, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5156, MSC 7844, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–613–5228, *capraramg@mail.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.14, Intramural Research Training Award; 93.22, Clinical Research Loan Repayment Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds; 93.232, Loan Repayment Program for Research Generally; 93.39, Academic Research Enhancement Award; 93.936, NIH Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Research Loan Repayment Program; 93.187, Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 20, 2021.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–08476 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Quarterly IRS Interest Rates Used in Calculating Interest on Overdue Accounts and Refunds on Customs Duties

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the quarterly Internal Revenue Service interest rates used to calculate interest on overdue accounts (underpayments) and refunds (overpayments) of customs duties will remain the same from the previous quarter. For the calendar quarter beginning April 1, 2021, the interest

rates for overpayments will be 2 percent for corporations and 3 percent for non-corporations, and the interest rate for underpayments will be 3 percent for both corporations and non-corporations. This notice is published for the convenience of the importing public and U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel.

DATES: The rates announced in this notice are applicable as of April 1, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bruce Ingalls, Revenue Division, Collection Refunds & Analysis Branch, 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite #100, Indianapolis, Indiana 46278; telephone (317) 298–1107.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1505 and Treasury Decision 85–93, published in the **Federal Register** on May 29, 1985 (50 FR 21832), the interest rate paid on applicable overpayments or underpayments of customs duties must be in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code rate established under 26 U.S.C. 6621 and 6622. Section 6621 provides different interest rates applicable to overpayments: one for corporations and one for non-corporations.

The interest rates are based on the Federal short-term rate and determined by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury on a quarterly basis. The rates effective for a quarter are determined during the first-month period of the previous quarter.

In Revenue Ruling 2021–06, the IRS determined the rates of interest for the calendar quarter beginning April 1, 2021, and ending on June 30, 2021. The interest rate paid to the Treasury for underpayments will be the Federal short-term rate (0%) plus three percentage points (3%) for a total of three percent (3%) for both corporations and non-corporations. For corporate overpayments, the rate is the Federal short-term rate (0%) plus two percentage points (2%) for a total of two percent (2%). For overpayments made by non-corporations, the rate is the Federal short-term rate (0%) plus three percentage points (3%) for a total of three percent (3%). These interest rates used to calculate interest on overdue accounts (underpayments) and refunds (overpayments) of customs duties remain the same from the previous quarter. These interest rates are subject to change for the calendar quarter beginning July 1, 2021, and ending on September 30, 2021.

For the convenience of the importing public and U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel, the following list of IRS interest rates used, covering the period from July of 1974 to date, to calculate interest on overdue accounts and refunds of customs duties, is published in summary format.

Beginning date	Ending date	Under-payments (percent)	Over-payments (percent)	Corporate overpayments (Eff. 1–1–99) (percent)
070174	063075	6	6	.....
070175	013176	9	9	.....
020176	013178	7	7	.....
020178	013180	6	6	.....
020180	013182	12	12	.....
020182	123182	20	20	.....
010183	063083	16	16	.....
070183	123184	11	11	.....
010185	063085	13	13	.....
070185	123185	11	11	.....
010186	063086	10	10	.....
070186	123186	9	9	.....
010187	093087	9	8	.....
100187	123187	10	9	.....
010188	033188	11	10	.....
040188	093088	10	9	.....
100188	033189	11	10	.....
040189	093089	12	11	.....
100189	033191	11	10	.....
040191	123191	10	9	.....
010192	033192	9	8	.....
040192	093092	8	7	.....
100192	063094	7	6	.....
070194	093094	8	7	.....
100194	033195	9	8	.....
040195	063095	10	9	.....
070195	033196	9	8	.....
040196	063096	8	7	.....
070196	033198	9	8	.....
040198	123198	8	7	.....
010199	033199	7	7	6
040199	033100	8	8	7
040100	033101	9	9	8
040101	063001	8	8	7
070101	123101	7	7	6
010102	123102	6	6	5
010103	093003	5	5	4
100103	033104	4	4	3
040104	063004	5	5	4
070104	093004	4	4	3
100104	033105	5	5	4
040105	093005	6	6	5
100105	063006	7	7	6

Beginning date	Ending date	Under-payments (percent)	Over-payments (percent)	Corporate overpayments (Eff. 1–1–99) (percent)
070106	123107	8	8	7
010108	033108	7	7	6
040108	063008	6	6	5
070108	093008	5	5	4
100108	123108	6	6	5
010109	033109	5	5	4
040109	123110	4	4	3
010111	033111	3	3	2
040111	093011	4	4	3
100111	033116	3	3	2
040116	033118	4	4	3
040118	123118	5	5	4
010119	063019	6	6	5
070119	063020	5	5	4
070120	063021	3	3	2

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Jeffrey Caine,

Chief Financial Officer, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2021–08465 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[212A2100DD/AAKC001030/A0A501010.999900253G]

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Chuckwalla Solar Projects on the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Clark County, Nevada

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), as lead agency in cooperation with the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians (Moapa Band), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and other agencies, intend to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that will evaluate the development of the Chuckwalla Solar Projects (Projects) on Moapa River Indian Reservation (Reservation) tribal lands. This notice announces the beginning of the scoping process to solicit public comments and identify potential issues related to the EIS. The BIA requests comments concerning the scope of the analysis, and identification of relevant information, studies, and analyses. It also announces that two public scoping meetings will be held virtually or in person to identify potential issues, alternatives, and mitigation to be considered in the EIS.

DATES: All comments must be received by May 3, 2021. The draft environmental impact statement is scheduled for October 2021 and the final environmental impact statement is scheduled for January 2022 with a Record of Decision in March 2022.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Mr. Chip Lewis, BIA Western Regional Office, 2600 North Central Avenue, 4th Floor Mailroom, Phoenix, Arizona 85004. Comments may also be sent via email to *Chip.Lewis@bia.gov* or on the Projects website at *www.ChuckwallaSolarProjectsEIS.com.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chip Lewis, BIA; telephone: (602) 379–6750; email: *Chip.Lewis@bia.gov.* Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose and Need of the Proposed Action

The proposed Federal action, taken under 25 U.S.C. 415, is BIA's approval of the solar energy ground lease and related agreements entered into by the Moapa Band with EDF Renewables Development, Inc. (EDFR or Applicant). The agreements provide for construction, operation and maintenance (O&M), and decommissioning of up to 700 megawatts (MWs) from up to four solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation facilities located entirely on the Reservation and specifically on lands held in trust by the United States for the Moapa Band.

In addition, two transmission generation interconnection (gen-tie) lines would be constructed to interconnect the Projects to the regional electrical grid. Portions of these lines would cross lands managed by BLM within a designated utility corridor on the Reservation and BLM land. The BIA and BLM would approve rights-of-way (ROWs) authorizing the construction and operation of the transmission lines.

The purposes of the proposed Projects are, among other things, to: (1) Help to provide a long-term, diverse, and viable economic revenue base and job opportunities for the Moapa Band; (2) meet the terms of the existing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for the output of the Projects; (3) help Nevada and neighboring states to meet their State renewable energy needs; and (4) allow the Moapa Band, in partnership with the Applicant, to optimize the use of the lease site while maximizing the potential economic benefit to the Tribe.

Preliminary Proposed Action and Alternatives

The Applicant plans to develop up to four solar projects collectively referred to as the Projects on the Reservation in Clark County, Nevada. The four solar projects would total up to 700 MWs of solar energy generation, each using photovoltaic (PV) technology and incorporating battery energy storage systems (BESS).

The proposed Chuckwalla solar generating facilities would be constructed entirely within the Reservation within a lease study area of approximately 6,400 acres of tribal trust land. These lands are in the southeast corner of the Reservation on lands set aside by the Moapa Band for the Projects. The solar fields and associated facilities would be in Sections 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; Township 16 South, Range 65 East; Mount Diablo Base Meridian.

Major components of each solar site would include multiple blocks of solar

PV panels mounted on tracking systems, H-beam or pad mounted inverters, transformers, collection lines, BESS, Projects substation, and O&M facilities. The four separate projects would include: Chuckwalla 1A—a 200 MW project; Chuckwalla 1B—a 50 MW project; Chuckwalla 2—a 200 MW project; and Chuckwalla 3—a 250 MW project.

Chuckwalla 1A and 1B would be built at the same time as the first phase. Chuckwalla 2 and Chuckwalla 3 would be built separately in subsequent phases. Construction of each phase is expected to take approximately 18 to 20 months.

Two gen-tie lines approximately 10 to 12 miles long would interconnect the Projects to the regional electrical grid—one to the existing Harry Allen substation and one to the existing Crystal Substation. These lines would be built parallel to one another for most of their length; approximately 4.5 miles would be in the designated utility corridor on the Reservation that is managed by BLM and BLM land.

Access to the Chuckwalla sites would be provided via I–15 to the Valley of Fire Highway to an existing 2.5-mile road on the Reservation paralleling its southern border that would be upgraded as needed. Water for each phase will be needed during construction for dust control and a minimal amount will be needed during operations for administrative/sanitary water use and panel washings. The water supply for the Projects would be leased from the Moapa Band and delivered to the site via temporary water pipeline or by truck.

The Applicant is expected to operate each of the energy facilities for up to 35 years under the terms of the solar leases with the Moapa Band. Each project is expected to be built to meet its corresponding PPA for the output of the Projects.

The EIS will focus on the Proposed Action as described above at the location on the Reservation selected by the Moapa Band. It will evaluate the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative. Additional viable alternatives may be identified in response to issues raised during the scoping process.

Summary of Expected Impacts

Potential impacts to be addressed in the EIS analysis may include, but would not be limited to, impacts on water resources, biological resources, threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, Native American religious concerns, aesthetics, and traffic. In addition to those resource topics identified above, Federal, State, and local agencies, along with other stakeholders that may be interested or affected by the BIA's decision on the proposed Projects, are invited to participate in the scoping process to identify additional issues to be addressed.

Anticipated Permits and Authorizations

In addition to the land lease and ROWs to be approved by BIA and the ROWs to be approved by BLM, the Projects would also require other permits and authorizations. These could include a Utility Environmental Protection Act (UEPA) permit from the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada and/or dust control and special use permits from Clark County.

Schedule for the Decision-Making Process

The EIS will provide a framework for BIA and BLM to make determinations and to decide whether to take the aforementioned Federal actions. The Records of Decision (RODs) to be issued by the BIA and BLM are currently scheduled for March 2022.

Public Scoping Process

This notice of intent initiates the scoping process, which guides the development of the EIS. Two public scoping meetings will be conducted either virtually or in person to further describe the Projects and identify potential issues and alternatives to be considered in the EIS. If in person, one public scoping meeting will be held on the Reservation and the other public scoping meeting will be held in Las Vegas, Nevada. If held virtually, the public meetings can be joined online through the Projects website at *www.ChuckwallaSolarProjectsEIS.com.* Those unable to live stream the presentation would be able to access the meeting presentation on the project website and could join by telephone. Additionally, the live presentation will be recorded and made accessible for viewing throughout the scoping period. During either the in-person or virtual meetings, a short presentation will be made and team members will be present to discuss and answer questions. The PowerPoint presentation will be posted to the Projects website and printed copies will be made available at the BLM Las Vegas Field Office and the Moapa River Indian Reservation Tribal Hall prior to the meetings. The dates of the public scoping meetings will be included in notices to be posted in the *Las Vegas Sun, Las Vegas Review-Journal,* and *Moapa Valley Progress* 15 days before the meetings.

Please include your name, return address, and the caption ''EIS, Chuckwalla Solar Projects,'' on the first page of any written comments. You may also submit comments at the public scoping meetings.

Request for Identification of Potential Alternatives, Information, and Analyses Relevant to the Proposed Action

Interested parties are invited to identify potential alternatives, issues to be analyzed, mitigation measures, and other information to be considered in the EIS.

Lead and Cooperating Agencies

BIA will prepare the EIS in cooperation with the Moapa Band, BLM, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and possibly the National Park Service (NPS) and Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW). The resulting EIS will aim to: (1) Provide agency decision makers, the Moapa Band, and the general public with a comprehensive understanding of the impacts of the proposed development of the solar field on the Reservation; (2) describe the cumulative impacts of increased development on the Reservation; and (3) identify and propose mitigation measures that would minimize or prevent significant adverse impacts.

Decision Maker

This notice is published in accordance with 40 CFR 1501.9 of the Council of Environmental Quality regulations and 43 CFR 46.235 of the Department of the Interior Regulations implementing the procedural requirements of the NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), and in accordance with the exercise of authority delegated to the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by part 209 of the Department Manual.

Nature of Decision To Be Made

The BIA and the BLM decisions, if approved, would assist in addressing the management objectives in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Title II, Section 211) and Secretarial Order 3285A1 (March 11, 2009) that established the development of environmentally responsible renewable energy as a priority for the Department of the Interior.

Because the BIA has a jurisdictional trust responsibility over Indian lands and the BLM has land management responsibilities under FLPMA, the Projects is a major Federal action and must comply with the National

Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*). Because most of the Projects would be located on tribal trust lands, the BIA is the lead federal agency. The Moapa Band, BLM, EPA, NPS, NDOW, and USFWS may be cooperating agencies on the EIS for the Projects. The BIA and BLM will use this EIS to make their respective decisions and the other cooperating parties will use this information to support their analyses and decisions, as needed. It is important that reviewers provide their comments at such times and in such manner that they are useful to the agency's preparation of the environmental impact statement. Therefore, comments should be provided prior to the close of the comment period and should clearly articulate the reviewer's concerns and contentions.

Comments received in response to this solicitation, including names and addresses of those who comment, will be part of the public record for this proposed action. Comments submitted anonymously will be accepted and considered, however.

Bryan Newland,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08469 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

[18XD4523WT DWT000000.000000 DS64950000 DP.64920; OMB Control Number 1090–0008]

Agency Information Collection Activities; E-Government Website Customer Satisfaction Surveys

AGENCY: Office of Strategic Employee and Organization Development, Federal Consulting Group, Office of the Secretary, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Federal Consulting Group is proposing to renew an information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Send your written comments to Federal Consulting Group (FCG), Attention: Lucy Adams, 1849 C St. NW, MS 4344, Washington, DC 20240–0001, or via email to Luciana_*adams@ios.doi.gov*. Individuals providing comments should reference Customer Satisfaction Surveys (OMB ID: 1090–0008).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information or copies of the form(s) and instructions, please write to the Federal Consulting Group, Attention: Lucy Adams, 1849 C St. NW, MS 4344, Washington, DC 20240–0001, by telephone at 202–513–7679, or via email to *Luciana_adams@ios.doi.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the PRA and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), all information collections require approval under the PRA. We may not conduct, or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we invite the public and other Federal agencies to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following:

(1) Whether or not the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) How might the agency 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 response.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: The Office of Management and Budget regulation at 5 CFR 1320, which implements the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), require 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 information collection activity provides a means to consistently assess, benchmark, and improve customer satisfaction with Federal government agency websites within the Executive Branch. The Federal Consulting Group of the Department of the Interior serves as the executive agent for this methodology and has partnered with ForeSee to offer this assessment to federal agencies.

ForeSee is a leader in customer satisfaction and customer experience management on the web and related media. Its methodology (Customer Experience Analytics or CXA) is a derivative of one of the most respected, credible, and well known measures of customer satisfaction in the country, The ForeSee CXA methodology combines survey data and a patented econometric model to precisely measure the customer satisfaction of website users, identify specific areas for improvement, and determine the impact of those improvements on customer satisfaction and future customer behaviors.

The ultimate purpose of ForeSee CXA is to help improve the quality of goods and services available to American citizens, including those from the Federal government.

The E-Government website Customer Satisfaction Surveys will be completed subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, Public Law 93–579, December 31, 1974 (5 U.S.C. 522a). The agency information collection will be used solely for the purpose of the survey. The contractor will not be authorized to release any agency information upon completion of the survey without first obtaining permission from the Federal Consulting Group and the participating agency. In no case shall any new system of records containing privacy information be developed by the Federal Consulting Group, participating agencies, or the contractor collecting the data. In addition, participating Federal agencies may only provide information used to randomly selected respondents from among established systems of records provided for such routine uses.

Further, the information will enable Federal agencies to determine customer satisfaction metrics with discrimination capability across variables. Thus, this information collection will assist Federal agencies in making the best use of resources in a targeted manner to improve service to the public.

This survey asks no questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, or other matters that are commonly considered private.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it is operating under a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number. The Office of Management and Budget control number for this collection is 1090–0008. The control number will be displayed on the surveys used. For expeditious administration of the surveys, the expiration date will not be displayed on the individual instruments. Response to the surveys is voluntary.

Title of Collection: E-Government Website Customer Satisfaction Surveys.

OMB Control Number: 1090–0008.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Individuals/households.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 250 with 5,000 respondents per survey.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 1,250,000.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 2.5 minutes.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 52,083.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Frequency of Collection: Once per survey.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: None.

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.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Jeffrey Parrillo,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2021–08427 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4334–63–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

[RR03240000, XXXR4079V4, RX122562102010000]

Termination of Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement, New Mexico Unit of the Central Arizona Project; Catron, Grant, and Hidalgo Counties, New Mexico

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of termination.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) is terminating preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the New Mexico Unit of the Central Arizona Project (CAP) (NM Unit). A Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS was published on June 12, 2018. Reclamation, as the lead Federal agency, and the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission (ISC), as joint lead agency, issued a Draft EIS for public review on April 24, 2020. On October 15, 2020, the ISC, Reclamation, and the New Mexico CAP Entity terminated the Interim Advance Funding Agreement, which funded the NM Unit EIS process.

DATES: The preparation of the EIS for the NM CAP is discontinued as of the date of publication of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Leslie Meyers, Bureau of Reclamation, Phoenix Area Office, 6150 West Thunderbird Road, Glendale, AZ 85306–4001; telephone (623) 773–6211; facsimile (623) 773–6480; email *lmeyers@usbr.gov.* Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf may call the Federal Relay Service at 1 (800) 877–8339 TTY/ASCII to contact the above individual during normal business hours or to leave a message or question(s) after hours. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Arizona Water Settlements Act, Public Law 108–451 (AWSA), amended the Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968, Public Law 90–537, 43 U.S.C. Ch. 32, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to contract with water users in New Mexico for water from the Gila River, its tributaries and underground water sources. Water use under the AWSA is conditioned on satisfying a variety of laws and agreements related to its use in New Mexico and Arizona.

The AWSA authorized the Secretary to design, build, operate, and maintain a NM Unit to divert Gila River water in New Mexico for this purpose. The Secretary was further directed to carry out all necessary environmental compliance required by Federal law in implementing the Consumptive Use and Forbearance Agreement and the New Mexico Unit Agreement, which would enable an exchange of CAP water to downstream Gila River water users in Arizona, for diversion and use of the Gila River in the NM Unit project area in southwestern New Mexico.

On November 18, 2016, an Interim Advance Funding Agreement was executed among the ISC, Reclamation, and the New Mexico CAP Entity (action proponent) for the purposes of paying Reclamation's costs associated with preparation of the EIS.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4231–4347, a Notice of Intent to prepare the EIS for the NM Unit was published in the **Federal Register** on June 12, 2018 (83 FR 27347).

Publication of the **Federal Register** notice was followed by a public scoping period that ended on July 20, 2018. The Draft EIS was made available for public review and comment from April 24 to June 8, 2020.

On June 18, 2020, the ISC voted to terminate the NEPA process for the NM Unit, and not fund Reclamation to complete the NEPA process.

The parties went through a dispute resolution process for termination of the Interim Advance Funding Agreement, following the ISC's decision. On October 15, 2020, the ISC, Reclamation, and the New Mexico CAP Entity terminated the Interim Advance Funding Agreement, which funded the NM Unit EIS process.

Karl Stock,

Acting Regional Director, Interior Region 8: Lower Colorado Basin, Bureau of Reclamation.

[FR Doc. 2021–08511 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4332–90–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–1529 (Final)]

Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe From Czechia; Determination

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''),

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of seamless carbon and alloy steel standard, line, and pressure pipe from Czechia, provided for in subheadings 7304.19.10, 7304.19.50, 7304.31.60, 7304.39.00, 7304.51.50, 7304.59.60, and 7304.59.80 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV'').[2]

Background

The Commission instituted this investigation effective July 8, 2020, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by Vallourec Star, LP, Houston, Texas. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigation following notification of a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of seamless carbon and alloy steel standard, line, and pressure pipe from Czechia were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of December 31, 2021 (85 FR 86946). In light of the restrictions on access to the Commission building due to the COVID–19 pandemic, the Commission conducted its hearing through written testimony and video conference on March 4, 2021. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made this determination pursuant to § 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determination in this investigation on April 19, 2021. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5183 (April 2021), entitled *Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe from Czechia: Investigation No. 731–TA–1529 (Final).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 19, 2021.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2021–08442 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[2] 86 FR 12909 (March 5, 2021).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–820]

Importer of Controlled Substances Application: Cardinal Health

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Cardinal Health has applied to be registered as an importer of basic class(es) of controlled substance(s). Refer to Supplemental Information listed below for further drug information.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic class(es), and applicants therefore, may file written comments on or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before May 24, 2021. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing must be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing should also be sent to: (1) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Hearing Clerk/OALJ, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on February 15, 2021 Cardinal Health, 15 Ingram Boulevard, La Vergne, Tennessee 37086–3630, applied to be registered as an importer of the following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Nabilone	7379	II

The company plans to import finished dosage unit products containing Nabilone for distribution. No other activity for this drug code is authorized for this registration.

Approval of permit applications will occur only when the registrant's business activity is consistent with what is authorized under 21 U.S.C. 952(a)(2).

William T. McDermott,

Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2021–08537 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–821]

Importer of Controlled Substances Application: Lipomed

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Lipomed has applied to be registered as an importer of basic class(es) of controlled substance(s). Refer to Supplemental Information listed below for further drug information.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic class(es), and applicants therefore, may file written comments on or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before May 24, 2021. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing must be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All request for a hearing should also be sent to: (1) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Hearing Clerk/OALJ, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on February 26, 2021, 150 Cambridgepark Drive, Suite 705, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140, applied to be registered as an importer of the following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
3-Fluoro-N-methylcathinone (3-FMC)	1233	I
Cathinone	1235	I
Methcathinone	1237	I
4-Fluoro-N-methylcathinone (4-FMC)	1238	I
Pentedrone (α-methylaminovalerophenone)	1246	I
Mephedrone (4-Methyl-N-methylcathinone)	1248	I
4-Methyl-N-ethylcathinone (4-MEC)	1249	I
Naphyrone	1258	I
N-Ethylamphetamine	1475	I
N,N-Dimethylamphetamine	1480	I
Fenethylline	1503	I
Aminorex	1585	I
4-Methylaminorex (cis isomer)	1590	I
Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	2010	I
Methaqualone	2565	I
Mecloqualone	2572	I
JWH-250 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl) indole)	6250	I
SR-18 (Also known as RCS-8) (1-Cyclohexylethyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl) indole)	7008	I
ADB-FUBINACA (N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7010	I
5-Fluoro-UR-144 and XLR11 ([1-(5-Fluoro-pentyl)1H-indol-3-yl](2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone)	7011	I
AB-FUBINACA (N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7012	I
JWH-019 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)	7019	I
MDMB-FUBINACA (Methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate)	7020	I
FUB-AMB, MMB-FUBINACA, AMB-FUBINACA (2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1Hindazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate)	7021	I
AB-PINACA (N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-)3-carboxamide	7023	I
THJ-2201 ([1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazol-3-yl](naphthalen-1-yl)methanone)	7024	I
5F-AB-PINACA (N-(1-amino-3methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7025	I
AB-CHMINACA (N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1--oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)--1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7031	I
MAB-CHMINACA (N-(1-amino-3,3dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7032	I
5F-AMB (Methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate)	7033	I
5F-ADB; 5F-MDMB-PINACA (Methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate)	7034	I
ADB-PINACA (N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7035	I
Ethyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido) 3,3-dimethylbutanoate)	7036	I
MDMB-CHMICA, MMB-CHMINACA (Methyl 2-(1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate)	7042	I
MMB-CHMICA , AMB-CHMICA (methyl 2-(1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate)	7044	I
N-(Adamantan-1-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboximide)	7047	I
APINACA and AKB48 (N-(1-Adamantyl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7048	I
5F-APINACA, 5F-AKB48 (N-(adamantan-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7049	I
JWH-081 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-(4-methoxynaphthoyl) indole)	7081	I
1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide	7083	I
5F-CUMYL-P7AICA (1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-3-carboxamide)	7085	I
4-CN-CUMYL-BUTINACA, 4-cyano-CUMYL-BUTINACA, 4-CN-CUMYL BINACA, CUMYL-4CN-BINACA, SGT-78 (1-(4-cyanobutyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboximide).	7089	I
SR-19 (Also known as RCS-4) (1-Pentyl-3-[(4-methoxy)-benzoyl] indole)	7104	I
JWH-018 (also known as AM678) (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)	7118	I
JWH-122 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl) indole)	7122	I
UR-144 (1-Pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone)	7144	I
JWH-073 (1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)	7173	I
JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)	7200	I
AM2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl) indole)	7201	I
JWH-203 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl) indole)	7203	I
NM2201, CBL2201 (Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate)	7221	I
PB-22 (Quinolin-8-yl 1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxylate)	7222	I
5F-PB-22 (Quinolin-8-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate)	7225	I
4-methyl-alpha-ethylaminopentiophenone (4-MEAP)	7245	I
N-ethylhexedrone	7246	I
Alpha-ethyltryptamine	7249	I
Ibogaine	7260	I
CP-47,497 (5-(1,1-Dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl-phenol)	7297	I
CP-47,497 C8 Homologue (5-(1,1-Dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)3-hydroxycyclohexyl-phenol)	7298	I
Lysergic acid diethylamide	7315	I
2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine (2C-T-7)	7348	I
Marihuana extract	7350	I
Marihuana	7360	I
Tetrahydrocannabinols	7370	I
Parahexyl	7374	I
Mescaline	7381	I
2C-T-2, (2-(4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine)	7385	I
3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine	7390	I
4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine	7391	I
4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine	7392	I
4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine	7395	I
2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine	7396	I
JWH-398 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl) indole)	7398	I

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine	7399	I
3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	7400	I
5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine	7401	I
N-Hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine	7402	I
3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine	7404	I
3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	7405	I
4-Methoxyamphetamine	7411	I
5-Methoxy-N-N-dimethyltryptamine	7431	I
Alpha-methyltryptamine	7432	I
Bufotenine	7433	I
Diethyltryptamine	7434	I
Dimethyltryptamine	7435	I
Psilocybin	7437	I
Psilocyn	7438	I
5-Methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine	7439	I
4-chloro-alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone (4-chloro-a-PVP)	7443	I
N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine	7455	I
1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)pyrrolidine	7458	I
1-[1-(2-Thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine	7470	I
1-[1-(2-Thienyl)cyclohexyl]pyrrolidine	7473	I
N-Ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate	7482	I
N-Methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate	7484	I
N-Benzylpiperazine	7493	I
4-MePPP (4-Methyl-alphapyrrolidinopropiophenone)	7498	I
2C-D (2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl) ethanamine)	7508	I
2C-E (2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl) ethanamine)	7509	I
2C-H (2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine)	7517	I
2C-I (2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine)	7518	I
2C-C (2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine)	7519	I
2C-N (2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-nitro-phenyl) ethanamine)	7521	I
2C-P (2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylphenyl) ethanamine)	7524	I
2C-T-4 (2-(4-Isopropylthio)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine)	7532	I
MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone)	7535	I
25B-NBOMe (2-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine)	7536	I
25C-NBOMe (2-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine)	7537	I
25I-NBOMe (2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine)	7538	I
Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-methylcathinone)	7540	I
Butylone	7541	I
Pentylone	7542	I
N-Ethylpentylone, ephylone (1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(ethylamino)-pentan-1-one)	7543	I
α-PHP, alpha-Pyrrolidinohexanophenone	7544	I
α-PVP (alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone)	7545	I
α-PBP (alpha-pyrrolidinobutiophenone)	7546	I
PV8, alpha-Pyrrolidinoheptaphenone	7548	I
AM-694 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl) indole)	7694	I
Norfentanyl	8366	I
Acetyldihydrocodeine	9051	I
Benzylmorphine	9052	I
Codeine-N-oxide	9053	I
Cyprenorphine	9054	I
Desomorphine	9055	I
Etorphine (except HCl)	9056	I
Codeine methylbromide	9070	I
Dihydromorphine	9145	I
Difenoxin	9168	I
Heroin	9200	I
Hydromorphinol	9301	I
Methyldesorphine	9302	I
Methyldihydromorphine	9304	I
Morphine methylbromide	9305	I
Morphine methylsulfonate	9306	I
Morphine-N-oxide	9307	I
Myrophine	9308	I
Nicocodeine	9309	I
Nicomorphine	9312	I
Normorphine	9313	I
Pholcodine	9314	I
Thebacon	9315	I
Acetorphine	9319	I
Drotebanol	9335	I
U-47700 (3,4-dichloro-N-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-N-methylbenzamide)	9547	I
AH-7921 (3,4-dichloro-N-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzamide))	9551	I
MT-45 (1-cyclohexyl-4-(1,2-diphenylethyl)piperazine))	9560	I
Acetylmethadol	9601	I

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Allylprodine	9602	I
Alphacetylmethadol except levo-alphacetylmethadol	9603	I
Alphameprodine	9604	I
Alphamethadol	9605	I
Benzethidine	9606	I
Betacetylmethadol	9607	I
Betameprodine	9608	I
Betamethadol	9609	I
Betaprodine	9611	I
Clonitazene	9612	I
Dextromoramide	9613	I
Diampromide	9615	I
Diethylthiambutene	9616	I
Dimenoxadol	9617	I
Dimepheptanol	9618	I
Dimethylthiambutene	9619	I
Dioxaphetyl butyrate	9621	I
Dipipanone	9622	I
Ethylmethylthiambutene	9623	I
Etonitazene	9624	I
Etoxeridine	9625	I
Furethidine	9626	I
Hydroxypethidine	9627	I
Ketobemidone	9628	I
Levomoramide	9629	I
Levophenacylmorphan	9631	I
Morpheridine	9632	I
Noracymethadol	9633	I
Norlevorphanol	9634	I
Normethadone	9635	I
Norpipanone	9636	I
Phenadoxone	9637	I
Phenampromide	9638	I
Phenoperidine	9641	I
Piritramide	9642	I
Proheptazine	9643	I
Properidine	9644	I
Racemoramide	9645	I
Trimeperidine	9646	I
Phenomorphan	9647	I
Propiram	9649	I
1-Methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine	9661	I
1-(2-Phenylethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypiperidine	9663	I
Tilidine	9750	I
Acryl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacrylamide)	9811	I
Para-Fluorofentanyl	9812	I
3-Methylfentanyl	9813	I
Alpha-Methylfentanyl	9814	I
Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl	9815	I
N-(2-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)propionamide	9816	I
Acetyl Fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacetamide)	9821	I
Butyryl Fentanyl	9822	I
Para-fluorobutyryl fentanyl	9823	I
4-Fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)isobutyramide)	9824	I
2-methoxy-N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacetamide	9825	I
Para-chloroisobutyryl fentanyl	9826	I
Isobutyryl fentanyl	9827	I
Beta-hydroxyfentanyl	9830	I
Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl	9831	I
Alpha-methylthiofentanyl	9832	I
3-Methylthiofentanyl	9833	I
Furanyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylfuran-2-carboxamide)	9834	I
Thiofentanyl	9835	I
Beta-hydroxythiofentanyl	9836	I
Para-methoxybutyryl fentanyl	9837	I
Ocfentanil	9838	I
Valeryl fentanyl	9840	I
N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenyltetrahydrofuran-2-carboxamide)	9843	I
Cyclopropyl Fentanyl	9845	I
Cyclopentyl fentanyl	9847	I
Fentanyl related-compounds as defined in 21 CFR 1308.11(h)	9850	I
Amphetamine	1100	II
Methamphetamine	1105	II
Lisdexamfetamine	1205	II

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Phenmetrazine	1631	II
Methylphenidate	1724	II
Amobarbital	2125	II
Pentobarbital	2270	II
Secobarbital	2315	II
Glutethimide	2550	II
Dronabinol in an oral solution in a drug product approved for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).	7365	II
Nabilone	7379	II
1-Phenylcyclohexylamine	7460	II
Phencyclidine	7471	II
ANPP (4-Anilino-N-phenethyl-4-piperidine)	8333	II
Phenylacetone	8501	II
1-Piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile	8603	II
Alphaprodine	9010	II
Anileridine	9020	II
Cocaine	9041	II
Codeine	9050	II
Etorphine HCl	9059	II
Dihydrocodeine	9120	II
Oxycodone	9143	II
Hydromorphone	9150	II
Diphenoxylate	9170	II
Ecgonine	9180	II
Ethylmorphine	9190	II
Hydrocodone	9193	II
Levomethorphan	9210	II
Levorphanol	9220	II
Isomethadone	9226	II
Meperidine	9230	II
Meperidine-intermediate-A	9232	II
Meperidine intermediate-B	9233	II
Meperidine intermediate-C	9234	II
Metazocine	9240	II
Methadone	9250	II
Methadone intermediate	9254	II
Metopon	9260	II
Dextropropoxyphene, bulk (non-dosage forms)	9273	II
Morphine	9300	II
Oripavine	9330	II
Thebaine	9333	II
Dihydroetorphine	9334	II
Levo-alphacetylmethadol	9648	II
Oxymorphone	9652	II
Noroxymorphone	9668	II
Phenazocine	9715	II
Thiafentanil	9729	II
Piminodine	9730	II
Racemethorphan	9732	II
Racemorphan	9733	II
Alfentanil	9737	II
Remifentanil	9739	II
Sufentanil	9740	II
Carfentanil	9743	II
Tapentadol	9780	II
Bezitramide	9800	II
Fentanyl	9801	II
Moramide-intermediate	9802	II

The company plans to import analytical reference standards for distribution to its customers for research and analytics purposes. Placement of these drug codes onto the company's registration does not translate into automatic approval of subsequent permit applications to import controlled substances. Approval of permit applications will occur only when the registrant's business activity is consistent with what is authorized in 21 U.S.C. 952(a)(2). Authorization will not extend to the import of FDA-approved or non-approved finished dosage forms for commercial sale.

William T. McDermott,

Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2021–08535 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–825]

Bulk Manufacturer of Controlled Substances Application: Rhodes Technologies

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Rhodes Technologies has applied to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of basic class(es) of controlled substance(s). Refer to Supplementary Information listed below for further drug information.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic class(es), and applicants therefore, may file written comments on or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before June 22, 2021. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.33(a), this is notice that on March 12, 2021, Rhodes Technologies, 498 Washington Street Coventry, Rhode Island 02816, applied to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of the following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Marihuana	7360	I
Tetrahydrocannabinols	7370	I
Dihydromorphine	9145	I
Methylphenidate	1724	II
Oxycodone	9143	II
Hydromorphone	9150	II
Hydrocodone	9193	II
Levorphanol	9220	II
Morphine	9300	II
Oripavine	9330	II
Thebaine	9333	II
Oxymorphone	9652	II
Noroxymorphone	9668	II
Tapentadol	9780	II

The company plans to manufacture the above-listed controlled substance(s) in bulk for conversion and sale to finished dosage form manufacturers. In reference to drug codes 7360 (Marihuana), and 7370 (Tetrahydrocannabinols), the company plans to bulk manufacture these drugs as synthetic cannabidiol and Tetrahydrocannabinol. No other activity for these drug codes is authorized for this registration.

William T. McDermott,

Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2021–08544 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Proposed Consent Decree Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

On April 19, 2021, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed Consent Decree with the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii in the lawsuit entitled *United States* v. *Kaanapali Land, LLC and Oahu Sugar Company, LLC,* Civil Action No. 1:21–cv–00190.

The complaint filed in this case alleges claims for response costs and natural resource damages under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (''CERCLA'') against Kaanapali Land LLC and its bankrupt subsidiary, Oahu Sugar Company, LLC (''Oahu Sugar'') (together, ''Settling Defendants''). These claims arise from the release and threatened release of dioxins and pentachlorophenol, among other hazardous substances, at and from the former Oahu Sugar pesticide mixing facility (''Site'') located within the Pearl Harbor Naval Complex Superfund Site. Under the Consent Decree, Settling Defendants will pay a total of $7.5 million to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Department of the Interior, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Department of Defense, Department of the Navy for Site cleanup and environmental restoration projects. In return, the Consent Decree grants covenants not to sue to Settling Defendants and related parties under Sections 106, 107(a), and 113 of CERCLA, Section 311(f)(4) of the Clean Water Act, and Section 7003 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (''RCRA'').

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *United States* v. *Kaanapali Land, LLC and Oahu Sugar Company, LLC,* D.J. Ref. No. 90–11–3–08781/1. All comments must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

To submit comments:	*Send them to:*
By e-mail	*pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov.*
By mail	Assistant Attorney General, US DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, D.C. 20044–7611.

Under section 7003(d) of RCRA, a commenter may request an opportunity for a public meeting in the affected area.

During the public comment period, the Consent Decree may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department website: *https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees.* We will provide a paper copy of the Consent Decree upon written request and payment of reproduction costs. Please mail your request and payment to: Consent Decree Library, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

Please enclose a check or money order for $10.75 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) payable to the United States Treasury.

Lori Jonas,

Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 2021–08477 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

[OJP (BJA) Docket No. 1791]

Meeting of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board

AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This is an announcement of a meeting (via WebEx/conference call-in) of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board to consider a range of issues of importance to the Board, to include but not limited to: Membership/terms; nomination eligibility; pending 2019–2020 recommendations; pending 2020–2021 nominations; program marketing and outreach.

DATES: June 29, 2021, 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. EDT.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will be held virtually using web conferencing technology. The public may hear the proceedings of this virtual meeting/conference call by registering at last seven (7) days in advance with Gregory Joy (contact information below).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory Joy, Policy Advisor, Bureau of

Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, by telephone at (202) 514–1369, toll free (866) 859–2687, or by email at *Gregory.joy@usdoj.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board carries out those advisory functions specified in 42 U.S.C. 15202. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 15201, the President of the United States is authorized to award the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, the highest national award for valor by a public safety officer.

This virtual meeting/conference call is open to the public to participate remotely. For security purposes, members of the public who wish to participate must register at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting/conference call by contacting Mr. Joy.

Access to the virtual meeting/conference call will not be allowed without prior registration. Please submit any comments or written statements for consideration by the Review Board in writing at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting date.

Gregory Joy,

Policy Advisor/Designated Federal Officer, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

[FR Doc. 2021–08417 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; General Inquiries to State Agency Contacts

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before May 24, 2021.

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.

Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) if the information will be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (4) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (5) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mara Blumenthal by telephone at 202–693–8538, or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) awards funds to State agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands in order to jointly conduct BLS/State Labor Market Information and Occupational Safety and Health Statistics cooperative statistical programs. To ensure the timely flow of information and to be able to evaluate and improve the BLS/State cooperative programs' management and operations, it is necessary to conduct ongoing communications between the BLS and its State partners. Whether information requests deal with program deliverables, program enhancements, operations, or administrative issues, questions and dialogue are crucial to the successful implementation of these programs. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on January 27, 2021 (86 FR 7306).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL–BLS.

Title of Collection: General Inquiries to State Agency Contacts.

OMB Control Number: 1220–0168.

Affected Public: State, Local, and Tribal Governments.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 54.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 23,890.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 15,927 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $0.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D).

Dated: April 16, 2021.

Mara Blumenthal,

Senior PRA Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2021–08473 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–24–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Furnishing Documents to the Secretary of Labor on Request Under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before May 24, 2021.

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.

Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) if the

information will be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (4) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (5) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mara Blumenthal by telephone at 202–693–8538, or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This information collection is authorized by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) section 104(a)(6), requiring the administrator of an employee benefit plan under Title I of ERISA to furnish to the Secretary, upon request, certain documents relating to the employee benefit plan. This includes the plan's summary plan description (SPD), any summaries of material modification (SMMs), and ''any documents relating to the employee benefit plan'' that describe how the plan is established or operated. Pursuant to its regulation, the Department requests documents under Section 104(a)(6) when a participant or beneficiary has previously requested the documents directly from the plan administrator and the administrator has failed or refused to provide them. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on October 20, 2020 (85 FR 66580).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL–EBSA.

Title of Collection: Furnishing Documents To The Secretary of Labor on Request Under Employee Retirement Income Security Act Section 104(a)(6).

OMB Control Number: 1210–0112.

Affected Public: Private Sector—Businesses or other for-profits and not-for-profit institutions.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 893.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 893.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 41 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $721.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D).

Dated: April 16, 2021.

Mara Blumenthal,

Senior PRA Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2021–08472 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–29–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Claim for Medical Reimbursement Form

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Office of the Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before May 24, 2021.

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.

Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) if the information will be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (4) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (5) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mara Blumenthal by telephone at 202–693–8538, or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Form OWCP–915 is used to claim reimbursement for out-of-pocket covered medical expenses paid by a beneficiary, and must be accompanied by required billing data elements (prepared by the medical provider) and by proof of payment by the beneficiary. Employees Compensation Act, 5 U.S.C. 8101, Black Lung Benefits Act, 30 U.S.C. 901, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000, 42 U.S.C. 7384 authorize this information collection. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on February 9, 2021 (86 FR 8806).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL–OWCP.

Title of Collection: Claim for Medical Reimbursement Form.

OMB Control Number: 1240–0007.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 10,260.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 34,564.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 5,738 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $59,450.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Dated: April 16, 2021.

Mara Blumenthal,

Senior PRA Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2021–08471 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–CR–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Technical Advisory Committee; Notice of Meeting and Agenda

The Bureau of Labor Statistics Technical Advisory Committee will meet on Thursday, May 27, 2021. In light of the travel restrictions and social distancing requirements resulting from the COVID–19 outbreak, this meeting will be held virtually from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. EST.

The Committee presents advice and makes recommendations to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on technical aspects of data collection and the formulation of economic measures and makes recommendations on areas of research. The BLS presents issues and then draws on the expertise of Committee members representing specialized fields within the academic disciplines of economics, statistics and data science, and survey design.

The schedule and agenda for the meeting are as follows:

12:00 p.m. Commissioner's Welcome and Review of Agency Developments
12:30 p.m. Next Steps in Measuring the Impact of Automation, AI, and Digitization on the Employment Landscape
2:15 p.m. Combining Probability and Non-Probability Sampling Methods: Applications to OCWC and OEUS Survey Programs
3:45 p.m. Concluding Remarks
4:00 p.m. Approximate Conclusion

The meeting is open to the public. Any questions concerning the meeting should be directed to Sabrina Pabilonia, Bureau of Labor Statistics Technical Advisory Committee, at *BLSTAC@bls.gov.* Individuals planning to attend the meeting should register at *https://blstac.eventbrite.com.* Individuals who require special accommodations should contact Ms. Pabilonia at least two days prior to the meeting date.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 19th day April of 2021.

Eric Molina,

Acting Chief, Division of Management Systems.

[FR Doc. 2021–08468 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–24–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Sunshine Act Meeting

The National Science Board's Committee on Science and Engineering Policy hereby gives notice of the scheduling of a teleconference for the transaction of National Science Board business as follows:

TIME AND DATE: Thursday, April 29, 2021, from 1:00–2:00 p.m. EDT.

PLACE: This meeting will be held by teleconference through the National Science Foundation.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The agenda of the teleconference is: Chair's opening remarks; discussion of the narrative outline for the SEI 2022 State of U.S. Science and Engineering summary report.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Point of contact for this meeting is: Chris Blair, *cblair@nsf.gov,* 703/292–7000. To listen to this teleconference, members of the public must send an email to *nationalsciencebrd@nsf.gov* at least 24 hours prior to the teleconference. The National Science Board Office will send requesters a toll-free dial-in number. Meeting information and updates may be found at the National Science Board website *www.nsf.gov/nsb.*

Chris Blair,

Executive Assistant to the National Science Board Office.

[FR Doc. 2021–08562 Filed 4–21–21; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Sunshine Act Meeting

The National Science Board's Awards and Facilities Committee hereby gives notice of the scheduling of a teleconference for the transaction of National Science Board business, as follows:

TIME AND DATE: Tuesday, April 27, 2021, from 4:00–5:00 p.m. EDT.

PLACE: This meeting will be held by teleconference through the National Science Foundation.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The agenda of the teleconference is: Chair's opening remarks, discussion of context of the National Ecological Observatory Network Operations and Management award extension, and Chair's closing remarks.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Point of contact for this meeting is: Michelle McCrackin, *mmccrack@nsf.gov,* (703) 292–7000. Meeting information and updates may be found at the National Science Board website *www.nsf.gov/nsb.*

Chris Blair,

Executive Assistant to the National Science Board Office.

[FR Doc. 2021–08563 Filed 4–21–21; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2020–0256]

Plant-Specific, Risk-Informed Decisionmaking for Inservice Inspections of Piping

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Regulatory guide; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing Revision 2 to Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.178, ''Plant-Specific, Risk-Informed Decisionmaking for Inservice Inspection of Piping.'' Revision 2, incorporates information to be consistent with the terminology and defense-in-depth philosophy provided in RG 1.174, ''An Approach for Using Probabilistic Risk Assessment in Risk-Informed Decisions on Plant-Specific Changes to the Licensing Basis,'' as well as to reference the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code Case N–716–1, ''Alternative Classification and Examination Requirements, Section XI, Division 1.''

DATES: Revision 2 to RG 1.178 is available on April 23, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2020–0256 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–2020–0256. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Stacy Schumann; telephone: 301–415–0624; email: *Stacy.Schumann@nrc.gov* . For technical questions, contact the individuals 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 Web-based ADAMS Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by email to *pdr.resource@nrc.gov.*

• *Attention:* The PDR, where you may examine, and order copies of public documents, is currently closed. You may submit your request to the PDR via email at *pdr.resource@nrc.gov* or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. (EST), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Revision 2 to RG 1.178 and the regulatory analysis may be found in ADAMS under Accession Nos. ML21036A105 and ML20210M044, respectively.

Regulatory guides are not copyrighted, and NRC approval is not required to reproduce them.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Zeechung Wang, telephone: 301–415–1686, email: *Zeechung.Wang@nrc.gov,* or Harriet Karagiannis, telephone: 301–415–2493, email: *Harriet.Karagiannis@nrc.gov.* Both are staff of the Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Discussion

The NRC is issuing a revision to an existing guide in the NRC's ''Regulatory Guide'' series. This series was developed to describe and make available to the public information regarding methods that are acceptable to the NRC staff for implementing specific parts of the agency's regulations, techniques that the NRC staff uses in evaluating specific issues or postulated events, and data that the NRC staff needs in its review of applications for permits and licenses.

Revision 2 of RG 1.178 was issued with a temporary identification of Draft Regulatory Guide, DG–1288. It addresses new information identified since the previous revision of this guide was issued.

II. Additional Information

The NRC published a notice of the availability of DG–1288 (ADAMS Accession No. ML20210M047), in the **Federal Register** on December 14, 2020 (85 FR 80825), for a 30-day public comment period. The public comment period closed on January 13, 2021. The NRC has not received any comments on DG–1288.

III. Congressional Review Act

This RG 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. Backfitting, Forward Fitting, and Issue Finality

Revision 2 of RG 1.178 describes methods acceptable to the NRC staff for complying with the NRC's regulations for inservice inspections of piping.

Issuance of RG 1.178, would not constitute backfitting as defined in section 50.109 of title 10 CFR of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), ''Backfitting,'' and as described in NRC Management Directive (MD) 8.4, ''Management of Backfitting, Forward Fitting, Issue Finality, and Information Requests''; constitute forward fitting as that term is defined and described in MD 8.4; or affect the issue finality of any approval issued under 10 CFR part 52. As explained in RG 1.178, applicants and licensees would not be required to comply with the positions set forth in RG 1.178.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Meraj Rahimi,

Chief, Regulatory Guidance and Generic Issues Branch, Division of Engineering, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.

[FR Doc. 2021–08446 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–91609; File No. SR–CBOE–2021–024]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Automated Price Improvement Auction Rule Relating to Stop Price

April 19, 2021.

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 April 13, 2021, Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''Cboe Options'') 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 Exchange. The Exchange filed the proposal as a ''non-controversial'' proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act[3] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[4] 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

Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''Cboe Options'') proposes to amend its automated price improvement auction rule. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Exchange's website (*http://www.cboe.com/AboutCBOE/CBOELegalRegulatoryHome.aspx*), at the Exchange's Office of the Secretary, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

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

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 5.37 (Automated Price Improvement Mechanism (''AIM'' or ''AIM Auction'')) to change the requirements for providing price improvement for Agency Orders of less than 50 standard option contracts (or 500 mini-option contracts).

By way of background, the AIM auction is an electronic auction intended to provide an Agency Order with the opportunity to receive price improvement (over the National Best Bid or Offer (''NBBO''). More specifically, AIM includes functionality in which a Trading Permit Holder (''TPH'') (an ''Initiating TPH'') may electronically submit for execution an order it represents as agent on behalf of

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[4] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

a customer,[5] broker dealer, or any other person or entity (''Agency Order'') against any other order it represents as agent, as well as against principal interest (except for an order for the account of any Market-Maker with an appointment in the applicable class on the Exchange in all classes except SPX) in AIM (an ''Initiating Order''), provided it submits the Agency Order for electronic execution into an AIM Auction.[6] AIM Auctions take into account AIM Responses to the applicable Auction as well as contra interest resting on the Cboe Options Book at the conclusion of the Auction (''unrelated orders''), regardless of whether such unrelated orders were already present on the Book when the Agency Order was received by the Exchange or were received after the Exchange commenced the applicable Auction. If contracts remain from one or more unrelated orders at the time the Auction ends, they are considered for participation in the AIM order allocation process.

Additionally, Rule 5.37(b) provides that the Initiating Order must stop the entire Agency Order at a price that satisfies certain conditions. More specifically, Rule 5.37(b)(1)(A) provides that if a buy (sell) Agency Order is for less than 50 standard option contracts (or 500 mini-option contracts), the stop price must be at least one minimum increment better than the then-current NBO (NBB) or the Agency Order's limit price (if the order is a limit order), whichever is better. Rule 5.37(b)(1)(B) provides that if a buy (sell) Agency Order is 50 standard option contracts (or 500 mini-option contracts) or more, the stop price must be at or better than the then-current NBO (NBB) or the Agency Order's limit price (if the order is a limit order), whichever is better.

In order to allow TPHs to offer greater price improvement opportunities for Agency Orders under 50 standard options contracts (or 500 mini-option contracts), the Exchange now proposes to amend Rule 5.37(b)(1)(A) to require that, if the Agency Order is for less than 50 standard option contracts (or 500 mini-option contracts), and if the difference between the NBBO is $0.01 (*i.e.,* NBBO width is $0.01),[7] the stop price must be at least one minimum price improvement increment better than the NBBO on the opposite side of the market from the Agency Order (or the Agency Order's limit price (if the order is a limit order), whichever is better). Thus, the Exchange would require that the Agency Order receive at least $0.01 price improvement if that Agency Order is for less than 50 contracts and if the difference between the NBBO is $0.01. For all other orders, regardless of size, the stop price must be at or better than the then current NBO (NBB). In light of the proposed change, the Exchange proposes to make a corresponding amendment to Rule 5.37(b)(1)(B) to provide that the stop price must be the better of the Agency Order's limit price (if the order is a limit order) or at or better than the then current NBBO if the Agency Order is for more than 50 standard options contracts (or 500 mini-option contracts) or if the NBBO width is greater than $0.01. The Exchange notes the proposed rule change aligns the Exchange's AIM functionality with the functionality of AIM on its affiliate exchange, Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc (''Cboe EDGX'') and is consistent with other exchanges' rules with similar price improvement mechanisms.[8]

Implementation Date

The Exchange proposes to announce the implementation date of the proposed rule change in an Exchange Notice, to be published no later than thirty (30) days following the operative date. The implementation date will be no later than sixty (60) days following the operative date.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act'') and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.[9] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)[10] requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, 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. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)[11] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

In particular, the Exchange believes its proposal will continue to promote opportunities for price improvement for Agency Orders for less than 50 standard options contracts (or 500 mini-option contracts) when the NBBO is $0.01 wide, while also continuing to provide opportunities for price improvement when spreads are wider than $0.01, regardless of order size, which helps to perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and, in general, helps to protect investors and the public interest. The Exchange believes that the changes to AIM requiring price improvement of at least one minimum price improvement increment over the NBBO for Agency Orders of less than 50 standard options contracts (or 500 mini-option contracts) where the difference in the NBBO is $0.01 will ensure that these particular small orders receive at least minimal price improvement. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposal will result in more orders of less than 50 standard contracts (or 500 mini-option contracts) where the NBBO width is greater than $0.01 being executed in AIM, thus providing an increased probability of price improvement for small orders. By removing the requirement that the stop price must be at least one minimum increment better than the then NBBO for all orders of less than 50 standard option contracts (or 500 mini-options contracts) regardless of what the NBBO width is, as proposed, market participants would be incentivized to introduce more orders to AIM for the opportunity to receive price improvement, thereby providing an increased probability of price improvement. The Exchange also notes the AIM Auction is now open to all Users, which also promotes and fosters competition, and may provide for additional liquidity in these auctions, which could lead to additional price improvement. The Exchange also notes that the AIM auction generally delivers a meaningful opportunity for price improvement to orders, including orders for fewer than 50 standard options contracts (or 500 mini-option contracts), when the spread in the option is $0.02 or more.[12] Conversely, there is generally

[5] The term ''customer'' means a Public Customer or a broker-dealer. The term ''Public Customer'' means a person that is not a broker-dealer. See Rule 1.1.

[6] *See* Rule 5.37.

[7] The ''NBBO width'' means the difference between the National Best Bid and National Best Offer.

[8] *See* Cboe EDGX Rule 21.19(b)(1). *See also, e.g.,* Nasdaq PHLX LLC Options 3, Section 13(a) and Nasdaq ISE LLC Options 3, Section 13(b).

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[11] *Id.*

[12] *See, e.g.,* Securities Exchange Release No. 79835 (January 18, 2017) 82 FR 8445 (January 25, 2017) (SR–Phlx–2016–119).

not significant price improvement when the NBBO has a bid/ask differential of $0.01. Accordingly, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change to continue to require price improvement of at least one minimum price increment over the NBBO for Agency orders for less than 50 standard options contracts (or 500 mini-option contracts) when the difference in NBBO is $0.01 will help ensure that these small orders receive at least minimal price improvement, while also providing further price improvement opportunities in smaller-sized orders that have a NBBO spread wider than $0.01, which ultimately benefits investors and retail customers in particular.

Lastly, the Exchange notes the proposed rule change is generally intended to align system functionality currently offered by the Exchange with Cboe EDGX functionality in order to provide a consistent technology offering across the Exchange's affiliated exchanges. A consistent technology offering, in turn, will simplify the technology implementation, changes, and maintenance by TPHs that are also participants on Cboe EDGX. The Exchange believes this consistency will promote a fair and orderly national options market system.

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 that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change will impose any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, because it will apply uniformly to TPHs. Additionally, the Exchange notes that participation in the AIM process is completely voluntary. The Exchange believes all market participants may benefit from any additional liquidity and price improvement in the AIM Auctions that may result from the proposed rule change.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change will impose any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, as the proposed rule change relates to an Exchange-specific auction mechanism. The Exchange also notes that other options exchanges maintain similar requirements for their respective price improvement auctions.[13]

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not:

A. Significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest;

B. impose any significant burden on competition; and

C. become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act[14] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)[15] thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or 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 (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–CBOE–2021–024 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–CBOE–2021–024. 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 (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–CBOE–2021–024, and should be submitted on or before May 14, 2021.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[16]

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Assistant Secretary.

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[13] *See* Cboe EDGX Rule 21.19(b)(1). *See also, e.g.,* Nasdaq PHLX LLC Options 3, Section 13(a) and Nasdaq ISE LLC Options 3, Section 13(b).

[14] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[15] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[16] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–91610; File No. SR–BX–2021–013]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq BX, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Options 3, Section 10, Order Book Allocation

April 19, 2021.

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 April 7, 2021, Nasdaq BX, Inc. (''BX'' 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 to amend Options 3, Section 10, Order Book Allocation.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/bx/rules,* at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

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

The Exchange proposes to amend Options 3, Section 10, Order Book Allocation. Today, pursuant to Options 3, Section 10, BX determines for each option whether to apply the Price/Time [3] or the Size Pro-Rata execution algorithm.[4] This proposal seeks to amend BX's Price/Time execution algorithm.

Price/Time Execution Algorithm

Today, there are 5 priority overlays for the Price/Time execution algorithm: (1) Public Customer Priority; (2) Lead Market Maker (''LMM'') Priority; (3) Entitlement for Orders of 5 contracts or fewer; (4) Directed Market Maker (''DMM'') Priority; and (5) All Other Remaining Interest. The Exchange proposes to amend the LMM Priority overlay with this proposal.

Today, Public Customer orders shall have priority over non-Public Customer orders at the same price.[5] Public Customer Priority is always in effect when the Price/Time execution algorithm is in effect. The LMM participant entitlements shall only be in effect when the Public Customer Priority Overlay is also in effect.[6]

Today, Options 3, Section 10(a)(1)(C)(1)(b) provides, in part, After all Public Customer orders have been fully executed, upon receipt of an order, provided the LMM's bid/offer is at or improves on the Exchange's disseminated price, the LMM will be afforded a participation entitlement. The LMM shall not be entitled to receive a number of contracts that is greater than the displayed size associated with such LMM. LMM participation entitlements will be considered after the Opening Process. The LMM participation entitlement is as follows:

(1) A BX Options LMM shall receive the greater of:

(a) Contracts the LMM would receive if the allocation was based on time priority pursuant to subparagraph (C)(1)(a) above with Public Customer priority;

(b) 50% of remaining interest if there is one or no other Market Maker at that price;

(c) 40% of remaining interest if there is two other Market Makers at that price;

(d) 30% of remaining interest if there are more than two other Market Makers at that price; or

(e) the Directed Market Maker (''DMM'') participation entitlement, if any, set forth in subsection (C)(1)(c) below (if the order is a Directed Order and the LMM is also the DMM).[7]

The Exchange notes that the System does not operate as provided for above today.[8] At this time, the Exchange proposes to amend the LMM Priority to instead provide the following:

. . . The LMM participation entitlement is as follows:

(1) A BX Options LMM shall receive the greater of:

(a) Contracts the LMM would receive if the allocation was based on time priority pursuant to subparagraph (C)(1)(a) above with Public Customer priority;

(b) 50% of remaining interest if there is one other non-Public Customer Order or Market Maker order or quote at that price;

(c) 40% of remaining interest if there are two other non-Public Customer Order or Market Maker orders or quotes at that price;

(d) 30% of remaining interest if there are more than two other non-Public Customer Order or Market Maker orders or quotes at that price; or

(e) the Directed Market Maker (''DMM'') participation entitlement, if any, set forth in subsection (C)(1)(c) below (if the order is a Directed Order and the LMM is also the DMM).

Specifically, the Exchange proposes to determine an LMM's allocation percentage (50%/40%/30%), if applicable, by how many Market Maker orders and quotes and non-Public Customer orders are present at the best price. After all Public Customer orders have been satisfied, the System would allocate to an LMM the applicable percentage based on non-Public Customer orders and Market Maker quotes and orders at the best price at the time the incoming order was received by the System. This proposed change would align the System with the rule. This amendment differs from the manner in which the LMM was allocated prior to the Migration. Prior to the Migration, only other Market Maker orders or quotes present at the same price would have determined the

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] The System shall execute trading interest within the System in price/time priority, meaning it will execute all trading interest at the best price level within the System before executing trading interest at the next best price. Within each price level, if there are two or more quotes or orders at the best price, trading interest will be executed in time priority. *See* Options 3, Section 10(a)(1)(A).

[4] The System shall execute trading interest within the System in price priority, meaning it will execute all trading interest at the best price level within the System before executing trading interest at the next best price. Within each price level, if there are two or more quotes or orders at the best price, trading interest will be executed based on the size of each Participant's quote or order as a percentage of the total size of all orders and quotes resting at that price. If the result is not a whole number, it will be rounded up to the nearest whole number. *See* Options 3, Section 10(a)(1)(B).

[5] If there are two or more Public Customer orders for the same options series at the same price, priority shall be afforded to such Public Customer orders in the sequence in which they are received by the System. *See* Options 3, Section 10(a)(1)(C)(1)(a).

[6] *See* Options 3, Section 10(a)(1)(C)(1)(b).

[7] Rounding will be up to the nearest integer. Notwithstanding the foregoing, when a Directed Order is received and the DMM's bid/offer is at or improves on the NBBO and the LMM is at the same price level and is not the DMM, the LMM participation entitlement set forth in this subsection (C)(1)(b)(1) will not apply with respect to such Directed Order. *See* Options 3, Section 10(a)(1)(C)(1).

[8] As of September 14, 2020 and September 21, 2021 (depending on the options symbol) the LMM allocation operated as described in the proposed rule text. The migration occurred in two stages as symbols were made available on the new BX platform (''Migration'') on the two days noted.

percentage of allocation for an LMM. With this amendment, non-Public Customers orders present at the same price would also be considered in determining the percentage. The proposed amendment is similar to functionality on Nasdaq ISE, LLC (''ISE''), Nasdaq GEMX, LLC (''GEMX''), Nasdaq MRX, LLC (''MRX'') and the Cboe Exchange, Inc (''Cboe'').[9]

The Exchange is not considering Public Customer orders in determining the LMM allocation because, as noted above, Public Customer orders shall have priority over all other interest at the same price and those orders would have been executed prior to any LMM allocation.

With respect to LMMS, unlike other market participants, LMMs have unique obligations[10] to the market which include, among other things, quoting obligations.[11] However, similar to other market participants, an LMM cannot receive any portion of an allocation, regardless of its participation rights, unless it is quoting at the best price at the time the executable order is received by the System. With this proposal LMM's would continue to be entitled to an enhanced allocation, once Public Customer orders have been satisfied, except that allocation would be subject to the amount of other Market Maker interest as well as non-Public Customer orders. The Exchange seeks to consider non-Public Customer orders in its LMM allocation to recognize other market participant interest, except for Public Customer, that was present in the Order Book at the same price at the time of execution. By considering this interest, non-Public Customers allocated in the ''All Other Remaining Interest'' category would be entitled to potentially higher allocations. The Exchange's proposal is intended to encourage LMMs to continue to quote at or improve the NBBO in order to be afforded the highest allocation attainable. The proposal also seeks to recognize other non-Public Customer interest that was at the same price at the time of execution by permitting those market participants to capture a potentially higher allocation. Below are some examples.

LMM Allocation Example—Which Only Considers Market Maker Interest

Assume the option below is open and away markets are wider than BX's interest that arrives in sequence as specified below:

- *LMM Quote:* 1.00 (10) × 2.00 (10)
- Priority Customer Order Firm A to Sell 2 @ 1.95 arrives (BX BBO updates to 1.00 × 1.95)
- Broker Dealer Order to Sell 10 @ 1.95 arrives
- *LMM Updates Quote:* 1.00 (10) × 1.95 (10)
- Priority Customer Order Firm B to buy 12 @ 1.95 arrives

Allocation

In this scenario, Priority Customer Firm A is allocated 2 @ 1.95 and the LMM is allocated remaining 10 @ 1.95.

LMM Allocation Example Which Considers Market Maker and Non-Public Customer Interest

Assume the option below is open and any away markets are wider than BX's interest that arrives in sequence as specified below:

- *LMM Quote:* 1.00 (10) × 2.00 (10)
- Priority Customer Order Firm A to Sell 2 @ 1.95 arrives (BX BBO updates to 1.00 × 1.95)
- Broker Dealer Order to Sell 10 @ 1.95 arrives
- *LMM Updates Quote:* 1.00 (10) × 1.95 (10)
- Priority Customer Order Firm B to buy 12 @ 1.95 arrives

Allocation

In this scenario, Priority Customer Firm A is allocated 2 @ 1.95, the LMM is allocated 5 @ 1.95 (1 other non-public customer = 50%) and the Broker Dealer is allocated 5 @ 1.95.

At this time, a similar proposed change is not being made to BX's Size Pro-Rata execution algorithm, which today only considers Market Maker quotes and orders within the LMM Priority, and has an additional Market Maker Priority allocation within the Size Pro-Rata execution algorithm as compared to the Price/Time execution algorithm. If BX were to consider non-Public Customer Orders in the LMM Priority for BX's Size Pro-Rata execution algorithm, because there is a Market Maker Priority allocation in this model, which does not exist in the Price/Time execution algorithm, the Market Maker Priority would benefit. In the Price/Time execution algorithm, the All Other Remaining Interest allocation benefits because there is no Market Maker Priority in that model. In the Price/Time execution algorithm all Participants are on parity after the LMM Priority. This is not the case with the Size Pro-Rata execution algorithm because Market Makers have priority ahead of All Other Remaining Interest being allocated; there is not the same concept of parity. Therefore, making a similar change to BX's Size Pro-Rata execution algorithm would only serve to advantage other Market Makers at the expense of the LMM. Of note, the Lead Market Maker has higher quoting obligations both intra-day and during the Opening Process as compared to the Market Maker.[12] See below example for illustration.

LMM Size Pro-Rata Allocation Example With Market Maker Overlay

Assume the option below is open and any away markets are wider than BX's interest that arrives in sequence as specified below:

- *LMM Quote:* 1.00 (10) × 2.00 (10)
- Priority Customer Order Firm A to Sell 2 @ 1.95 arrives (BX BBO updates to 1.00 × 1.95)
- Broker Dealer Order to Sell 10 @ 1.95 arrives
- Market Maker B Quotes 1.05 × 1.95 (10)
- Market Maker C Quotes 1.05 × 1.95 (10)
- *LMM Updates Quote:* 1.00 (20) × 1.95 (20)
- Priority Customer Order Firm B to buy 12 @ 1.95 arrives

Allocation

In this scenario, Priority Customer Firm A is allocated 2 contracts @ 1.95, the LMM is allocated 4 contracts @ 1.95 (2 other Market Maker quotes present = 40% LMM allocation), both Market Makers B and C are allocated 3 contracts at @ 1.95, and Broker Dealer is not allocated any contracts. In this example, the Broker Dealer order cannot be allocated. If the Exchange were to consider the Broker Dealer order within the LMM Priority, as proposed for the Price/Time execution algorithm, it would have resulted in a higher allocation for one of the Market Makers, to the detriment of the LMM.

The Exchange notes that all symbols on BX are currently designated as Price/Time. In the event that the Exchange determines to designate options symbols as eligible for Size Pro-Rata allocation, a similar change would be considered by the Exchange and, if the Exchange determines to amend its rule, a proposed rule change would be submitted to the Commission.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[13] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[14] in particular, in that it is designed to

[9] *See* ISE, GEMX and MRX Options 3, Section 10(c)(1)(B)(i) and Cboe Rule 5.32(a)(2)(B).

[10] *See* Options 2, Section 4.

[11] *See* Options 2, Section 5.

[12] *See* Options 2, Section 5 and Options 3, Section 8, respectively.

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[14] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

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.

The Exchange's proposal to amend the Price/Time LMM execution algorithm to consider non-Public Customer orders in addition to Market Maker quotes and orders when allocating a percentage to an LMM is consistent with the Act. The Exchange is not considering Public Customer orders in determining the LMM allocation because, as noted above, Public Customer orders shall have priority over non-Public Customer orders at the same price and those orders would have been executed prior to any LMM allocation. With respect to LMMs, unlike other market participants, LMMs have unique obligations [15] to the market which include, among other things, quoting obligations.[16] However, similar to other market participants, an LMM cannot receive any portion of an allocation, regardless of its participation rights, unless it is quoting at the best price at the time the executable order is received by the System.

With this proposal LMM's would continue to be entitled to an enhanced allocation, once Public Customer orders have been satisfied, except that allocation would be subject to the amount of other Market Maker interest as well as non-Public Customer orders. The Exchange seeks to consider non-Public Customer orders in its LMM allocation to recognize other market participant interest, except for Public Customer, that was present in the Order Book at the same price at the time of execution. By considering this interest, non-Public Customers allocated in the ''All Other Remaining Interest'' category would be entitled to potentially higher allocations. The Exchange believes that this amendment will encourage other non-Public Customers to submit interest into the Order Book, at the same price, in order to receive a potentially higher allocation after all Maker Makers have been allocated.[17] With this proposal LMMs would be encouraged to quote at or improve the NBBO in more cases in order to be afforded the highest allocation attainable. Creating competition which rewards Participants that continuously add liquidity to the Order Book benefits all market participants.

The Exchange notes that at this time a similar proposed change is not being made to the Size Pro-Rata execution algorithm, which today only considers Market Maker quotes and orders within the LMM Enhancement. The Exchange notes that all symbols on BX are currently designated as Price/Time. Unlike the Price/Time execution algorithm, the Size Pro-Rata execution algorithm has 6 overlays: (1) Public Customer Priority; (2) LMM Priority; (3) Entitlement for Orders of 5 contracts or fewer; (4) Directed Market Maker Priority; (5) Market Maker Priority; and (6) All Other Remaining Interest. The Price/Time execution algorithm does not have a Market Maker Priority allocation similar to the Size Pro-Rata execution algorithm. The current Market Maker Priority considers all other Participant orders at the same price and, therefore, rewards Participants at that price in a similar fashion as proposed for the Price/Time execution algorithm, albeit at the Market Maker allocation instead of the LMM allocation. The Exchange believes that the proposal would serve to align the two allocation models and reward Participants at the same price by considering non-Public Customer interest as well as Market Maker interest before non-Public Customers are allocated. An example of how the same scenario presented above for the Price/Time model would allocated within the current Size Pro Rata model is below.

LMM Allocation Example—Size Pro-Rata Overlay Example

Assume the option below is open and away markets are wider than BX's interest that arrives in sequence as specified below:

- *LMM Quote:* 1.00 (10) × 2.00 (10)
- Priority Customer Order Firm A to Sell 2 @ 1.95 arrives (BX BBO updates to 1.00 × 1.95)
- Broker Dealer Order to Sell 10 @ 1.95 arrives
- Market Maker B quote 1.00 (10) × 1.95 (10) arrives
- Market Maker C quote 1.00 (10) × 1.95 (10) arrives
- *LMM Updates Quote:* 1.00 (10) × 1.95 (10)
- Priority Customer Order Firm B to buy 22 @ 1.95 arrives

Allocation

In this scenario:

- Priority Customer Firm A is allocated 2 @ 1.95
- Lead Market Maker is allocated 8 @ 1.95 (40% of remaining 20 contracts after priority customer overlay)
- Market Maker B is allocated 6 @ 1.95 (50% of remaining 12 contracts after LMM overlay)
- Market Maker C is allocated 6 @ 1.95 (50% of remaining 12 contracts after LMM overlay)

In this scenario, the Broker Dealer is not allocated as the Market Maker was allocated the remaining 12 contracts. Even if the LMM overlay considered the Broker Dealer in its allocation, the Broker Dealer will still not be allocated. The LMM would get 6 contracts (30% of 20 contracts), and each of the Market Makers would get 7 contracts, which only reduces the LMM allocation as the LMM was quoting at the same price as the other Market Makers.

The Exchange notes that the System does not operate as provided for above today.[18] This proposed change would align the System with the rule. The proposed amendment is similar to functionality on Nasdaq ISE, LLC (''ISE''), Nasdaq GEMX, LLC (''GEMX''), Nasdaq MRX, LLC (''MRX'') and the Cboe Exchange, Inc (''Cboe'').[19]

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. The Exchange is not considering Public Customer orders in determining the LMM allocation because, as noted above, Public Customer orders shall have priority over non-Public Customer orders at the same price and those orders would have been executed prior to any LMM allocation.

The Exchange seeks to consider non-Public Customer orders in its LMM allocation to recognize other market participant interest, except for Public Customer, that was present in the Order Book at the same price at the time of execution. By considering this interest, non-Public Customers allocated in the ''All Other Remaining Interest'' category would be entitled to potentially higher allocations. The amendment will encourage other non-Public Customers to submit interest into the Order Book, at the same price, in order to receive a potentially higher allocation after all Maker Makers have been allocated. With this proposal LMMs would be encouraged to quote at or improve the NBBO in more cases in order to be afforded the highest allocation attainable. Creating competition which rewards Participants that continuously

[15] *See* note 10 above.

[16] *See* note 11 above.

[17] There are 5 priority overlays for the Price/Time execution algorithm: (1) Public Customer Priority; (2) LMM Priority; (3) Entitlement for Orders of 5 contracts or fewer; (4) DMM Priority; and (5) All Other Remaining Interest.

[18] *See* note 8 above.

[19] *See* ISE, GEMX and MRX Options 3, Section 10(c)(1)(B)(i) and Cboe Rule 5.32(a)(2)(B).

add liquidity to the Order Book benefits all market participants. The Exchange does not believe its proposal imposes an undue burden on competition because with this change, non-Public Customer orders would be entitled to potentially higher allocations.

With respect to LMMs, unlike other market participants, LMMs have unique obligations [20] to the market which include, among other things, quoting obligations.[21] However, similar to other market participants, an LMM cannot receive any portion of an allocation, regardless of its participation rights, unless it is quoting at the best price at the time the executable order is received by the System. LMM's would continue to be entitled to an enhanced allocation, once Public Customer orders have been satisfied, except that allocation would be subject to the amount of other Market Maker interest as well as non-Public Customer orders.

Today, LMMs may receive higher allocations as only other Market Maker interest is considered when allocating to an LMM. With this proposal, the Exchange would consider not only other Market Maker interest but also non-Public Customer orders. Considering all other interest, except Public Customer interest, that was at the same price at the time of execution results in LMMs potentially receiving lower allocations. LMMs add value through continuous quoting [22] and are subject to additional requirements and obligations [23] unlike other market participants. The Exchange incentivizes LMMs to provide liquidity on BX through enhanced allocations and pricing. The Exchange believes that this proposal will continue to incentivize LMMs to add liquidity while also benefitting all market participants through the quality of order interaction.

Unlike the Price/Time execution algorithm, the Size Pro-Rata execution algorithm has 6 overlays: (1) Public Customer Priority; (2) LMM Priority; (3) Entitlement for Orders of 5 contracts or fewer; (4) DMM Priority; (5) Market Maker Priority; and (6) All Other Remaining Interest. The Price/Time execution algorithm does not have a Market Maker Priority allocation similar to the Size Pro-Rata execution algorithm. The current Market Maker Priority considers all other Participant orders at the same price and, therefore, rewards Participants at that price in a similar fashion as proposed for the Price/Time execution algorithm, albeit at the Market Maker allocation instead of the LMM allocation. The Exchange believes that the proposal does not impose an undue burden on competition as it aligns the two models and reward Participants at the same price by considering non-Public Customer interest as well as Market Maker interest before non-Public Customers are allocated.

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) Significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [24] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[25]

A proposed rule change filed pursuant to Rule 19b–4(f)(6) under the Act [26] normally does not become operative for 30 days after the date of its filing. However, Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) [27] permits the Commission to designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has requested that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay. As the proposed rule change raises no novel issues and more accurately describes the System's treatment of LMM allocation, the Commission believes that waiver of the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission hereby waives the operative delay and designates the proposed rule change operative upon filing.[28]

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or 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 (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–BX–2021–013 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–BX–2021–013. 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 (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are

[20] *See* note 10 above.

[21] *See* note 11 above.

[22] *See* Options 2, Section 5.

[23] *See* Options 2, Section 4.

[24] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[25] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

[26] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[27] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6)(iii).

[28] For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission also has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. *See* 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–BX–2021–013, and should be submitted on or before May 14, 2021.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[29]

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–08421 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. FD 36486 (Sub-No. 1)]

Grainbelt Corporation—Trackage Rights Exemption—BNSF Railway Company

By petition filed on February 26, 2021, Grainbelt Corporation (GNBC) requests that the Board partially revoke the trackage rights exemption granted to it under 49 CFR 1180.2(d)(7) in Docket No. FD 36486, as necessary to permit that trackage rights arrangement to expire twelve months from the effective date of the exemption. GNBC filed its verified notice of exemption in Docket No. FD 36486 on February 26, 2021, and simultaneously filed its petition for partial revocation in this docket. Notice of the exemption was served and published in the **Federal Register** (86 FR 14,176) on March 12, 2021, and the exemption became effective on March 28, 2021.

As explained by GNBC in its verified notice of exemption in Docket No. 36486, GNBC and BNSF Railway Company (BNSF) have entered into an amendment to their existing trackage rights agreement covering trackage between approximately milepost 668.73 in Long, Okla., and approximately milepost 723.30 in Quanah, Tex. (the Line), allowing GNBC to (1) use the Line to access the Plains Cotton Cooperative Association (PCCA) facility near BNSF Chickasha Subdivision milepost 688.6 at Altus, Okla., and (2) to operate additional trains on the Line to accommodate the movement of trains transporting BNSF customers' railcars (loaded or empty) located along the Line, to unit train facilities on the Line.[1] GNBC Verified Notice of Exemption 1–3, *Grainbelt Corp.—Trackage Rts. Exemption—BNSF Ry.,* FD 36486.

GNBC explains that the trackage rights covered by the verified notice in Docket No. FD 36486 are local rather than overhead rights and therefore they do not qualify for the Board's class exemption for temporary trackage rights under 49 CFR 1180.2(d)(8). (GNBC Pet. 4.) GNBC therefore filed its verified notice of exemption under the Board's class exemption procedures at 49 CFR 1180.2(d)(7) and, in this sub-docket, filed a petition for partial revocation of the exemption as necessary to permit the amendment to the trackage rights to expire twelve months from the effective date, on March 28, 2022,[2] pursuant to the parties' agreement.[3] (*Id.* at 3.) GNBC argues that the requested relief will promote the rail transportation policy and is limited in scope. (*Id.* at 4–6.) GNBC also asserts that the Board has routinely granted similar petitions to allow trackage rights to expire on a negotiated date. (*Id.* at 4–5.)

On March 4, 2021, GNBC filed in Docket Nos. FD 36486 and FD 36486 (Sub-No. 1) letters of support from PCCA and Cargill Cotton asking that the Board promptly grant GNBC's requests in both dockets.

Discussion and Conclusions

Although GNBC and BNSF have expressly agreed on the duration of the proposed trackage rights, trackage rights approved under the class exemption at § 1180.2(d)(7) typically remain effective indefinitely, regardless of any contract provisions. At times, however, the Board has partially revoked a trackage rights exemption to allow those rights to expire after a limited time rather than lasting in perpetuity. *See, e.g., BNSF Ry.—Trackage Rts. Exemption—Union Pac. R.R.,* FD 36377 (Sub-No. 3) (STB served Feb. 23, 2021); *BNSF Ry.—Trackage Rts. Exemption—Union Pac. R.R.,* FD 36377 (Sub-No. 1) (STB served Mar. 11, 2020); *New Orleans Pub. Belt R.R.—Trackage Rts. Exemption —Ill. Cent. R.R.,* FD 36198 (Sub-No. 1) (STB served June 20, 2018).

Under 49 U.S.C. 10502, the Board may exempt a person, class of persons, or a transaction or service, in whole or in part, when the Board finds that: (1) Continued regulation is not necessary to carry out the rail transportation policy of 49 U.S.C. 10101; and (2) either the transaction or service is of limited scope, or regulation is not necessary to protect shippers from the abuse of market power.

Granting partial revocation in these circumstances to permit the trackage rights to expire twelve months after the exemption's effective date would eliminate the need for GNBC to file a second pleading seeking discontinuance when the agreement expires, thereby promoting the rail transportation policy at 49 U.S.C. 10101(2), (7), and (15). Moreover, partially revoking the exemption to limit the term of the trackage rights is consistent with the limited scope of the transaction previously exempted.[4] Therefore, the Board will grant the petition and permit the trackage rights exempted in Docket No. FD 36486 to expire twelve months after the effective date of the exemption, on March 28, 2022.

To provide the statutorily mandated protection to any employee adversely affected by the discontinuance of trackage rights, the Board will impose the employee protective conditions set forth in *Oregon Short Line Railroad—Abandonment Portion Goshen Branch Between Firth & Ammon, in Bingham & Bonneville Counties, Idaho,* 360 I.C.C. 91 (1979).

This action is categorically excluded from environmental review under 49 CFR 1105.6(c).

It is ordered:

1. The petition for partial revocation of the trackage rights class exemption is granted.

2. As discussed above, the trackage rights in Docket No. FD 36486 are permitted to expire on March 28, 2022, subject to the employee protective conditions set forth in *Oregon Short Line.*

[29] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] GNBC states that it already holds overhead trackage rights granted by BNSF's predecessor between Snyder Yard at milepost 664.00 and Quanah at milepost 723.30, allowing GNBC to interchange at Quanah with BNSF and Union Pacific Railroad Company. GNBC Verified Notice of Exemption 2, *Grainbelt Corp.—Trackage Rts. Exemption—BNSF Ry.,* FD 36486. According to GNBC, these original trackage rights were supplemented in 2009 to allow GNBC to operate between Snyder, Okla., and Altus, with the right to perform limited local service at Long, Okla. *Id.* (citing *Grainbelt Corp.—Trackage Rts. Exemption—BNSF Ry.,* FD 35332 (STB served Dec. 17, 2009)). GNBC states that the trackage rights were further amended in 2013 to allow GNBC to provide local service to a grain shuttle facility in Headrick, Okla., and again in 2014 to allow GNBC to provide local service to a grain shuttle facility in Eldorado, Okla. *Id.* (citing *Grainbelt Corp.—Trackage Rts. Exemption—BNSF Ry.,* FD 35719 (STB served Mar. 15, 2013), and *Grainbelt Corp.—Trackage Rts. Exemption—BNSF Ry.,* FD 35831 (STB served June 12, 2014)).

[2] On March 5, 2021, GNBC filed a supplement to clarify that the ''effective date'' referred to in the petition is the effective date of the exemption, which it identifies as March 29, 2021. (GNBC Suppl. 1.) However, the effective date of the exemption was March 28, 2021 (30 days from the filing of the verified notice); accordingly, the Board will interpret the petition as seeking to allow the trackage rights to expire on March 28, 2022.

[3] GNBC states that the expiration of the trackage rights amendment sought here will not affect the termination date of the underlying trackage rights as supplemented and amended. (GNBC Pet. 3.)

[4] Because the proposed transaction is of limited scope, the Board need not make a market power finding. *See* 49 U.S.C. 10502(a).

3. Notice of this decision will be published in the **Federal Register**.

4. This decision is effective on May 20, 2021. Petitions to stay must be filed by April 30, 2021. Petitions for reconsideration must be filed by May 10, 2021.

Decided: April 19, 2021.

By the Board, Board Members Begeman, Fuchs, Oberman, Primus, and Schultz.

Jeffrey Herzig,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2021–08492 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA–2020–0203]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Approval of a New Information Collection Request

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) announces its plan to submit the Information Collection Request (ICR) described below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for its review and approval and invites public comment. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled *Trucking Fleet Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for Managing Mixed Fleets.* It is a survey study that will assess the self-reports of approximately 2,000 survey respondents, including commercial motor vehicle (CMV) fleet managers, CMV sales personnel, State and Federal government personnel, industry engineers, researchers, and CMV drivers. The questionnaire is designed to collect baseline opinions of automated driving systems (ADS) before and after hands-on demonstrations with ADS technologies.

DATES: Please send your comments by May 24, 2021. OMB must receive your comments by this date in order to act quickly on the ICR.

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: Thomas Kelly, Technology Division, Department of Transportation, FMCSA, West Building 6th Floor, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: 202–480–5240; email *Thomas.Kelly@dot.gov.* Office hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Trucking Fleet Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for Managing Mixed Fleets.

OMB Control No.: To be determined by OMB upon OMB approval of the ICR.

Type of Request: new information collection.

Respondents: CMV fleet managers, CMV sales personnel, State and Federal government personnel, industry engineers, researchers, and CMV drivers.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,000 total respondents (675 CMV fleet managers, 150 CMV sales personnel, 600 Industry Engineers, 100 CMV Drivers, 325 State and Federal government, and 150 Researchers).

Estimated Time per Response: 3.5 minutes for the Pre-Roadshow Questionnaire and 4.4 minutes for the Post-Roadshow Questionnaire.

Expiration Date: This is a new information collection.

Frequency of Response: On occasion (if attending one of four roadshows).

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 175 hours.

Background

Although ADS-equipped trucks hold the promise of increased safety, productivity, and efficiency, it is not clear how these vehicles should be integrated into fleet operations with conventional trucks for mixed-fleet operations. Reflecting this issue is a question frequently asked by trucking executives: *How can I integrate ADS into my fleet operations?* FMCSA needs information from truck industry representatives regarding their opinions and perception of ADS.

The introduction of ADS technology on heavy trucks (Class 8 vehicles) will profoundly affect all commerce in the U.S., as the U.S. moves more than 70% of all goods by truck. However, existing stakeholders in the road freight ecosystem (primarily for-hire and private truck fleets, but also shippers, brokers, truck manufacturers, and service and maintenance providers) do not have a clear picture of how they will implement ADS in their daily operations. At present, technical progress in this nascent but promising technology is outstripping the ability of truck fleets to keep up and plan for ADS deployment. This may adversely affect adoption by truck fleets and associated industries, resulting in the delayed achievement of safety, productivity, and efficiency benefits of ADS-equipped trucks. If ADS technology is to gain traction in the U.S. trucking industry, current stakeholders and new entrants need a rigorous, data driven CONOPS.

This project focuses on the development and demonstration of a CONOPS for ADS-equipped trucks, which will ensure the results translate directly to real-world settings that are of practical importance to the trucking industry, regulators, and the public at large. Part of the development of CONOPS includes a series of outreach events where the public, with a focus on truck drivers and truck fleet managers, will have the opportunity to meet ADS technology developers and original equipment manufacturers. The outreach will also provide opportunities to participate in hands-on technology demonstrations, such as in-vehicle demonstrations and closed-course scenarios. Lessons learned from this demonstration will influence all three phases of the research to ensure the CONOPS developed is true to real-life fleet operations. Thus, the purpose of the hands-on demonstrations: (1) Expose truck fleet managers and other personnel, truck drivers, government officials, insurance and inspection personnel, and the general public to ADS; (2) collect valuable qualitative data on participants' opinions and perceptions regarding ADS; and (3) use the data to ensure the CONOPS covers major industry concerns.

Data will be collected from CMV drivers, CMV fleet managers, industry engineers, CMV sales personnel, researchers, and State and Federal government personnel at four roadshows. The roadshows will coincide with large conferences, such as the Technology Maintenance Council (TMC) Annual Meeting, North American Commercial Vehicle Show, SAE Commercial Vehicle Engineering Congress, and Automated Vehicle Symposium. The questionnaire data collected in Phase I of the study (pre-roadshow) will allow us to gather baseline opinions regarding ADS technologies. Once they participate in the hands-on demonstrations at the roadshow, we will see if their opinions on the technologies have changed (Phase 2 or post-roadshow).

The research team will use cell phones to collect participant data

(adhering to cleaning procedures between each participant). The pre- and post-study questionnaires will be loaded onto a cell phone which will be distributed to participants at the beginning (and end) of the roadshow. Each questionnaire will be loaded in an app format. Once the participants submit their answers, the data will be stored on the phone and will not be accessible until researchers download the data to a computer.

FMCSA conducted a pilot test with some of the proposed end-users. This pilot test included six end users, two researchers, one government employee, one commercial/motor vehicle fleet representative, and two commercial driver's license holders. Participants completed the Pre-Roadshow Questionnaire and Post-Roadshow Questionnaire, timing completion of each and reviewing for content and/or comprehension issues. Based on this pilot test, FMCSA revised the Pre-Roadshow Questionnaire and Post-Roadshow Questionnaire. Pilot test participants indicated mean completion times of 3.5 minutes and 4.4 minutes for the Pre-Roadshow Questionnaire and Post Roadshow Questionnaire, respectively.

I. Summary of Public Comments Received

On November 3, 2020, FMCSA published a notice in the **Federal Register** (85 FR 69678) with a 60-day public comment period to announce this proposed information collection. As of the closing date of January 4, 2021, the agency received nine comments in response to this notice; however, one comment was blank.

Seven of the comments expressed concern for the safety of ADS technologies and the potential job losses associated with this technology.

The remaining comment indicated concern for real-world ADS testing as opposed to using simulations. FMCSA appreciates the commenters taking the time to provide feedback; however, these comments are beyond the scope of this information collection.

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 FMCSA to perform its functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways for the FMCSA to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information.

Issued under the authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.87 on:

Thomas P. Keane,

Associate Administrator, Office of Research and Registration.

[FR Doc. 2021–08419 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2021–0015; Notice 1]

Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Receipt of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Receipt of petition.

SUMMARY: Toyota Motor North America, Inc. (TMNA) on behalf of Toyota Motor Corporation (TMC) (collectively referred to as ''Toyota''), has determined that certain model year (MY) 2020–2021 Toyota C–HR motor vehicles do not fully comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 110, *Tire Selection and Rims and Motor Home/Recreation Vehicle Trailer Load Carrying Capacity Information for Motor Vehicles with a GVWR of 4,536 Kilograms (10,000 pounds) or Less.* Toyota filed a noncompliance report dated February 3, 2021, and subsequently petitioned NHTSA on February 26, 2021, for a decision that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety. This notice announces receipt of Toyota's petition.

DATES: Send comments on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments on this petition. Comments must refer to the docket and notice number cited in the title of this notice and submitted by any of the following methods:

- *Mail:* Send comments by mail addressed to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver comments by hand to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. The Docket Section is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except for Federal holidays.
- *Electronically:* Submit comments electronically by logging onto the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) website at *https://www.regulations.gov/.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- Comments may also be faxed to (202) 493–2251.

Comments must be written in the English language and be no greater than 15 pages in length, although there is no limit to the length of necessary attachments to the comments. If comments are submitted in hard copy form, please ensure that two copies are provided. If you wish to receive confirmation that comments you have submitted by mail were received, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard with the comments. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided.

All comments and supporting materials received before the close of business on the closing date indicated above will be filed in the docket and will be considered. All comments and supporting materials received after the closing date will also be filed and will be considered to the fullest extent possible.

When the petition is granted or denied, notice of the decision will also be published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to the authority indicated at the end of this notice.

All comments, background documentation, and supporting materials submitted to the docket may be viewed by anyone at the address and times given above. The documents may also be viewed on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by following the online instructions for accessing the docket. The docket ID number for this petition is shown in the heading of this notice.

DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement is available for review in a **Federal Register** notice published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–78).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kerrin Bressant, General Engineer, NHTSA, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance, (202) 366–1110.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Overview

Toyota has determined that certain MY 2020–2021 Toyota C–HR motor vehicles do not fully comply with the requirements of paragraph S4.3(d) of FMVSS No. 110, *Tire Selection and Rims and Motor Home/Recreation Vehicle Trailer Load Carrying Capacity Information for Motor Vehicles with a*

GVWR of 4,536 Kilograms (10,000 pounds) or Less (49 CFR 571.110). Toyota filed a noncompliance report dated February 3, 2021, pursuant to 49 CFR part 573, *Defect and Noncompliance Responsibility and Reports.* Toyota subsequently petitioned NHTSA on February 26, 2021, for an exemption from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 on the basis that this noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h) and 49 CFR part 556, *Exemption for Inconsequential Defect or Noncompliance.*

This notice of receipt of Toyota's petition is published under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120 and does not represent any Agency decision or other exercise of judgment concerning the merits of the petition.

II. Vehicles Involved

Approximately 3,981 MY 2020–2021 Toyota C–HR motor vehicles, manufactured between September 16, 2019, and November 30, 2020, are potentially involved.

III. Noncompliance

Toyota explains that the noncompliance is that the subject vehicles are equipped with tire information pressure labels that incorrectly state the tire size information for the front and rear tires and, therefore, do not fully meet the requirements specified in paragraph S4.3(d) of FMVSS No. 110. Specifically, the subject vehicles were originally equipped with 17-inch wheels, however, the tire information pressure labels indicate that the vehicles were originally equipped with 18-inch tires.

IV. Rule Requirements

Paragraph S4.3(d) of FMVSS No. 110 includes the requirements relevant to this petition. Each vehicle, except for a trailer or incomplete vehicle, shall show the information specified in S4.3 (a) through (g), and may show, at the manufacturer's option, the information specified in S4.3 (h) and (i) on a placard permanently affixed to the driver's side B-pillar. Specifically, tire size designation, indicated by the headings ''size'' or ''original tire size'' or original size'' must be shown.

V. Summary of Toyota's Petition

The following views and arguments presented in this section, ''V. Summary of Toyota's Petition,'' are the views and arguments provided by Toyota. They have not been evaluated by the Agency and do not reflect the views of the Agency. Toyota describes the subject noncompliances and contends that the noncompliances is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety.

In support of its petition, Toyota submitted the following reasoning:

1. Toyota states that the tires installed on the vehicle (215/60R17) meet all other applicable FMVSS requirements. They are the tires that were designed for the subject vehicle and are appropriate for the maximum vehicle loads. Only the front and rear tire size information indicated on the placard is incorrect and reflects the tire size used on other grade C–HR vehicles. Further, Toyota claims, all the other information on the placard is accurate, including the spare tire size, the cold tire inflation pressure, and maximum combined weight of occupants and cargo.

Toyota believes that, because the tires installed on the vehicles are the appropriate tires for the vehicle performance and maximum loading requirements, there is no risk to motor vehicle safety.

2. Toyota says that if the vehicle owner is replacing the tires on the vehicle, the owner can notice that the tire size specified on the placard does not match the tires installed on the vehicle. Further, the 18-inch wheels are visually different because they are alloy wheels as opposed to the 17-inch wheels, which are steel. To find the correct information, the owner could check the tire size that is molded into the sidewall of each tire or check the tire size listed in the owner's manual. As required in FMVSS No. 110, the tire placard also directs the owner to ''SEE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.'' The owner's manual specifies the appropriate tire and wheel sizes for the vehicle. The wheel size is also marked on the wheel itself.

3. Toyota also says that if the owner attempts to replace the original tires installed on the 17-inch wheel with tires of the size indicated on the incorrect placard (225/50R18), the installer would not be able to physically mount them on the 17-inch wheels and would either need to also replace the wheels with 18-inch wheels or refer to the tire size information from other sources. As stated above, the correct information is available in various locations such as the tire size indicated on the sidewall of the tires that are installed on the vehicle or the owner's manual.

4. Toyota states, that in the event that the vehicle owner decided to change the tire/wheel combination to the size indicated on the incorrect placard, the replacement tires would be appropriate for the vehicle. Other grade C–HRs, with the same maximum loading requirements, use the 225/50R18 tire/wheel combination. This tire wheel size combination is appropriate for the vehicle maximum loads.

5. Toyota claims that in similar situations, NHTSA has granted petitions for inconsequential noncompliance relating to the subject requirement of FMVSS No. 110.

a. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc., (81 FR 88728, December 8, 2016)

In their petition, Volkswagen stated that the vehicles, in that case, had a tire placard that is misprinted with an incorrect tire size as compared to the tires the vehicle was originally equipped with and therefore did not fully conform to paragraph S4.3(d) of FMVSS No. 110. Utilizing the ETRTO Tire and Rim Association Manual of 2016, NHTSA confirmed that the incorrectly listed size tires would still have a load capacity sufficient to support the listed weight limitation of occupants and cargo which is printed on the placard. Both the installed original equipment manufacturer (OEM) tires on the vehicle and the installation of the incorrect sized tires listed on those vehicles' placard, when inflated to the placard's recommended cold inflation pressure, were identified as appropriate to handle the vehicle maximum loads. Based on that information, NHTSA determined that the noncompliance, in that case, should not cause any unsafe conditions associated with the incorrect tire size listed on the placard.

Similarly, for the Toyota C–HR, the originally installed tires and the installation of the incorrect sized tires listed on the subject vehicle's placard, when inflated to the placard's recommended cold inflation pressure, are appropriate to handle the vehicle maximum loads.

b. BMW of North America, LLC., (84 FR 26505, June 6, 2019)

In their petition, BMW stated that the vehicles were equipped, as designed, with 17-inch tires but the FMVSS No. 110 tire information placard states that the vehicles were equipped with 18-inch tires. BMW also explained that the placard overstated the cold tire inflation pressure for the rear tires (it stated 240 kPa/35 psi when it should have read 220 kPa/32 psi). Instead of the information for the 17-inch tires, the placard incorrectly included the cold tire inflation pressure and tire size designation for the 18-inch tires. Therefore, BMW stated that the affected vehicles did not conform to FMVSS No. 110 S4.3(c) and 4.3(d). NHTSA agreed,

in their response, that if the vehicle owner installed 18-inch tires on the vehicle, those tires at the listed cold inflation pressure would also be appropriate for the vehicle's front and rear GAWRs. In addition, NHTSA stated that, if a vehicle owner inflated his tires to the inflation pressure listed for the 18-inch tires, the result would be an increase to 240 kPa/35 psi for the rear tires and a net increase in load capacity for the vehicle overall. Alternatively, if the vehicle owner installed 18-inch tires on the vehicle, those tires at the listed cold inflation pressure would also be appropriate for the vehicle's front and rear GAWRs. The agency agreed with BMW that the noncompliance is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety and that there is no risk of possible underinflating or overloading of the tires as a result of this issue. Further, should a vehicle owner question the correct tire size or corresponding recommended cold tire inflation pressures for their vehicle, this information is available in other locations such as the sidewall markings and the owner's manual.

Similarly, for the Toyota C–HR, the installation of the incorrect sized tires listed on the subject vehicle's placard when inflated to the placard's recommended cold inflation pressure are appropriate to handle the vehicle maximum loads. In addition, as in the BMW petition, the tire size information is available in other locations such as the sidewall markings and the owner's manual. Unlike the BMW issue, however, the cold tire inflation pressure listed on the placard for the Toyota C–HR is correct.

c. DaimlerChrysler Corporation (73 FR 11462, March 3, 2008); Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (MBUSA), (78 FR. 43967, July 22, 2013); Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (82 FR 5640, January 18, 2017); General Motors, LLC, (84 FR 25117, May 30, 2019)

NHTSA has also previously granted at least four similar petitions for inconsequential noncompliance for the incorrect spare tire size indicated on the placard, such as those listed above.

In those cases, NHTSA determined that the noncompliance was inconsequential to motor vehicle safety for reasons that included the following: (1) Both the spare tire size indicated on the placard and the spare tire size installed on the vehicles meet the FMVSS No. 110 loading requirements when inflated to the pressure indicated on the placard; and (2) other than the vehicle placard error, the vehicles comply with all other safety performance requirements of FMVSS No. 110. These reasons also apply to the subject Toyota C–HR front and rear tires.

Toyota concludes that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety and that its petition to be exempted from providing notification of the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30118, and a remedy for the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30120, should be granted.

NHTSA notes that the statutory provisions (49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h)) that permit manufacturers to file petitions for a determination of inconsequentiality allow NHTSA to exempt manufacturers only from the duties found in sections 30118 and 30120, respectively, to notify owners, purchasers, and dealers of a defect or noncompliance and to remedy the defect or noncompliance. Therefore, any decision on this petition only applies to the subject vehicles that Toyota no longer controlled at the time it determined that the noncompliance existed. However, any decision on this petition does not relieve vehicle distributors and dealers of the prohibitions on the sale, offer for sale, or introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of the noncompliant vehicles under their control after Toyota notified them that the subject noncompliance existed.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30118, 30120: delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.8.

Otto G. Matheke III,

Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2021–08456 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2020–0098; Notice 1]

BMW of North America, LLC, Receipt of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Receipt of petition.

SUMMARY: BMW of North America, LLC (BMW), a subsidiary of BMW AG, Munich, Germany, has determined that certain (MY) 2019–2012; BMW and 2020–2021 Toyota motor vehicles do not fully comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 104, *Windshield Wiping and Washing Systems.* BMW filed a noncompliance report dated September 11, 2020. BMW subsequently petitioned NHTSA on October 9, 2020, and submitted a supplement to the petition on February 23, 2021, for a decision that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety. This notice announces receipt of BMW's petition.

DATES: Send comments on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments on this petition. Comments must refer to the docket and notice number cited in the title of this notice and submitted by any of the following methods:

- *Mail:* Send comments by mail addressed to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver comments by hand to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20590. The Docket Section is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except for Federal holidays.
- *Electronically:* Submit comments electronically by logging onto the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) website at *https://www.regulations.gov/.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- Comments may also be faxed to (202) 493–2251.

Comments must be written in the English language, and be no greater than 15 pages in length, although there is no limit to the length of necessary attachments to the comments. If comments are submitted in hard copy form, please ensure that two copies are provided. If you wish to receive confirmation that comments you have submitted by mail were received, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard with the comments. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided.

All comments and supporting materials received before the close of business on the closing date indicated above will be filed in the docket and will be considered. All comments and supporting materials received after the closing date will also be filed and will be considered to the fullest extent possible.

When the petition is granted or denied, notice of the decision will also be published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to the authority indicated at the end of this notice.

All comments, background documentation, and supporting materials submitted to the docket may be viewed by anyone at the address and times given above. The documents may also be viewed on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by following the online instructions for accessing the docket. The docket ID number for this petition is shown in the heading of this notice.

DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement is available for review in a **Federal Register** notice published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–78).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. *Overview:* BMW has determined that certain (MY) 2019–2012;2021 BMW and 2020–2021 Toyota motor vehicles do not fully comply with the requirements of paragraphs S4.1.1.2 and S4.1.1.3 of FMVSS No. 104, *Windshield Wiping and Washing Systems* (49 CFR 571.104).

BMW filed a noncompliance report dated September 11, 2020, pursuant to 49 CFR part 573, *Defect and Noncompliance Responsibility and Reports.* BMW subsequently petitioned NHTSA on October 9, 2020, and submitted a supplement to the petition on February 23, 2021, for an exemption from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 on the basis that this noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h) and 49 CFR part 556, *Exemption for Inconsequential Defect or Noncompliance.*

This notice of receipt of BMW's petition is published under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120 and does not represent any Agency decision or other exercise of judgment concerning the merits of the petition.

II. *Vehicles Involved:* Approximately 244,433 of the following MY 2019–2021 Toyota and BMW motor vehicles, manufactured between February 9, 2018, and August 4, 2020, are potentially involved:

- MY 2020–2012;2021 Toyota Supra
- MY 2020–2012;2021 BMW 2 Series Gran Coupe (228i, 228i xDrive, M235i xDrive)
- MY 2019–2012;2021 BMW 8 Series Convertible (840i, 840i xDrive, M850i xDrive, M8)
- MY 2019–2012;2021 BMW 8 Series Coupe (840i, 840i xDrive, M850i xDrive M8)
- MY 2020–2012;2021 BMW 8 Series Gran Coupe (840i, 840i xDrive, M850i xDrive, M8)
- MY 2019–2012;2021 BMW X5 sDrive40i, X5 xDrivex40i, X5 xDrive50i, X5 M50i, X5M
- MY 2021 BMW X5 xDrive45e
- MY 2020–2012;2021 BMW X6 sDrive40i, X6 xDrive40i, X6 M50i, X6M
- MY 2019–2012;2021 BMW X7 xDrive40i, X7 xDrive50i, X7 M50i
- MY 2019–2012;2021 BMW 330i, 330i xDrive, M340i
- MY 2021 BMW 330e, 330e xDrive
- MY 2021 BMW 4 Series Coupe (430i, 430i xDrive, M440i xDrive)
- MY 2021 BMW 4 Series Convertible (430i, M440i)
- MY 2019–2012;2021 BMW Z4 SDrive30i, Z4M40i

III. *Noncompliance:* BMW explains that the noncompliance is due to a coding parameter issue, where the windshield wiper frequency decreases when the vehicle is at rest and in brief intervals when the vehicle accelerates from rest and therefore, does not meet the requirements set forth in paragraph S4.1.1.2 and S4.1.1.3 of FMVSS No. 104. Specifically, when the vehicle speed is 0 km/h, or when accelerating after a stop up to a vehicle speed of 4 km/h (approximately 2.5 mph), the wiper speed decreases.

IV. *Rule Requirements:* Paragraph S4.1.1.2 and S4.1.1.3 of FMVSS No. 104 include the requirements relevant to this petition. One frequency or speed shall be at least 45 cycles per minute regardless of engine load and engine speed. Regardless of engine speed and engine load, the highest and one lower frequency or speed shall differ by at least 15 cycles per minute. Such lower frequency or speed shall be at least 20 cycles per minute regardless of engine speed and engine load.

V. *Summary of BMW's Petition:* The following views and arguments presented in this section, ''V. Summary of BMW's Petition,'' are the views and arguments provided by BMW. They have not been evaluated by the Agency and do not reflect the views of the Agency. BMW describes the subject noncompliance and contends that the noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety.

In support of its petition, BMW offers the following reasoning:

1. *Wiper System Design/Functionality:* BMW states that the subject vehicles are equipped with a wiper system that contains a driver-selectable setting/mode Low, a driver-selectable setting/mode High, a driver-selectable setting/mode Auto (Rain Sensor), and a non-selectable pre-programmed setting/mode that BMW refers to as Standstill Mode (''Standstill''). The system function is described below:

a. *Driver Selects Low Mode:* If a driver selects the wiper frequency mode Low, then wiper frequency while driving is larger than 40 cycles/min and is model dependent as noted further in the petition. When the vehicle comes to rest, *e.g.,* at a stoplight, then the frequency decreases. The decreased frequency is also present in the brief period of time when the vehicle accelerates from 0 mph to 2.5 mph. This decreased frequency is the frequency of the Standstill mode and is due to a pre-programmed comfort function described further below. The wiper frequency quickly and automatically returns to its selected mode, in this case, Low, as soon as the vehicle reaches 2.5mph.

b. *Driver Selects High Mode:* If a driver selects wiper frequency High mode, then wiper frequency while driving is larger than 56 cycles/min and is model dependent as noted further in the petition. When the vehicle comes to rest, *e.g.,* at a stoplight, then the frequency decreases. The decreased frequency is also present in the brief period of time when the vehicle accelerates from 0 mph to 2.5 mph. The decreased frequency is the frequency of the Low setting/mode and is due to the pre-programmed comfort function described further below. The wiper frequency quickly and automatically returns to its selected mode, in this case, High, as soon as the vehicle reaches 2.5 mph.

c. *Auto (Rain Sensor) Mode:* If the driver selects Auto (Rain Sensor) mode, then wiper frequency while driving is a function of the amount of rain detected on the windshield by the rain sensor. Depending upon the amount of rain, the system will provide an appropriate wiper frequency up to the maximum wiper system frequency, which is larger than the FMVSS No. 104 S4.1.1.2 requirement of 45 cycles/min.

d. *Comfort Function:* The decrease in wiper frequency when the vehicle is at rest is a ''comfort function'' and was introduced because, at vehicle rest, the amount of water on the windshield compared to the amount of water on the windshield on a moving vehicle is significantly less. The comfort function was introduced to allow the driver to focus on the driving task and surroundings, and not be distracted (or annoyed) by a wiper system in which the higher frequency (when the vehicle was moving) is not needed when the vehicle is at rest. At vehicle rest (and during acceleration from 0 mph to 2.5 mph), the frequency is decreased briefly

from either High to Low, or from Low to Standstill, and then quickly and automatically increases again to the prior driver-selected frequency when the vehicle reaches 2.5 mph.

e. *Driver Can Increase Wiper Frequency While Vehicle is at Rest:* The driver can also, while the vehicle is at rest, increase the wiper frequency.

If the driver had selected wiper frequency mode Low, then when the vehicle comes to rest, the frequency will decrease to Standstill. In this case, if the driver perceives a need to increase the frequency while the vehicle is momentarily at rest, the driver can quickly and easily increase the frequency by moving the wiper arm/control upward. The wiper frequency will increase from Standstill to High. When the vehicle accelerates, the frequency will remain at High. If desired, the driver can then decrease the frequency to Low again.

If the driver had selected wiper frequency mode High, then when the vehicle comes to rest, the frequency will decrease to Low. In this case, if the driver perceives a need to increase the frequency while the vehicle is momentarily at rest, the driver can quickly and easily increase the frequency by moving the wiper arm/control first downward and then upward. The wiper frequency will increase from Low to High. When the vehicle accelerates, the frequency will remain at High.

2. *Test Results:* BMW tested the vehicles and the test results are contained in Table 1 of the petition.

In this petition, although there are more than five vehicle models potentially affected, 5 wiper systems account for the systems installed across all vehicle models. In some cases, only one vehicle model was tested for a given wiper system, such as the 8 Series Gran Coupe, whereas, in some cases, more than one vehicle model was tested for a given wiper system, such as the X5 SAV and X6 SAC, and also the Z4 and Supra.

Entries in the table for the 2 Series, 3 Series, and 4 Series suggest that these vehicles comply with FMVSS No. 104 Sections 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.3. However, due to wiper system tolerances, a slight or marginal noncomplying condition could occur.

The wiper frequencies (cycles/min) in Table 1 of the petition are based upon actual measurements of wiper movement on the subject vehicles during a three-minute time period and then adjusted for a one-minute time period to denote wiper frequency in units of cycles/min. To assess the accuracy of the three-minute count (and the cycles/minute equivalency), a control was used in which a time period was measured for a wiper frequency consisting of 10 wipe cycles. Using this control, wiper frequency in cycles/min was calculated and then assessed against the actual measured three-minute count (adjusted to the equivalent frequency for a one-minute time period) as a check.

As noted earlier, if the driver selected wiper frequency High, then due to the comfort function, at vehicle rest (and between 0 mph and 2.5 mph), wiper frequency changes to Low. The ''High @ . . .'' column indicates that some models have a reduced wiper frequency of either 41 cycles/min or 42 cycles/min.

Similarly, if the driver selected wiper frequency Low, then due to the comfort function, at vehicle rest (and between 0 mph and 2.5 mph), wiper frequency changes to Standstill. The ''Low @ . . .'' column indicates that the Z4 and Supra have a reduced wiper frequency of 19.8 cycles/min.

3. *Wiper Frequency Comparisons*

a. *Wiper Frequency High:* FMVSS No. 104 Section 4.1.1.2 requires a minimum wiper frequency of 45 cycles/min. In some vehicle models, the frequency is 41 cycles/min. A wiper frequency of 45 cycles/min equates to a single wipe cycle of approximately 1.33 seconds. A wiper frequency of 41 cycles/min equates to a single wipe cycle of 1.46 seconds. The difference is approximately 0.13 seconds and is unlikely to affect driver visibility as explained further below in the section comparing a stationary vehicle with a moving vehicle regarding the amount of water on the windshield.

b. *Wiper Frequency Low:* FMVSS 104 Section 4.1.1.3 requires a minimum wiper frequency of 20 cycles/min. In some vehicle models, the frequency is 19.8 cycles/min. A wiper frequency of 20 cycles/min equates to a single wipe cycle of approximately 3.00 seconds. A wiper frequency of 19.8 cycles/min equates to a single wipe cycle of 3.03 seconds. The difference is approximately 0.03 seconds and is extremely unlikely to affect driver visibility as explained further below in the section comparing a stationary vehicle with a moving vehicle regarding the amount of water on the windshield.

4. *Vehicle Travels Very Small Distance When Accelerating from 0 mph to 2.5 mph:*

In the brief interval during vehicle acceleration from 0 mph to 2.5 mph, an average vehicle travels only a small amount, approximately 1 ft. and, at that point (distance), the driver-selected wiper frequency, *i.e.,* either Low or High, is quickly and automatically re-established.

5. *Rain Volume Comparison Between a Vehicle at Rest and a Moving Vehicle:*

In a given period of time, the volume of water on the windshield while the vehicle is at rest is significantly less than the volume of water on the windshield while the vehicle is moving, for example at city or highway speeds. For example, the amount of water on the windshield while the vehicle is at rest is approximately 50% less than the amount of water on the windshield when driving at approximately 25 mph. Therefore, if wiper frequencies of 20 cycles/min and 45 cycles/min are deemed to be sufficient when driving then, when the vehicle is at rest, wiper frequencies of 19.8 cycles/min and 41 cycles/min are sufficient for an overview of the traffic and roadway conditions. As noted earlier, there is only a 0.13 second difference in time for a single wipe cycle between the required 45 cycles/min and the 41 cycles/min condition, and only a 0.03 second difference in time for a single wipe cycle between the required 20 cycles/min and the 19.8 cycles/min condition.

For a given rainfall velocity, driver visibility while the vehicle is at rest with this slight or marginal noncompliance is greater than driver visibility while the vehicle is moving with a compliant system, especially when the vehicle is moving at city and highway speeds.

Another perspective involves determining an equivalent condition between a vehicle at rest containing this slight noncompliance and a moving vehicle that is compliant. A vehicle at rest with this slight noncompliance, *i.e.,* with a wiper frequency of 41 cycles/min (instead of 45 cycles/min) has a reduced wiper frequency and, therefore, is slightly less efficient in removing the rain from the windshield. An equivalent condition would result in a vehicle velocity of approximately 2.3mph. Therefore, a vehicle containing this slight noncompliance at rest can be considered to be equivalent to a compliant vehicle at 2.3 mph. Moreover, this pertains to the High wiper frequency mode. If the Low wiper frequency mode is selected, the equivalent vehicle velocity is 0.2 mph.

Driver visibility, while the vehicle is at rest with this slight or marginal noncompliance, is greater than driver visibility while the vehicle is moving with a compliant system, especially when the vehicle is moving at city and highway speeds.

6. *The Wiper System Does Not Decrease During Vehicle Deceleration:*

The wiper system functionality on the vehicles that are the subject of this petition is such that wiper frequency does not decrease during vehicle deceleration to 0 mph. Therefore, the slight or marginal noncompliance does not exist during vehicle deceleration, including the small period of time when the vehicle is coming to rest, *e.g.,* approaching a stoplight. In those circumstances, there could be a vehicle already at the stoplight or a pedestrian in the crosswalk. In these instances, the vehicles that are the subject of this petition are fully compliant. BMW contends that the affected vehicles comply with all other applicable provisions of FMVSS No. 104. BMW says that the wiper system is compliant in the vast majority of driving situations/modes, especially when wipers are needed most, *i.e.,* while driving when the wipers are selected by the driver to be in either ''High'' or ''Low'' setting/mode. Any potential non-compliance only occurs when the vehicle is at rest, or in the very brief time period when accelerating from 0 mph to 2.5 mph.

7. *SAE J903 (Passenger Car Windshield Wiper Systems):*

BMW says that it has reviewed the most recent release of SAE J903 and that it would appear that based upon a review of ''currently available engineering data'' by the technical expert group responsible for ongoing releases of SAE J903, that the currently-accepted minimum performance requirement is 10 cycles/min. As noted in its petition, under certain limited circumstances BMW's wiper system frequencies (cycles/min) are at approximately 41 or 42 instead of 45, or at 19.8 instead of 20 and, in all of these conditions, all frequencies are well-above a wiper frequency rate of 10 cycles/min. Therefore, it would appear, according to the current version of SAE J903 that these wiper frequency rates are also safe.

8. *Field Experience:*

BMW affirms that they have not received any complaints from vehicle owners and are not aware of any accidents or injuries that have occurred as a result of this issue. Toyota is not aware of any accidents or injuries and has no field reports or claims relating to this issue in Supra vehicles.

9. *Vehicle Production:*

BMW says that vehicle production has been corrected to conform to FMVSS No. 104 Sections 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.3.

BMW concludes that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety and that its petition to be exempted from providing notification of the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30118, and a remedy for the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30120, should be granted.

On February 23, 2021, BMW submitted a supplement to its petition pertaining to a study created and conducted by BMW's Human-Factor's group in conjunction with the technical development group responsible for wiper systems. BMW states that the objective of this study was to evaluate two different wiping speeds (41 rmp and 45 rpm) in two identical vehicles and their influence on the recognizability and legibility of traffic signs using an experimental setup. During the standardized test, a rain simulation was used to create comparable visibility conditions. The participants had to read out different traffic signs to an experimenter and evaluate their recognizability while sitting in the vehicle with the wipers on. Steady rain conditions were simulated by applying water to the windshield. BMW contends that there was no statistically significant difference in the self-reported difficulty of reading the traffic signs, and there was no difference in the recognition rate of the signs (*i.e.,* speed limits and additional texts). There was also no difference in the satisfaction with the wiping performance.

BMW's complete petition and all supporting documents, including details of the study conducted by BMW, are available by logging onto the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) website at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and by following the online search instructions to locate the docket number as listed in the title of this notice.

NHTSA notes that the statutory provisions (49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h)) that permit manufacturers to file petitions for a determination of inconsequentiality allow NHTSA to exempt manufacturers only from the duties found in sections 30118 and 30120, respectively, to notify owners, purchasers, and dealers of a defect or noncompliance and to remedy the defect or noncompliance. Therefore, any decision on this petition only applies to the subject vehicles that BMW no longer controlled at the time it determined that the noncompliance existed. However, any decision on this petition does not relieve vehicle distributors and dealers of the prohibitions on the sale, offer for sale, or introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of the noncompliant vehicles under their control after BMW notified them that the subject noncompliance existed.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30118, 30120: delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.8.

Otto G. Matheke III,

Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2021–08450 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2020–0118; Notice 1]

Kawasaki Motors Corp., U.S.A. Receipt of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Receipt of petition.

SUMMARY: Kawasaki Motors Corp., U.S.A. (KMC), has determined that certain model year (MY) 2020–2012;2021 Kawasaki ZR900F and ZRT00K motorcycles do not fully comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 123, *Motorcycle Controls and Displays.* KMC filed a noncompliance report dated November 16, 2020. KMC simultaneously petitioned NHTSA on November 16, 2020, for a decision that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety. This notice announces receipt of KMC's petition.

DATES: Send comments on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments on this petition. Comments must refer to the docket and notice number cited in the title of this notice and submitted by any of the following methods:

- *Mail:* Send comments by mail addressed to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver comments by hand to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20590. The Docket Section is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except for Federal holidays.
- *Electronically:* Submit comments electronically by logging onto the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) website at *https://*

www.regulations.gov/. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

• Comments may also be faxed to (202) 493–2251.

Comments must be written in the English language, and be no greater than 15 pages in length, although there is no limit to the length of necessary attachments to the comments. If comments are submitted in hard copy form, please ensure that two copies are provided. If you wish to receive confirmation that comments you have submitted by mail were received, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard with the comments. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided.

All comments and supporting materials received before the close of business on the closing date indicated above will be filed in the docket and will be considered. All comments and supporting materials received after the closing date will also be filed and will be considered to the fullest extent possible.

When the petition is granted or denied, notice of the decision will also be published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to the authority indicated at the end of this notice.

All comments, background documentation, and supporting materials submitted to the docket may be viewed by anyone at the address and times given above. The documents may also be viewed on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by following the online instructions for accessing the docket. The docket ID number for this petition is shown in the heading of this notice.

DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement is available for review in a **Federal Register** notice published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–2012;78).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frederick Smith, Compliance Engineer, NHTSA, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance, (202) 366–7407.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. *Overview:* KMC has determined that certain MY 2020–2012;2021 Kawasaki ZR900F and ZRT00K motorcycles do not fully comply with the requirements of paragraph S5.2.3(b) of FMVSS No. 123, *Motorcycle Controls and Displays* (49 CFR 571.123). KMC filed a noncompliance report dated November 16, 2020, pursuant to 49 CFR part 573, *Defect and Noncompliance Responsibility and Reports.* KMC simultaneously petitioned NHTSA on November 16, 2020, for an exemption from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 on the basis that this noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h) and 49 CFR part 556, *Exemption for Inconsequential Defect or Noncompliance.*

This notice of receipt of KMC's petition is published under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120 and does not represent any Agency decision or other exercise of judgment concerning the merits of the petition.

II. *Vehicles Involved:* Approximately 2,302 MY 2020–2012;2021 Kawasaki ZR900F and ZRT00K motorcycles, manufactured between December 4, 2019, and November 2, 2020, are potentially involved.

III. *Noncompliance:* KMC explains that the noncompliance is that the subject motorcycles are equipped with ignition switches that use the ISO identification symbol to identify the off position instead of the word ''Off'' as specified in paragraph S5.2.3(b) of FMVSS No. 123.

IV. *Rule Requirements:* Paragraph 5.2.3(b) of FMVSS No. 123 includes the requirements relevant to this petition. If an item of equipment listed in Table 3, Colum 1 of FMVSS No. 123 is provided, the item and its operational function shall be identified by (b) Wording shown in both Column 2 and Column 4. In this case, Table 3, No. 1, shows the Control and Display Identification Word ''Ignition'' and the Identification at Appropriate Position of Control and Display as ''Off''.

V. *Summary of KMC's Petition:* The following views and arguments presented in this section, ''V. Summary of KMC's Petition,'' are the views and arguments provided by KMC. They have not been evaluated by the Agency and do not reflect the views of the Agency. KMC describes the subject noncompliance and contends that the noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety.

In support of its petition, KMC submitted the following reasoning:

1. KMC states that the subject motorcycles are equipped with an ignition switch located in a pod positioned immediately in front of the operator, just ahead of the fuel filler opening on the top of the fuel tank. The switch is operated by an ignition key and has three positions, sequentially in a clockwise direction:  where the motorcycle's front wheel is locked in position when parked;  where the ignition is disabled; and  where the ignition is enabled. These ignition switch positions are labeled on a plastic cover that surrounds the ignition switch. Unlike standard automotive practice, KMC asserts, the ignition switch does not operate the starter motor—the starter button is located on the handlebar. Starting the motorcycle involves insertion of the key into the switch and turning the ignition to the "on" position, then operating the separate starter button. An operator would not be able to start the engine inadvertently by using only the ignition switch. The owner's manual that accompanies these motorcycles instruct the operator to "turn the ignition key to  in order to stop the engine. The motorcycle's engine can also be turned off by using the engine's stop switch on the handlebar.
2. KMC claims that no safety consequences are attached to the omission of the "Off" identification for the ignition. Operators are familiar with the function and location of the ignition switch as well as the use of the ignition key to operate the switch. The location of the engine's stop switch, in combination with the frequently used engine start switch, means that the operator is quite familiar with the engine stop switch and its location. Therefore, the operator experiences no adverse consequences from the lack of an "Off" identification for the ignition.

KMC concludes that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety, and that its petition to be exempted from providing notification of the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30118, and a remedy for the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30120, should be granted.

NHTSA notes that the statutory provisions (49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h)) that permit manufacturers to file petitions for a determination of inconsequentiality allow NHTSA to exempt manufacturers only from the duties found in sections 30118 and 30120, respectively, to notify owners, purchasers, and dealers of a defect or noncompliance and to remedy the defect or noncompliance. Therefore, any decision on this petition only applies to the subject motorcycles that KMC no longer controlled at the time it determined that the noncompliance existed. However, any decision on this petition does not relieve vehicle distributors and dealers of the prohibitions on the sale, offer for sale, or introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of the noncompliant motorcycles under their control after KMC notified them that the subject noncompliance existed.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30118, 30120: delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.8.

Otto G. Matheke III,

Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2021–08451 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2020–0121; Notice 1]

FCA US LLC, Receipt of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Receipt of petition.

SUMMARY: FCA US LLC (f/k/a Chrysler Group LLC) (''FCA US'') has determined that certain model year (MY) 2017–2020 Dodge Charger Pursuit motor vehicles with Officer Protection Package (''OPP'') modules do not fully comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 102, *Transmission Shift Position Sequence, Starter Interlock, and Transmission Braking Effect* and FMVSS No. 118, *Power-Operated Window, Partition, and Roof Panel Systems.* FCA US filed a noncompliance report dated November 13, 2020, and subsequently petitioned NHTSA on December 4, 2020, for a decision that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety. This notice announces receipt of FCA US's petition.

DATES: Send comments on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments on this petition. Comments must refer to the docket and notice number cited in the title of this notice and submitted by any of the following methods:

- *Mail:* Send comments by mail addressed to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver comments by hand to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. The Docket Section is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except for Federal holidays.
- *Electronically:* Submit comments electronically by logging onto the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) website at *https://www.regulations.gov/.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- Comments may also be faxed to (202) 493–2251.

Comments must be written in the English language and be no greater than 15 pages in length, although there is no limit to the length of necessary attachments to the comments. If comments are submitted in hard copy form, please ensure that two copies are provided. If you wish to receive confirmation that comments you have submitted by mail were received, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard with the comments. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided.

All comments and supporting materials received before the close of business on the closing date indicated above will be filed in the docket and will be considered. All comments and supporting materials received after the closing date will also be filed and will be considered to the fullest extent possible.

When the petition is granted or denied, notice of the decision will also be published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to the authority indicated at the end of this notice.

All comments, background documentation, and supporting materials submitted to the docket may be viewed by anyone at the address and times given above. The documents may also be viewed on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by following the online instructions for accessing the docket. The docket ID number for this petition is shown in the heading of this notice.

DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement is available for review in a **Federal Register** notice published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–78).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frederick Smith, Compliance Engineer, NHTSA, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance, (202) 366–7487 or Ahmad Barnes, Compliance Engineer, NHTSA, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance, (202) 366–7236.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. *Overview:* FCA US has determined that certain MY 2017–2020 Dodge Charger Pursuit motor vehicles with OPP modules do not fully comply with the requirements of paragraph S3.1.4.1 of FMVSS No. 102, *Transmission Shift Position Sequence, Starter Interlock, and Transmission Braking Effect* (49 CFR 571.102) and paragraph S5.1 of FMVSS No. 118, *Power-Operated Window, Partition, and Roof Panel Systems* (49 CFR 571.118). FCA US filed a noncompliance report dated November 13, 2020, pursuant to 49 CFR part 573, *Defect and Noncompliance Responsibility and Reports.* FCA US subsequently petitioned NHTSA on December 4, 2020, for an exemption from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 on the basis that this noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h) and 49 CFR part 556, *Exemption for Inconsequential Defect or Noncompliance.*

This notice of receipt of FCA US's petition is published under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120 and does not represent any Agency decision or other exercise of judgment concerning the merits of the petition.

II. *Vehicles Involved:* Approximately 27,593 MY 2017–2020 Dodge Charger Pursuit motor vehicles with OPP modules, manufactured between October 17, 2016, and October 30, 2020, are potentially involved.

III. *Noncompliance:* FCA US explains that the noncompliance is occurs when the OPP module is in Surveillance Mode, the subject vehicles' PRNDL display will indicate the vehicle is in the REVERSE ''R'' position while the transmission is actually in the PARK ''P'' position and, therefore, do not fully meet the requirements specified in paragraph S3.1.4.1 of FMVSS No. 102. Additionally, when Surveillance Mode is activated, the driver and passenger power-operated windows in the subject

vehicles will only stop but do not reverse direction in the event that an obstruction is detected and, therefore, does not fully meet the requirements specified in S5.1 of FMVSS No. 118.

IV. *Rule Requirements:* Paragraph S3.1.4.1 of FMVSS No. 102 and paragraph S5.1 of FMVSS No. 118 include the requirements relevant to this petition. Except as specified in paragraph S3.1.4.3 of FMVSS No. 102, if the transmission shift position sequence includes a park position, identification of shift positions, including the positions in relation to each other and the position selected, shall be displayed in view of the driver whenever any of the following conditions exist (a) the ignition is in a position where the transmission can be shifted, or (b) the transmission is not in park. While closing, the power-operated window, partition, or roof panel shall stop and reverse direction either before contacting a test rod with properties described in paragraphs S8.2 or S8.3 of FMVSS No. 118, or before exerting a squeezing force of 100 newtons (N) or more on a semi-rigid cylindrical test rod with the properties described in paragraph S8.1 when such test rod is placed through the window partition, or roof panel opening at any location in the manner described in the applicable test under paragraph S7.

V. *Summary of FCA US's Petition:* The following views and arguments presented in this section, ''V. Summary of FCA US's Petition,'' are the views and arguments provided by FCA US. They have not been evaluated by the Agency and do not reflect the views of the Agency. FCA US describes the subject noncompliances and contends that the noncompliances are inconsequential as they relate to motor vehicle safety.

In support of its petition, FCA US submitted the following reasoning:

1. *Functionality of the Officer Protection Module and Surveillance Mode:* FCA US says that, as the name implies, the purpose of the OPP module when activated (*i.e.,* put in ''Surveillance Mode'') is to provide warning and some measure of protection for law enforcement officers against ambush from the rear of the vehicle while parked. FCA US states that they provided the OPP module, manufactured by InterMotive Inc., (''InterMotive''), free of charge to Police Departments as part of the purchase of a MY 2017–2020 Dodge Charger Pursuit vehicle. The OPP module is a ''plug and play'' module, shipped separately from the vehicle and installed by the Police Department or an installer of its choice.

When Surveillance Mode is activated, the reverse camera display will turn on. Surveillance Mode uses the rear Park Assist system in the Charger Pursuit vehicle. If any of the sensors detect a presence while in Surveillance Mode, the vehicle will chime indicating which sensor tripped, and then the OPP module will lock all the doors, roll the driver and passenger front windows up and flash the rear lights. Again, these actions are intended to increase an officer's situational awareness when parked and working inside the vehicle.

Surveillance Mode must be turned on by the driver, and it will only engage if all of the following conditions are met:

- The vehicle ignition must be in the RUN position;
- The transmission must be in PARK;
- Vehicle speed must be zero;
- All doors must be closed;
- Service brake must not be applied; and
- The driver must choose to activate Surveillance Mode by pressing a switch.

If any one of these conditions is not met, then the OPP module will not activate Surveillance Mode.

Once Surveillance Mode is active, it will deactivate if/when any of the following occurs:

- The vehicle ignition is switched to the OFF position;
- The driver door is opened;
- The service brake is pressed;
- The Surveillance Mode switch is pressed; or
- The Transmission is shifted out of PARK.

Once the OPP Surveillance Mode is deactivated, all vehicle operations return to normal function, including accurate transmission shift position display and auto-reversing power window operation. It should be noted that the operation of the rear windows is not affected while Surveillance Mode is active.

In order for the OPP module to activate the ParkView rear backup camera, it must tell the vehicle's other computer systems that the vehicle is in REVERSE, even though the transmission is actually in PARK. As a result, the PRNDL display will incorrectly show ''R'' when FMVSS No. 102 requires it to display ''P.'' As mentioned above, this condition only exists while the OPP system is activated in Surveillance Mode and will be immediately corrected if any of the deactivation criteria occur, including an attempt to shift the vehicle out of PARK.

2. *Justification for Petition for a Determination of Inconsequentiality:*

FCA US believes these technical noncompliances are inconsequential to motor vehicle safety for the following reasons:

a. FMVSS No. 102

When the OPP module is in Surveillance Mode, the PRNDL display indicates the vehicle is in REVERSE while the transmission is actually in PARK. If a driver attempts to shift the transmission, he must press the brake pedal because of the brake shift interlock system. Once the brake pedal is depressed, Surveillance Mode deactivates, and the correct gear position will be immediately displayed. Further, the driver must have parked the vehicle, left the ignition in the RUN position, had all doors closed, and intentionally activated Surveillance Mode.

Surveillance Mode of the OPP module does not increase the likelihood of shifting errors. The temporary noncompliance of displaying an inaccurate transmission shift position in the limited circumstances when Surveillance Mode is intentionally activated is not likely to result in a shifting error, since Surveillance Mode deactivates and immediately cures the technical noncompliance if the driver attempts to shift the transmission.

NHTSA has previously granted inconsequential treatment for FMVSS No. 102 transmission position indication noncompliances. Examples of the Agency granting similar inconsequentiality petitions for temporary incorrect gear position display include:

- General Motors 53 FR 12638 (April 15, 1988)
- General Motors 58 FR 33296 (June 16, 1993)
- Nissan 64 FR 38701 (July 19, 1999)
- Workhorse Custom Chassis 70 FR 21492 (April 26, 2005)
- Honda 71 FR 34413 (June 14, 2006)
- General Motors 76 FR 73006 (November 28, 2011)
- Nissan 78 FR 59090 (September 25, 2013)
- Paccar 79 FR 17648 (March 28, 2014)
- Ford 80 FR 42604 (July 17, 2015)
- Ford 80 FR 64058 (October 22, 2015)
- General Motors 81 FR 17761 (March 30, 2016)

FCA US believes that the noncompliance in this instance is similar to the situation presented in Nissan's petition where Nissan explains ''that the noncompliance is that, on the affected vehicles, a unique sequence of actions can lead the shift position indicator to incorrectly display the shift position as required by paragraph S3.1.4.1 of FMVSS No. 102.'' *See* 78 FR 59090–59091 (September 25, 2013). Nissan further explained that ''[t]his issue only occurs when the ignition is switched from ''ON'' into ''ACC'' mode

and the engine is off. Further, the vehicle cannot be restarted unless the ignition is switched out of ''ACC'' at which point the shift position indicator would reset and show the correct position.'' (Id.) FCA US cited the Agency as agreeing with Nissan, that under these ''rare'' circumstances, ''the noncompliance poses little if any risk to motor vehicle safety.'' FCA US says that similar to Nissan's case, in the Charger Pursuit vehicles, the inaccurate transmission shift position display occurs only when a specific set of conditions are present after the operator intentionally activates Surveillance Mode. The inaccurate transmission shift position display returns to the correct position immediately upon pressing the brake, opening the driver's door, shifting the transmission, or pressing the Surveillance Mode switch. Importantly, the vehicle cannot be operated in the noncompliant condition.

b. FMVSS No. 118

When the OPP module is in Surveillance Mode, detection of a presence at the rear of the vehicle will initiate automatic window closure of the driver and passenger front windows. While closing, the power-operated windows will stop when an obstruction is detected, however, they will not reverse direction. Removal of the reverse direction feature was a conscious design decision made by the creator of the OPP module, InterMotive, to facilitate the purpose of the module—the safety and protection of law enforcement officers.

FCA US says that the regulatory history of the standard confirms that the primary concern is the risk to children. FCA US cited the Agency as saying, ''The Agency's experience is that children are the group of people most likely at risk from inadvertent or unsupervised operation of power windows.'' *See* 57 FR 23958 (June 5, 1992). FCA US believes that given the police surveillance circumstances in which this noncompliance would manifest, children are highly unlikely to be present in the motor vehicle. FCA US says that NHTSA has previously granted a petition for a determination of inconsequential noncompliance based on an analysis of whether children were likely to be present in the front seat of the noncompliant delivery trucks. FCA US cited the Agency as saying, ''NHTSA agrees that, given the nature and intended use of the subject vocational vehicles, it would be unlikely for children to be placed in the front passenger seating area.'' *See* 81 FR 87654–87656 (December 5, 2016). FCA US believes this purpose can be fulfilled while also protecting law enforcement officers.

FCA US contends that successful activation of Surveillance Mode requires a specific set of conditions. Not only must the vehicle be in the RUN position, in PARK, with the doors closed and no application of the service brake, the driver must choose to activate the Surveillance Mode. When Surveillance Mode is activated, the backup camera view will be displayed on the radio head unit. This is an immediate visual cue that the OPP module is in Surveillance Mode. It is unlikely that Surveillance Mode would be inadvertently activated, and even if it were, it is easily recognizable.

Deactivation of Surveillance Mode is easily achieved. It is much more likely that Surveillance Mode can be inadvertently deactivated rather than inadvertently activated. Switching the vehicle ignition to the OFF position, opening the driver door, pressing the service brake, shifting the transmission out of PARK, or pressing the Surveillance Mode switch immediately restores normal vehicle functionality, including reverse direction functionality of the driver and passenger front power windows. Surveillance Mode cannot be latched on from key cycle to key cycle, as a requirement for Surveillance Mode is the ignition in the RUN position. Again, switching the vehicle ignition to OFF deactivates Surveillance Mode.

Purchasers of Charger Pursuit vehicles who request the OPP module are law enforcement agencies. Officers of such law enforcement agencies are highly trained and sophisticated vehicle operators. Law enforcement personnel use vehicles much differently than the average vehicle owner, and are accustomed to, if not expect, unique vehicle attributes while engaged in law enforcement duties.

The OPP module is a ''plug and play'' module that can be easily removed when and if the law enforcement agency sells the vehicle into the civilian market. FCA US acknowledges, however, that the law enforcement agencies cannot be required to remove the OPP module from the vehicle prior to such sale.

Lastly, FCA US is not aware of any injuries, or customer complaints associated with the condition.

FCA US concludes by again contending that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety, and that its petition to be exempted from providing notification of the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30118, and a remedy for the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30120, should be granted.

NHTSA notes that the statutory provisions (49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h)) that permit manufacturers to file petitions for a determination of inconsequentiality allow NHTSA to exempt manufacturers only from the duties found in sections 30118 and 30120, respectively, to notify owners, purchasers, and dealers of a defect or noncompliance and to remedy the defect or noncompliance. Therefore, any decision on this petition only applies to the subject vehicles that FCA US no longer controlled at the time it determined that the noncompliance existed. However, any decision on this petition does not relieve vehicle distributors and dealers of the prohibitions on the sale, offer for sale, or introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of the noncompliant vehicles under their control after FCA US notified them that the subject noncompliance existed.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30118, 30120: delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.8.

Otto G. Matheke III,

Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2021–08447 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2020–0116; Notice 1]

Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC, Receipt of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Receipt of petition.

SUMMARY: Mercedes-Benz AG (MBAG) and Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (MBUSA), (collectively, ''Mercedes-Benz''), have determined that certain model year (MY) 2020–2021 Mercedes-Benz GLE and GLS Class motor vehicles do not fully comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 110, *Tire Selection and Rims and Motor Home/Recreation Vehicle Trailer Load Carrying Capacity Information for Motor Vehicles with a GVWR of 4,536 Kilograms (10,000 pounds) or Less.* Mercedes-Benz filed a noncompliance report dated October 30, 2020. Mercedes-Benz subsequently petitioned NHTSA on November 16, 2020, for a decision that the subject noncompliance

is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety. This notice announces receipt of Mercedes-Benz's petition.

DATES: Send comments on or before May 24, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments on this petition. Comments must refer to the docket and notice number cited in the title of this notice and submitted by any of the following methods:

- *Mail:* Send comments by mail addressed to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver comments by hand to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. The Docket Section is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except for Federal holidays.
- *Electronically:* Submit comments electronically by logging onto the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) website at *https://www.regulations.gov/.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- Comments may also be faxed to (202) 493–2251.

Comments must be written in the English language, and be no greater than 15 pages in length, although there is no limit to the length of necessary attachments to the comments. If comments are submitted in hard copy form, please ensure that two copies are provided. If you wish to receive confirmation that comments you have submitted by mail were received, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard with the comments. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided.

All comments and supporting materials received before the close of business on the closing date indicated above will be filed in the docket and will be considered. All comments and supporting materials received after the closing date will also be filed and will be considered to the fullest extent possible.

When the petition is granted or denied, notice of the decision will also be published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to the authority indicated at the end of this notice.

All comments, background documentation, and supporting materials submitted to the docket may be viewed by anyone at the address and times given above. The documents may also be viewed on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by following the online instructions for accessing the docket. The docket ID number for this petition is shown in the heading of this notice.

DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement is available for review in a **Federal Register** notice published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–78).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kerrin Bressant, Compliance Engineer, NHTSA, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance, (202) 366–1110.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. *Overview:* Mercedes-Benz has determined that certain MY 2020–2021 GLE and GLS Class motor vehicles do not fully comply with the requirements of paragraph S4.3(c) of FMVSS No. 110, *Tire Selection and Rims and Motor Home/Recreation Vehicle Trailer Load Carrying Capacity Information for Motor Vehicles with a GVWR of 4,536 Kilograms (10,000 pounds) or Less* (49 CFR 571.110). Mercedes-Benz filed a noncompliance report dated October 30, 2020, pursuant to 49 CFR part 573, *Defect and Noncompliance Responsibility and Reports.* Mercedes-Benz subsequently petitioned NHTSA on November 16, 2020, for an exemption from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 on the basis that this noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h) and 49 CFR part 556, *Exemption for Inconsequential Defect or Noncompliance.*

This notice of receipt of Mercedes-Benz's petition is published under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120 and does not represent any Agency decision or other exercise of judgment concerning the merits of the petition.

II. *Vehicles Involved:* Approximately 22,439 MY 2020–2021 Mercedes-Benz GLE350, GLE450, GLE580, GLS450, and GLS580 motor vehicles, manufactured between July 7, 2018, and October 16, 2020, are potentially involved.

III. *Noncompliance:* Mercedes-Benz explains that the noncompliance is that the subject vehicles are equipped with a vehicle placard affixed to the driver's side B-pillar of the vehicle that erroneously overstates maximum permissible cold tire pressure and therefore, does not fully meet the requirements specified in paragraph S4.3(c) of FMVSS No. 110. Specifically, the vehicle placard overstates the maximum permissible cold tire pressure as 320 kPa, when it should state a maximum cold tire pressure of 300 kPa.

IV. *Rule Requirements:* Paragraph S4.3(c) of FMVSS No. 110 includes the requirements relevant to this petition. Each vehicle, except for a trailer or incomplete vehicle, shall show the information specified in S4.3(a) through (g), and may show, at the manufacturer's option, the information specified in S4.3(h) and (i), on a placard permanently affixed to the driver's side B-pillar. This information shall be in the English language and conform in color and format, not including the border surrounding the entire placard, as shown in the example set forth in Figure 1 in this standard. At the manufacturer's option, the information specified in S4.3 (c), (d), and, as appropriate, (h) and (i) may be shown, alternatively to being shown on the placard, on a tire inflation pressure label which must conform in color and format, not including the border surrounding the entire label, as shown in the example set forth in Figure 2 in this standard.

V. *Summary of Mercedes-Benz's Petition:* The following views and arguments presented in this section, ''V. Summary of Mercedes-Benz's Petition,'' are the views and arguments provided by Mercedes-Benz. They have not been evaluated by the Agency and do not reflect the views of the Agency. Mercedes-Benz describes the subject noncompliance and contends that the noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety.

In support of its petition, Mercedes-Benz submitted the following reasoning:

1. For the vehicles at issue in this petition, the placard lists the maximum tire inflation pressure as 320 kPa while the tire sidewall indicates that the maximum tire inflation pressure is 300 kPa. The tire pressure information located on the inside of the gas tank flap also indicates that the maximum tire pressure is 320 kPa. Mercedes-Benz asserts the difference in information between the tire sidewall and what is included on the vehicle and placard does not present any risk of over-inflation since, per the tire manufacturer, the tires were actually designed to a maximum permissible inflation pressure of 350 kPa.

2. Mercedes-Benz claims there is no risk of tire overloading here, even if the consumer were to inflate the tires based on the 320 kPa inflation pressure listed on the placard or on the gas tank flap. The tire manufacturer in this instance, Michelin, has confirmed that the Primacy Tour A/S tires that are equipped on the subject vehicles are designed and manufactured to withstand a maximum tire pressure of

350 kPa, which is even higher than what is listed on the placard or on the tire sidewall. The supplier has confirmed that there are no effects on vehicle performance and there would be no adverse safety consequences if the tires were inflated to the 320 kPa limit indicated on the placard or to the 300 kPa limit listed on the sidewall. Mercedes-Benz says the tires otherwise meet or exceed all applicable FMVSS performance requirements.

3. Mercedes-Benz contends that in similar situations when evaluating the effect of a noncompliance with FMVSS No. 110, the Agency has recognized that slight discrepancies in the listed tire pressure and deviations in the information listed in the placard do not have a consequential effect on motor vehicle safety. For example, the Agency granted a petition where the placards incorrectly identified the size of the tires installed on the vehicles. Mercedes-Benz says that the Agency reasoned that the noncompliance was inconsequential because, among other reasons, the tires installed on the vehicles are appropriate to handle the vehicle's maximum loads when inflated to the maximum tire pressure. *See* Chrysler Group, LLC, Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance, 78 FR 38443 (June 26, 2013). Mercedes-Benz claims that this has also been the Agency's rationale when specific information was missing from the vehicle placard. *See* General Motors, LLC, Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance, 84 FR 25117 (May 30, 2019) (''vehicles are equipped with the appropriate matched spare tire and rim combination, and that when properly mounted on the subject vehicles, would allow the vehicles to be operated safely within the manufacturer's specified performance and loading limits.'') Further, Mercedes-Benz states, the Agency has recognized that the maximum tire inflation pressure indicated on the tire sidewall have somewhat limited safety value and that NHTSA ultimately decided to retain maximum inflation pressure labeling requirements simply ''as an aid in preventing over-inflation.'' *See* Grant of Petition of Michelin North America, 70 FR 10161 (March 2, 2005).

4. Mercedes-Benz asserts that there is no risk of over-inflation in this case because the tires have been designed and engineered to a higher maximum inflation pressure. The tires are sufficiently robust to accommodate the additional 20 kPa of pressure should the consumer rely on the information listed on the placard or under the gas tank flap. According to Mercedes-Benz, there is also no risk of under pressurizing the tire if the consumer relied upon the value listed on the tire sidewall because 300 kPa is also a sufficient maximum pressure for the tires installed on these vehicles. Inflating the tires at either 300 kPa or 320 kPa is appropriate for the GVWR of the vehicle. Inflating the tires to the pressure listed on either the tire sidewall or the value listed on the placard would not impact the operation of the tire pressure monitoring system, and the vehicle's load-carrying capacity would not be impacted or reduced if the tire is inflated to 320 kPa (up to 350 kPa) if the consumer followed the inflation level on the placard or under the gas tank flap. Overall, from a vehicle performance perspective, 20 kPa in tire pressure difference is of no consequence, particularly where, as here, there is no effect on vehicle performance or load capacity.

5. Mercedes-Benz says that owners may seek guidance on the appropriate tire pressure inflation value through its Roadside Assistance program which is available 24 hours a day and complimentary during the vehicle warranty period. Alternatively, any Mercedes-Benz customer may obtain information on tire pressure and other service-related information from trained representatives by calling the Mercedes-Benz Customer Assistance Center. All of the remaining information on the vehicle placard is accurate, including the vehicle loading capacity and tire size and dimensions, which further confirms that the vehicle is not susceptible to overloading even if the tires are inflated to 320 kPa.

6. Mercedes-Benz cites NHTSA as saying ''historically granted petitions for inconsequentiality for inaccurate tire placards where the grantee has supplied sufficient reasoning to support . . . a conclusion [that there is no adverse safety impact.''] *See* Kia Motors, Inc., Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance, 85 FR 39676 (July 1, 2020).

Mercedes-Benz concludes by again contending that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety, and that its petition to be exempted from providing notification of the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30118, and a remedy for the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30120, should be granted.

NHTSA notes that the statutory provisions (49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h)) that permit manufacturers to file petitions for a determination of inconsequentiality allow NHTSA to exempt manufacturers only from the duties found in sections 30118 and 30120, respectively, to notify owners, purchasers, and dealers of a defect or noncompliance and to remedy the defect or noncompliance. Therefore, any decision on this petition only applies to the subject vehicles that Mercedes-Benz no longer controlled at the time it determined that the noncompliance existed. However, any decision on this petition does not relieve vehicle distributors and dealers of the prohibitions on the sale, offer for sale, or introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of the noncompliant vehicles under their control after Mercedes-Benz notified them that the subject noncompliance existed.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30118, 30120: delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.8.

Otto G. Matheke III,

Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Department of Transportation's National Infrastructure Investments (i.e., the Rebuilding American Infrastructure With Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grant Program) Under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary of Transportation, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of funding opportunity.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to solicit applications for Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grants. Funds for the FY 2021 RAISE grant program are to be awarded on a competitive basis for surface transportation infrastructure projects that will have a significant local or regional impact. This program was formerly known as BUILD Transportation Grants

DATES: Applications must be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern on July 12, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Applications must be submitted through *Grants.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information concerning this notice, please contact the RAISE grant program staff via email at *RAISEgrants@dot.gov,* or call Howard Hill at 202–366–0301. A TDD is available for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing at 202–366–3993. In addition, DOT will

regularly post answers to questions and requests for clarifications as well as information about webinars for further guidance on DOT's website at *www.transportation.gov/RAISEgrants.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Each section of this notice contains information and instructions relevant to the application process for these RAISE grants, and all applicants should read this notice in its entirety so that they have the information they need to submit eligible and competitive applications.

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A. Program Description

1. Overview

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116–260, December 27, 2020) (''FY 2021 Appropriations Act'') appropriated $1 billion to be awarded by the Department of Transportation (''DOT'') for National Infrastructure Investments (now known as Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grants.) RAISE Grants are for capital investments in surface transportation that will have a significant local or regional impact. In addition to capital awards, DOT will award no more than $30 million for eligible planning, preparation or design of projects eligible for RAISE Grants that do not result in construction with FY2021 RAISE funding, of which at least $10 million will be awarded to projects located in or to directly benefit areas of persistent poverty.

Since this program was created, $8.9 billion has been awarded for capital investments in surface transportation infrastructure over 12 rounds of competitive grants. Throughout the program, these discretionary grant awards have supported projects that have a significant local or regional impact consistent with DOT's strategic infrastructure goal.[1] FY 2021 RAISE grants continue to align with DOT's infrastructure goal by guiding strategic investments that enable more efficient movement of people and goods. The FY 2021 RAISE round also highlights this Administration's priorities to invest in national infrastructure projects that result in good-paying jobs, improve safety, apply transformative technology, and explicitly address climate change and racial equity.

Section E of this NOFO, which outlines FY 2021 RAISE Grant selection criteria, describes the process for selecting projects that further these goals. Section F.3 describes progress and performance reporting requirements for selected projects, including the relationship between that reporting and the program's selection criteria.

Consistent with DOT's R.O.U.T.E.S. initiative, DOT seeks rural projects that address deteriorating conditions and disproportionately high fatality rates on rural transportation infrastructure. Please visit *https://www.transportation.gov/rural* to learn more about DOT's efforts to address disparities in rural infrastructure.

2. Additional Information

The RAISE grant program is described in the Federal Assistance Listings under the assistance listing program title ''National Infrastructure Investments'' and assistance listing number 20.933.

3. Changes From the FY 2020 NOFO

National Infrastructure Investments are now known as Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grants, formerly TIGER and BUILD Transportation Grants. This FY 2021 RAISE Notice updates the FY 2020 RAISE NOFO to reflect this Administration's priorities for creating good-paying jobs, improving safety, applying transformative technology, and explicitly addressing climate change and advancing racial equity. Consistent with the FY 2021 Appropriations Act requirement that the Secretary shall consider and award projects based solely on the selection criteria from the FY 2017 Notice of Funding Opportunity, the seven selection criteria remain the same as FY 2017. The primary selection criteria are safety, environmental sustainability, quality of life, economic competitiveness, and state of good repair. The secondary selection criteria are partnership and innovation. The Department revised the descriptions of the criteria to clarify how they align with long-term project outcomes. A summary of these changes is provided below, but applicants should refer to Section E for descriptions of the selection criteria.

Consistent with the environmental sustainability merit criterion, the Department seeks to fund projects under the RAISE Program that considered climate change and environmental justice in the planning stage and were designed with specific elements to address climate change impacts. Projects that incorporate such planning considerations are expected to better address climate change and advance long-term environmental sustainability. Projects should directly support Climate Action Plans or apply environmental justice screening tools in the planning stage. Projects should include components that reduce emissions, promote energy efficiency, increase resiliency, and recycle or redevelop existing infrastructure. This objective is consistent with Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad* (86 FR 7619). As part of the Department's implementation of that Executive Order, the Department seeks to fund projects that, to the extent possible, target at least 40% of resources and benefits towards low-income communities, disadvantaged communities, communities underserved by affordable transportation, or overburdened[2] communities. Section E describes climate change and environmental justice considerations an applicant can undertake. Projects that have not sufficiently considered climate change and environmental justice in their planning, as determined by the Department, will be required to before receiving funds for construction. See Section F.2 of this NOFO for program requirements.

Consistent with the quality of life and partnership merit criteria, the Department seeks to use the RAISE program to encourage racial equity in two areas: (1) Incorporating planning and adopting policies related to racial equity and reducing barriers to opportunity; and (2) investing in projects that either proactively address racial equity and barriers to opportunity, including automobile dependence as a form of barrier, or redress prior inequities and barriers to opportunity. This objective supports the Department's strategic goal related to infrastructure, with the potential for significantly enhancing environmental

[1] See U.S. Department of Transportation Strategic Plan for FY 2018–2022 (Feb. 2018) at *https://www.transportation.gov/dot-strategic-plan.*

[2] Overburdened Community: Minority, low-income, tribal, or indigenous populations or geographic locations in the United States that potentially experience disproportionate environmental harms and risks. This disproportionality can be as a result of greater vulnerability to environmental hazards, lack of opportunity for public participation, or other factors. Increased vulnerability may be attributable to an accumulation of negative or lack of positive environmental, health, economic, or social conditions within these populations or places. The term describes situations where multiple factors, including both environmental and socio-economic stressors, may act cumulatively to affect health and the environment and contribute to persistent environmental health disparities.

stewardship and community partnerships, and reflects Executive Order 13985, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government* (86 FR 7009). Section E describes racial equity considerations that an applicant can undertake to address these criteria. Projects that have not sufficiently considered racial equity in their planning, as determined by the Department, will be required to before receiving funds for construction. See Section F.4 of this NOFO for program requirements.

The FY 2021 Appropriations Act allows for up to $30 million to be awarded for the planning, preparation or design of projects eligible for RAISE Grants, of which at least $10 million will be awarded to projects located in or to directly benefit areas of persistent poverty planning projects. Areas of persistent poverty are defined in Section C.3.iii.

The Department published a FY 2021 RAISE NOFO on January 19, 2021 and withdrew that NOFO on January 22, 2021. This notice supersedes the withdrawn NOFO. Unless repeated here, the content of the withdrawn NOFO is ineffective.

Applicants who are planning to re-apply using materials prepared for prior competitions should ensure that their FY 2021 application fully addresses the criteria and considerations described in this Notice and that all relevant information is up to date.

B. Federal Award Information

1. Amount Available

The FY 2021 Appropriations Act appropriated $1 billion to be awarded by DOT for the RAISE grant program. FY 2021 RAISE grants are for capital investments in surface transportation infrastructure and are to be awarded on a competitive basis for projects that will have a significant local or regional impact. DOT will award no more than $30 million (of the $1 billion) for the planning, preparation or design of eligible projects, of which at least $10 million will be awarded to projects located in or to directly benefit areas of persistent poverty (as defined in Section C.3.iii.). DOT refers to awards for the planning, preparation or design of eligible projects as RAISE planning grants. The FY 2021 Appropriations Act also allows DOT to retain up to $20 million of the $1 billion for award, oversight and administration of grants and credit assistance made under the program. In addition to the FY 2021 RAISE funds, unobligated program funds may be made available from prior rounds and awarded under this solicitation to projects that can be obligated before the obligation deadline associated with the respective prior year funds. The Department expects not more than $30 million of prior year funds may be awarded. If this solicitation does not result in the award and obligation of all available funds, DOT may publish additional solicitations.

The FY 2021 Appropriations Act allows up to 20 percent of available funds (or $200 million) to be used by DOT to pay the subsidy and administrative costs of a project receiving credit assistance under the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998 (TIFIA) or Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF) programs, if that use of the FY 2021 RAISE funds would further the purposes of the RAISE grant program.

2. Award Size

The FY 2021 Appropriations Act specifies that RAISE grants may not be less than $5 million, except that for projects located in rural areas (as defined in Section C.3.ii) the minimum award size is $1 million. Grants may not be greater than $25 million. There is no minimum award size for RAISE planning grants, regardless of location. Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications only for eligible award amounts.

3. Restrictions on Funding

Pursuant to the FY 2021 Appropriations Act, no more than 10 percent of the funds made available for RAISE grants (or $100 million) may be awarded to projects in a single State. The Act also directs that not more than 50 percent of the funds provided for RAISE grants (or $500 million) shall be awarded to rural projects (as defined in section C.3.ii) and directs that not more than 50 percent of the funds provided for RAISE grants (or $500 million) shall be awarded to urban projects (as defined in section C.3.ii). Further, DOT must take measures to ensure an equitable geographic distribution of grant funds, an appropriate balance in addressing the needs of urban and rural areas including in tribal areas, and investment in a variety of transportation modes.

4. Availability of Funds

The FY 2021 Appropriations Act requires that FY 2021 RAISE grants funds are available for obligation only through September 30, 2024. Obligation occurs when a selected applicant and DOT enter into a written grant agreement after the applicant has satisfied applicable administrative requirements, including transportation planning and environmental review requirements. Unless authorized by DOT in writing after DOT's announcement of FY 2021 RAISE awards, any costs incurred prior to DOT's obligation of funds for a project (''pre-award costs'') are ineligible for reimbursement.[3] All FY 2021 RAISE funds must be expended (the grant obligation must be liquidated or actually paid out to the grant recipient) by September 30, 2029. After this date, unliquidated funds are no longer available to the project. As part of the review and selection process described in Section E.2., DOT will consider a project's likelihood of being ready to proceed with an obligation of RAISE grant funds within the statutory timeline. No waiver is possible for these deadlines.

5. Previous BUILD/TIGER Awards

Recipients of BUILD/TIGER grants may apply for funding to support additional phases of a project previously awarded funds in the BUILD/TIGER program. However, to be competitive, the applicant should demonstrate the extent to which the previously funded project phase has met estimated project schedules and budget, as well as the ability to realize the benefits expected for the project. A previous BUILD/TIGER award, or application, does not affect competitiveness under the FY 2021 RAISE competition.

C. Eligibility Information

To be selected for a RAISE grant, an applicant must be an Eligible Applicant and the project must be an Eligible Project.

1. Eligible Applicants

Eligible Applicants for RAISE grants are State, local, Tribal, and U.S. territories' governments, including transit agencies, port authorities, metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), and other political subdivisions of State or local governments.

Multiple States or jurisdictions may submit a joint application and should identify a lead applicant as the primary

[3] Pre-award costs are only costs incurred directly pursuant to the negotiation and anticipation of the RAISE award where such costs are necessary for efficient and timely performance of the scope of work, as determined by DOT. Costs incurred under an advance construction (23 U.S.C. 115) authorization before the DOT announces that a project is selected for a FY 2021 RAISE award cannot be charged to FY 2021 RAISE funds. Likewise, costs incurred under an FTA Letter of No Prejudice under Chapter 53 of title 49 U.S.C. before the DOT announces that a project is selected for a FY 2021 RAISE award cannot be charged to FY 2021 RAISE funds.

point of contact and also identify the primary recipient of the award. Joint applications should include a description of the roles and responsibilities of each applicant.

DOT expects that the eligible applicant that submits the application will administer and deliver the project. If the applicant seeks a transfer of the award to another agency, a letter of support from the designated entity must be included in the application.

2. Cost Sharing or Matching

Per the FY 2021 Appropriations Act, the Federal share of project costs for which an expenditure is made under the RAISE grant program may not exceed 80 percent for a project located in an urban area.[4] The Secretary may increase the Federal share of costs above 80 percent for projects located in rural areas and for planning projects located in areas of persistent poverty. Urban area and rural area are defined in Section C.3.ii of this notice. Areas of persistent poverty are defined in Section C.3.iii. DOT shall give priority to projects that require a contribution of Federal funds to complete an overall financing package.

Non-Federal sources include State funds originating from programs funded by State revenue, local funds originating from State or local revenue-funded programs, or private funds. Toll credits under 23 U.S.C. 120(i) are considered a Federal source under the RAISE program and, therefore, cannot be used to satisfy the statutory cost sharing requirement of a RAISE award. Unless otherwise authorized by statute, non-Federal cost-share may not be counted as the non-Federal share for both the RAISE grant and another Federal grant program. DOT will not consider previously incurred costs or previously expended or encumbered funds towards the matching requirement for any project. Matching funds are subject to the same Federal requirements described in Section F.2. as awarded funds. If repaid from non-Federal sources, Federal credit assistance is considered non-Federal share.

See Section D.2.iii for information about documenting cost sharing in the application.

For each project that receives a RAISE grant award, the terms of the award will require the recipient to complete the project using at least the level of non-Federal funding that was specified in the application. If the actual costs of the project are greater than the costs estimated in the application, the recipient will be responsible for increasing the non-Federal contribution. If the actual costs of the project are less than the costs estimated in the application, DOT will generally reduce the Federal contribution.

3. Other

i. Eligible Projects

(a) Capital Projects

Eligible projects for RAISE grants are surface transportation capital projects within the United States or any territory or possession of the United States that include, but are not limited to: (1) Highway, bridge, or other road projects eligible under title 23, United States Code; (2) public transportation projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code; (3) passenger and freight rail transportation projects; (4) port infrastructure investments (including inland port infrastructure and land ports of entry); (5) intermodal projects; and (6) projects investing in surface transportation facilities that are located on Tribal land and for which title or maintenance responsibility is vested in the Federal Government.[5]

Other than projects described in this section, improvements to Federally owned facilities are ineligible under the FY 2021 RAISE program. Research, demonstration, or pilot projects are eligible only if they will result in long-term, permanent surface transportation infrastructure that has independent utility as defined in Section C.3.iv.

(b) Planning Projects

Activities eligible for funding under RAISE planning grants are related to the planning, preparation, or design—for example environmental analysis, feasibility studies, and other pre-construction activities—of eligible surface transportation capital projects described in Section C.3.i.(a).

In addition, eligible activities related to multidisciplinary projects or regional planning may include: (1) Development of master plans, comprehensive plans, or corridor plans; (2) Planning activities related to the development of a multimodal freight corridor, including those that seek to reduce conflicts with residential areas and with passenger and non-motorized traffic; (3) Development of port and regional port planning grants, including State-wide or multi-port planning within a single jurisdiction or region; (4) Risk assessments and planning to identify vulnerabilities and address the transportation system's ability to withstand probable occurrence or recurrence of an emergency or major disaster.

ii. Rural/Urban Definition

For purposes of this notice, a project is designated as urban if it is located within (or on the boundary of) a Census-designated urbanized area[6] that had a population greater than 200,000 in the 2010 Census.[7] If a project is located outside a Census-designated urbanized area with a population greater than 200,000, it is designated as a rural project. Rural and urban definitions differ in some other DOT programs, including TIFIA.

A project located in both an urban and a rural area will be designated as *urban* if the majority of the project's costs will be spent in urban areas. Conversely, a project located in both an urban area and a rural area will be designated as *rural* if the majority of the project's costs will be spent in rural areas. For RAISE planning grants, the location of the project being planned, prepared, or designed will be used for the urban or rural designation.

This definition affects four aspects of the program: (1) Not more than $500 million of the funds provided for RAISE grants are to be used for projects in rural areas; (2) not more than $500 million of the funds provided for RAISE grants are to be used for projects in urban areas; (3) for a project in a rural area the minimum award is $1 million; and (4) the Secretary may increase the Federal share above 80 percent to pay for the costs of a project in a rural area.

iii. Areas of Persistent Poverty

Areas of Persistent Poverty means: (1) Any county that has consistently had greater than or equal to 20 percent of the population living in poverty during the 30-year period preceding December 27, 2020, as measured by the 1990 and 2000[8] decennial census and the most recent annual Small Area Income Poverty Estimates as estimated by the Bureau of the census; [9] (2) any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2014–2018 5-year data series available from the

[4] To meet match requirements, the minimum total project cost for a project located in an urban area must be $6.25 million.

[5] Please note that DOT may award a RAISE grant to pay for the surface transportation components of a broader project that has non-surface transportation components, and applicants are encouraged to apply for RAISE grants to pay for the surface transportation components of these projects.

[6] Lists of UAs as defined by the Census Bureau are available on the Census Bureau website at *https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-maps/2010/geo/2010-census-urban-areas.html.*

[7] See *www.transportation.gov/RAISEBUILDgrants* for a list of UAs.

[8] See *https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/dec/census-poverty.html* for county dataset.

[9] See *https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2019/demo/saipe/2019-state-and-county.html* for December 2019 Small Area Income Poverty Dataset.

American Community Survey of the Bureau of the Census; [10] or (3) any territory or possession of the United States. A county satisfies this definition only if 20 percent of its population was living in poverty in all three of the listed datasets: (a) The 1990 decennial census; (b) the 2000 decennial census; and (c) the 2019 Small Area Income Poverty Estimates. DOT will list all counties and census tracts that meet this definition for Areas of Persistent Poverty on the RAISE website at *https://www.transportation.gov/RAISEgrants.*

The FY 2021 definition for Area of Persistent Poverty may differ from other DOT programs, including the FY 2020 FTA Hope Discretionary Grant program.

This definition for Areas of Persistent Poverty affects two aspects of the program: (1) There is no minimum grant size for a planning projects that are located in or are to directly benefit an area of persistent poverty, and (2) the Secretary may increase the Federal share above 80 percent to pay for the costs of a planning project that is located in or is to directly benefit an area of persistent poverty.

The Department will only consider direct benefits to Areas of Persistent Poverty that are clearly and explicitly described in the application narrative. Unless the application addresses the direct benefits to an Areas of Persistent Poverty consistent with the definition in this section, the Department will not assume the project benefits an Area of Persistent Poverty.

iv. Project Components

An application may describe a project that contains more than one component, and may describe components that may be carried out by parties other than the applicant. DOT expects, and will impose requirements on fund recipients to ensure, that all components included in an application will be delivered as part of the RAISE project, regardless of whether a component includes Federal funding. The status of each component should be clearly described (for example, in the project schedule). DOT may award funds for a component, instead of the larger project, if that component (1) independently meets minimum award amounts described in Section B and all eligibility requirements described in Section C; (2) independently aligns well with the selection criteria specified in Section E.1; and (3) meets National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements with respect to independent utility. Independent utility means that the component will represent a transportation improvement that is usable and represents a reasonable expenditure of DOT funds even if no other improvements are made in the area, and will be ready for intended use upon completion of that component's construction. All project components that are presented together in a single application must demonstrate a relationship or connection between them. (See Section D.2. for Required Approvals).

Applicants should be aware that, depending upon the relationship between project components and applicable Federal law, DOT funding of only some project components may make other project components subject to Federal requirements as described in Section F.2.

DOT strongly encourages applicants to identify in their applications the project components that have independent utility and separately detail costs and requested RAISE grant funding for those components. If the application identifies one or more independent project components, the application should clearly identify how each independent component addresses selection criteria and produces benefits on its own, in addition to describing how the full proposal of which the independent component is a part addresses selection criteria.

v. Application Limit

Each lead applicant may submit no more than three applications. Unrelated project components should not be bundled in a single application for the purpose of adhering to the limit. If a lead applicant submits more than three applications as the lead applicant, only the first three received will be considered.

D. Application and Submission Information

1. Address To Request Application Package

Instructions for submitting applications can be found at *www.transportation.gov/RAISEgrants* along with specific instructions for the forms and attachments required for submission.

2. Content and Form of Application Submission

The application must include the Standard Form 424 (Application for Federal Assistance), cover page, and the Project Narrative. Applicants are encouraged to also complete SF–424C and attach to their application the ''RAISE 2021 Project Information'' form available at *www.transportation.gov/RAISEgrants.*

DOT recommends that the project narrative follow the basic outline below to address the program requirements and assist evaluators in locating relevant information.

I. Project Description	See D.2.i.
II. Project Location	See D.2.ii.
III. Grant Funds, Sources and Uses of all Project Funding	See D.2.iii.
IV. Selection Criteria	See D.2. iv. and E.1.
V. Environmental Risk Review	See D.2. v. and E.1.ii.
VI. Benefit Cost Analysis	See D.2.vi. and E.1. iii..

The project narrative should include the information necessary for DOT to determine that the project satisfies project requirements described in Sections B and C and to assess the selection criteria specified in Section E.1. To the extent practicable, applicants should provide supporting data and documentation in a form that is directly verifiable by DOT. DOT expects applications to be complete upon submission. DOT may ask any applicant to supplement data in its application but is not required to do so. Lack of supporting information provided with the application negatively affects competitiveness of the application, as described in Section E.2.

In addition to a detailed statement of work, detailed project schedule, and detailed project budget, the project narrative should include a table of contents, maps and graphics, as appropriate, to make the information easier to review. DOT recommends that the project narrative be prepared with standard formatting preferences (a single-spaced document, using a standard 12-point font such as Times New Roman, with 1-inch margins). The

[10] See *https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=ACSST1Y2018.S1701&tid=ACSST5Y2018.S1701&hidePreview=false* for 2014–2018 five year data series from the American Community Survey.

project narrative may not exceed 30 pages in length, excluding cover pages and table of contents. The only substantive portions that may exceed the 30-page limit are documents supporting assertions or conclusions made in the 30-page project narrative, but evaluators are not required to review supporting documents as part of the merit review described in Section E. If possible, website links to supporting documentation should be provided rather than copies of these supporting materials. If supporting documents are submitted, applicants should clearly reference these in the respective section of the project narrative. DOT recommends using appropriately descriptive file names (*e.g.,* ''Project Narrative,'' ''Maps,'' ''Memoranda of Understanding and Letters of Support,'') for all attachments. DOT recommends applications include the following sections:

i. Project Description

The first section of the application should provide a description of the project, the transportation challenges that it is intended to address, and how it will address those challenges. This section should discuss the project's history, including a description of any previously completed components. The applicant may use this section to place the project into a broader context of other transportation infrastructure investments being pursued by the project sponsor. Applicants may also include a detailed statement of work that focuses on the technical and engineering aspects of the project and describes in detail the project to be constructed.

ii. Project Location

This section of the application should describe the project location, including a detailed geographical description of the proposed project, a map of the project's location, and description of connections to existing transportation infrastructure. The application should also identify:

(a) Whether the project is located in an Area of Persistent Poverty including the relevant County and/or census tract; and

(b) the Census-designated urbanized area in which the project is located, if relevant.

If the project is not located in an Area of Persistent Poverty but is a project to directly benefit such an area, the application should clearly and explicitly describe those benefits and the affected county or census tract(s). For a project to directly benefit an Area of Persistent Poverty, measurable and non-trivial outcomes, consistent with the selection criteria describe in Section E of this NOFO, must be located in that Area of Persistent Poverty.

iii. Grant Funds, Sources and Uses of Project Funds

This section of the application should describe the budget for the RAISE project (*i.e.* the project scope that includes RAISE funding). This budget should *not* include any previously incurred expenses. The budget should show how each source of funds will be spent. The budget should also show how each funding source will share in each major construction activity, and present that data in dollars and percentages. If applicable, the budget should identify Federal funds that have been previously authorized by a Federal agency. Funding sources should be grouped into three categories: non-Federal, RAISE, and other Federal. If the project contains individual components, the budget should separate the costs of each project component. If the project will be completed in phases, the budget should separate the costs of each phase. The budget should clearly identify any expenses expected to be incurred between time of award and obligation because these expenses are not eligible for reimbursement, as described in Section B.4, or for cost sharing, as described in Section C.2. The budget details should sufficiently demonstrate that the project satisfies the statutory cost-sharing requirements described in Section C.2. At a minimum, it should include:

(a) Costs for the FY2021 RAISE project;

(b) For all funds to be used for eligible project costs, the source and amount of those funds;

(c) For non-Federal funds to be used for eligible project costs, documentation of funding commitments. Documentation should also be included as an appendix to the application. If the applicant is not a State DOT and matching contributions from a State DOT are included as non-Federal match, a supporting letter from the State indicating the source of the funds; and

(d) For Federal funds to be used for eligible project costs, the amount, nature, and source of any required non-Federal match for those funds.

In addition to the information enumerated above, this section should provide complete information on how all project funds may be used. For example, if a particular source of funds is available only after a condition is satisfied, the application should identify that condition and describe the applicant's control over whether it is satisfied. Similarly, if a particular source of funds is available for expenditure only during a fixed time period, the application should describe that restriction. Complete information about project funds will ensure that DOT's expectations for award execution align with any funding restrictions unrelated to DOT, even if an award differs from the applicant's request.

iv. Selection Criteria

This section of the application should demonstrate how the project aligns with the criteria described in Section E.1 of this notice. DOT encourages applicants to either address each criterion or expressly state that the project does not address the criterion. Applicants are not required to follow a specific format, but the outline suggested addresses each criterion separately and promotes a clear discussion that assists project evaluators. To minimize redundant information in the application, DOT encourages applicants to cross-reference from this section of their application to relevant substantive information in other sections of the application. The guidance in this section is about how the applicant should organize their application. Guidance describing how DOT will evaluate projects against the Selection Criteria is in Section E.1 of this notice. Applicants also should review that section before considering how to organize their application.

(1) Primary Selection Criteria

(a) Safety

This section of the application should describe the anticipated outcomes of the project that support the Safety criterion (described in Section E.1.i.(a) of this notice). The applicant should include information on, and to the extent possible, quantify, how the project would improve safety outcomes within the project area or wider transportation network, to include how the project will reduce the number, rate, and consequences of transportation-related accidents, serious injuries, and fatalities. The application should provide evidence to support the claimed level of effectiveness of the project in reducing accidents, serious injuries, and/or fatalities. If applicable, the applicant should also include information on how the project will improve safety at highway-rail grade crossings and/or contribute to preventing unintended releases of hazardous materials.

(b) Environmental Sustainability

This section of the application should describe how the project addresses the environmental sustainability criterion

(described in Section E.1.i.(b) of this notice). Applicants are encouraged to provide information demonstrating that they have considered climate change and environmental justice in the planning stage, in addition to a description of specific project elements that address climate change impacts. Applicants are encouraged to include information demonstrating how the project will reduce emissions, promote energy efficiency, incorporate electrification or zero emission vehicle infrastructure, increase resiliency, improve stormwater management, and recycle or redevelop existing infrastructure. Additional information for how this criterion will be evaluated is in Section E.1.i. of this notice.

(c) Quality of Life

This section should describe how the project increases or improves transportation choices for individuals, expands access to essential services, improves connectivity for citizens to jobs, health care, and other critical destinations; proactively addresses racial equity and barriers to opportunity; or otherwise addresses the quality of life criterion (described in Section E.1.i.(c) of this notice).

(d) Economic Competitiveness

This section of the application should describe how the project will support the Economic Competitiveness criterion (described in Section E.1.i.(d) of this notice). The applicant should include information about expected impacts of the project on the movement of goods and people, including how the project increases the efficiency of movement and thereby reduces costs of doing business, improves local and regional freight connectivity to the national and global economy, reduces burdens of commuting, and improves overall well-being. Applicants could also describe whether project delivery and implementation provides opportunities for workers to find good-paying jobs directly related to the project, including opportunities through unions, project labor agreements,[11], local hiring provisions, or other targeted preferential hiring provisions.[12] The applicant should describe the extent to which the project contributes to the functioning and growth of the economy, including the extent to which the project addresses congestion or freight connectivity, bridges service gaps in rural areas, or promotes the expansion of private economic development.

(e) State of Good Repair

This section of the application should describe how the project will contribute to a state of good repair by improving the condition or resilience of existing transportation facilities and systems (described in Section E.1.i.(e) of this notice), including the project's current condition, how the proposed project will improve it, and any estimates of impacts on long-term cost structures or overall life-cycle costs.

(2) Secondary Selection Criteria

(a) Partnership

This section of the application should include information to assess the partnership criterion (described in Section E.1.ii.(a) of this notice) including a list of all project parties and details about the proposed grant recipient and other public and private parties who are involved in delivering the project. This section should also describe efforts to collaborate among stakeholders, including with the private sector.

Applications for projects involving other Federal agencies, or requiring action from other Federal agencies, should demonstrate commitment and involvement of those agencies. For example, relevant port projects should demonstrate alignment with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers investment strategies.

(b) Innovation

This section of the application should describe innovative strategies used and the anticipated benefits of using those strategies, including those corresponding to three categories (described in Section E.1.ii.(b) of this notice): (i) Innovative Technologies, (ii) Innovative Project Delivery, or (iii) Innovative Financing.

(i) Innovative Technologies

If an applicant is proposing to adopt innovative technology, the application should demonstrate the applicant's capacity to implement those innovations, the applicant's understanding of applicable Federal requirements and whether the innovations may require extraordinary permitting, approvals, exemptions, waivers, or other procedural actions, and the effects of those innovations on the project delivery timeline.

If an applicant is proposing to deploy autonomous vehicles or other innovative motor vehicle technology, the application should demonstrate that all vehicles will comply with applicable safety requirements, including those administered by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA). Specifically, the application should show that vehicles acquired for the proposed project will comply with applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) and Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR). If the vehicles may not comply, the application should either (1) show that the vehicles and their proposed operations are within the scope of an exemption or waiver that has already been granted by NHTSA, FMCSA, or both agencies or (2) directly address whether the project will require exemptions or waivers from the FMVSS, FMCSR, or any other regulation and, if the project will require exemptions or waivers, present a plan for obtaining them.

(ii) Innovative Project Delivery

If an applicant plans to use innovative approaches to project delivery or is located in a State with NEPA delegation authority, applicants should describe those project delivery methods and how they are expected to improve the efficiency of the project development or expedite project delivery.

(iii) Innovative Financing

If an applicant plans to incorporate innovative funding or financing, the applicant should describe the funding or financing approach, including a description of all activities undertaken to pursue private funding or financing for the project and the outcomes of those activities.

v. Environmental Risk

This section of the application should include sufficient information for DOT to evaluate whether the project is reasonably expected to begin construction in a timely manner. To assist DOT's project environmental risk review, the applicant should provide the information requested on project schedule, required approvals and permits, NEPA, risk and mitigation strategies, each of which is described in greater detail in the following sections. Applicants are not required to follow the specific format described here, but this organization, which addresses each relevant aspect of environmental risk, promotes a clear discussion that assists project evaluators. To minimize redundant information in the application, DOT encourages applicants to cross-reference from this section of their application to relevant substantive

[11] Project labor agreement must be consistent with Executive Order 13502.

[12] Preferential hiring provisions must be authorized and comply with Sec. 199B of the FY2021 Appropriations Act.

information in other sections of the application.

The guidance here is about what information applicants should provide and how the applicant should organize their application. Guidance describing how DOT will evaluate environmental risk is described in Section E.1.ii of this notice. Applicants should review that section when considering how to organize their application.

(a) Project Schedule

The applicant should include a detailed project schedule that identifies all major project milestones. Examples of such milestones include State and local planning approvals (*e.g.,* programming on the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program); start and completion of NEPA and other Federal environmental reviews and approvals including permitting; design completion; right of way acquisition; approval of plans, specifications and estimates; procurement; State and local approvals; project partnership and implementation agreements, including agreements with railroads; and construction. The project schedule should be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate that:

(1.) All necessary activities will be complete to allow RAISE grant funds to be obligated sufficiently in advance of the statutory deadline (June 30, 2024 [13]), and that any unexpected delays will not put the funds at risk of expiring before they are obligated;

(2.) the project can begin construction upon obligation of grant funds and that those funds will be spent expeditiously once construction starts, with all funds expended by September 30, 2029; and

(3.) all real property and right-of-way acquisition will be completed in a timely manner in accordance with 49 CFR part 24, 23 CFR part 710, and other applicable legal requirements or a statement that no right-of-way acquisition is necessary.

(b) Required Approvals

1. Environmental Permits and Reviews. The application should demonstrate receipt (or reasonably anticipated receipt) of all environmental approvals and permits necessary for the project to proceed to construction on the timeline specified in the project schedule and necessary to meet the statutory obligation deadline, including satisfaction of all Federal, State and local requirements and completion of the NEPA process. Specifically, the application should include:

i. Information about the NEPA status of the project. If the NEPA process is complete, an applicant should indicate the date of completion, and provide a website link or other reference to the final Categorical Exclusion, Finding of No Significant Impact, Record of Decision, and any other NEPA documents prepared. If the NEPA process is underway, but not complete, the application should detail the type of NEPA review underway, where the project is in the process, and indicate the anticipated date of completion of all milestones and of the final NEPA determination. If the last agency action with respect to NEPA documents occurred more than three years before the application date, the applicant should describe why the project has been delayed and include a proposed approach for verifying and, if necessary, updating this material in accordance with applicable NEPA requirements.

ii. Information on reviews, approvals, and permits by other agencies. An application should indicate whether the proposed project requires reviews or approval actions by other agencies,[14] indicate the status of such actions, and provide detailed information about the status of those reviews or approvals and should demonstrate compliance with any other applicable Federal, State or local requirements, and when such approvals are expected. Applicants should provide a website link or other reference to copies of any reviews, approvals, and permits prepared.

iii. Environmental studies or other documents, preferably through a website link, that describe in detail known project impacts, and possible mitigation for those impacts.

iv. A description of discussions with the appropriate DOT operating administration field or headquarters office regarding the project's compliance with NEPA and other applicable Federal environmental reviews and approvals.

v. A description of public engagement about the project that has occurred, including details on the degree to which public comments and commitments have been integrated into project development and design.

2. State and Local Approvals. The applicant should demonstrate receipt of State and local approvals on which the project depends, such as State and local environmental and planning approvals and Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) or (Transportation Improvement Program) TIP funding. For projects acquiring State DOT-owned right of way, applicants should demonstrate they have coordinated the project with the State DOT or transportation facility owner. Additional support from relevant State and local officials is not required; however, an applicant should demonstrate that the project has broad public support.

3. Federal Transportation Requirements Affecting State and Local Planning. The planning requirements applicable to the relevant operating administration apply to all RAISE grant projects,[15] including intermodal projects located at airport facilities.[16] Applicants should demonstrate that a project that is required to be included in the relevant State, metropolitan, and local planning documents has been or will be included in such documents. If the project is not included in a relevant planning document at the time the application is submitted, the applicant

[13] The statutory obligation deadline is September 30, 2024. The Department assesses risk against an earlier deadline of June 30, 2024 to allow time to complete administrative processing and address challenges before the statutory deadline.

[14] Projects that may impact protected resources such as wetlands, species habitat, cultural or historic resources require review and approval by Federal and State agencies with jurisdiction over those resources.

[15] Under 23 U.S.C. 134 and 135, all projects requiring an action by FHWA must be in the applicable plan and programming documents (*e.g.,* metropolitan transportation plan, transportation improvement program (TIP) and statewide transportation improvement program (STIP)). Further, in air quality non-attainment and maintenance areas, all regionally significant projects, regardless of the funding source, must be included in the conforming metropolitan transportation plan and TIP. Inclusion in the STIP is required under certain circumstances. To the extent a project is required to be on a metropolitan transportation plan, TIP, and/or STIP, it will not receive a RAISE grant until it is included in such plans. Plans that do not currently include the awarded RAISE project can be amended by the State and MPO. Projects that are not required to be in long range transportation plans, STIPs, and TIPs will not need to be included in such plans to receive a RAISE grant. Port, freight rail, and intermodal projects are not required to be on the State Rail Plans called for in the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008, or in a State Freight Plan as described in the FAST Act. However, applicants seeking funding for freight projects are encouraged to demonstrate that they have done sufficient planning to ensure that projects fit into a prioritized list of capital needs and are consistent with long-range goals. Means of demonstrating this consistency would include whether the project is in a TIP or a State Freight Plan that conforms to the requirements 49 U.S.C. 70202 prior to the start of construction. Port planning guidelines are available at StrongPorts.gov.

[16] Projects at grant obligated airports must be compatible with the FAA-approved Airport Layout Plan, as well as aeronautical surfaces associated with the landing and takeoff of aircraft at the airport. Additionally, projects at an airport: Must comply with established Sponsor Grant Assurances, including (but not limited to) requirements for non-exclusive use facilities, consultation with users, consistency with local plans including development of the area surrounding the airport, and consideration of the interest of nearby communities, among others; and must not adversely affect the continued and unhindered access of passengers to the terminal.

should submit a statement from the appropriate planning agency that actions are underway to include the project in the relevant planning document. To the extent possible, freight projects should be included in a State Freight Plan and supported by a State Freight Advisory Committee (49 U.S.C. 70201, 70202), if these exist. Applicants should provide links or other documentation supporting this consideration. Because projects have different schedules, the construction start date for each RAISE grant must be specified in the project-specific agreements signed by relevant operating administration and the grant recipients, based on critical path items that applicants identify in the application and will be consistent with relevant State and local plans.

(c) Assessment of Project Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Project risks, such as procurement delays, environmental uncertainties, increases in real estate acquisition costs, uncommitted local match, unavailability of vehicles that either comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards or are exempt from Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards in a manner that allows for their legal acquisition and deployment, unavailability of domestically manufactured equipment, or lack of legislative approval, affect the likelihood of successful project start and completion. The applicant should identify all material risks to the project and the strategies that the lead applicant and any project partners have undertaken or will undertake to mitigate those risks. The applicant should assess the greatest risks to the project and identify how the project parties will mitigate those risks.

If an applicant anticipates pursuing a waiver for relevant domestic preference laws, the applicant should describe steps that have been or will be taken to maximize the use of domestic goods, products, and materials in constructing its project.

To the extent the applicant is unfamiliar with the Federal program, the applicant should contact the appropriate DOT operating administration field or headquarters offices, as found in contact information at *www.transportation.gov/RAISEgrants,* for information on the pre-requisite steps to obligate Federal funds in order to ensure that their project schedule is reasonable and that there are no risks of delays in satisfying Federal requirements.

RAISE planning grant applicants should describe their capacity to successfully implement the proposed activities in a timely manner.

vi. Benefit Cost Analysis

This section describes the recommended approach for the completion and submission of a benefit-cost analysis (BCA) as an appendix to the Project Narrative. The results of the analysis should be summarized in the Project Narrative directly, as described in Section D.2.

The appendix should provide present value estimates of a project's benefits and costs relative to a no-build baseline. To calculate present values, applicants should apply a real discount rate (*i.e.,* the discount rate net of the inflation rate) of 7 percent per year to the project's streams of benefits and costs. The purpose of the BCA is to enable DOT to evaluate the project's cost-effectiveness by estimating a benefit-cost ratio for the project.

The primary economic benefits from projects eligible for RAISE grants are likely to include savings in travel time costs, vehicle or terminal operating costs, and safety costs for both existing users of the improved facility and new users who may be attracted to it as a result of the project. Reduced damages from vehicle emissions and savings in maintenance costs to public agencies may also be quantified. Applicants may describe other categories of benefits in the BCA that are more difficult to quantify and value in economic terms, such as improving the reliability of travel times or improvements to the existing human and natural environments (such as increased connectivity, improved public health, storm water runoff mitigation, and noise reduction), while also providing numerical estimates of the magnitude and timing of each of these additional impacts wherever possible. Any benefits claimed for the project, both quantified and unquantified, should be clearly tied to the expected outcomes of the project.

The BCA should include the full costs of developing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the proposed project, as well as the expected timing or schedule for costs in each of these categories. The BCA may also consider the present discounted value of any remaining service life of the asset at the end of the analysis period. The costs and benefits that are compared in the BCA should also cover the same project scope.

The BCA should carefully document the assumptions and methodology used to produce the analysis, including a description of the baseline, the sources of data used to project the outcomes of the project, and the values of key input parameters. Applicants should provide all relevant files used for their BCA, including any spreadsheet files and technical memos describing the analysis (whether created in-house or by a contractor). The spreadsheets and technical memos should present the calculations in sufficient detail and transparency to allow the analysis to be reproduced by DOT evaluators. Detailed guidance for estimating some types of quantitative benefits and costs, together with recommended economic values for converting them to dollar terms and discounting to their present values, are available in DOT's guidance for conducting BCAs for projects seeking funding under the RAISE grant program (see *www.transportation.gov/RAISEgrants/additional-guidance*).

3. Unique Entity Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM)

Each applicant must: (1) Be registered in SAM before submitting its application; (2) provide a valid unique entity identifier in its application; and (3) continue to maintain an active SAM registration with current information at all times during which it has an active Federal award or an application or plan under consideration by a Federal awarding agency. DOT may not make a RAISE grant to an applicant until the applicant has complied with all applicable unique entity identifier and SAM requirements and, if an applicant has not fully complied with the requirements by the time DOT is ready to make a RAISE grant, DOT may determine that the applicant is not qualified to receive a RAISE grant and use that determination as a basis for making a RAISE grant to another applicant.

4. Submission Dates and Times

Applications must be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern on July 12, 2021. To submit an application through *Grants.gov*, applicants must:

(1) Obtain a Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number;

(2) Register with the System for Award Management (SAM) at *www.SAM.gov;*

(3) Create a *Grants.gov* username and password; and

(4) The E-Business Point of Contact (POC) at the applicant's organization must respond to the registration email from *Grants.gov* and login at *Grants.gov* to authorize the applicant as the Authorized Organization Representative (AOR). Please note that there can be more than one AOR for an organization.

Please note that the *Grants.gov* registration process usually takes 2–4 weeks to complete and that DOT will

not consider late applications that are the result of failure to register or comply with *Grants.gov* applicant requirements in a timely manner. For information and instruction on each of these processes, please see instructions at *http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/applicants/applicant-faqs.html.* If applicants experience difficulties at any point during the registration or application process, please call the *Grants.gov* Customer Service Support Hotline at 1(800) 518–4726, Monday-Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. EST.

5. Other Submission Requirements

(a) Submission Location

Applications must be submitted to *Grants.gov*.

(b) Consideration of Applications

Only applicants who comply with all submission deadlines described in this notice and electronically submit valid applications through *Grants.gov* will be eligible for award. Applicants are strongly encouraged to make submissions in advance of the deadline.

(c) Late Applications

Applicants experiencing technical issues with *Grants.gov* that are beyond the applicant's control must contact *RAISEgrants@dot.gov* prior to the application deadline with the user name of the registrant and details of the technical issue experienced. The applicant must provide:

(1) Details of the technical issue experienced;

(2) Screen capture(s) of the technical issues experienced along with corresponding *Grants.gov* ''Grant tracking number;''

(3) The ''Legal Business Name'' for the applicant that was provided in the SF–424;

(4) The AOR name submitted in the SF–424;

(5) The DUNS number associated with the application; and

(6) The *Grants.gov* Help Desk Tracking Number.

To ensure a fair competition of limited discretionary funds, the following conditions are not valid reasons to permit late submissions: (1) Failure to complete the registration process before the deadline; (2) failure to follow *Grants.gov* instructions on how to register and apply as posted on its website; (3) failure to follow all instructions in this notice of funding opportunity; and (4) technical issues experienced with the applicant's computer or information technology environment. After DOT reviews all information submitted and contact the *Grants.gov* Help Desk to validate reported technical issues, DOT staff will contact late applicants to approve or deny a request to submit a late application through *Grants.gov*. If the reported technical issues cannot be validated, late applications will be rejected as untimely.

(d) Compliance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

The Department encourages applicants to submit documents that are compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Section 508 guidelines are available at *https://www.access-board.gov/ict/.*

E. Application Review Information

1. Criteria

(a) Capital Projects

This section specifies the criteria that DOT will use to evaluate and award applications for RAISE grants. The criteria incorporate the statutory eligibility requirements for this program, which are specified in this notice as relevant. For each proposed project, DOT will review the potential long-term benefits for the primary and secondary merit criteria described in this section. DOT does not consider any primary merit criterion more important than the others. Applications that do not demonstrate the project will, more likely than not generate benefits in one or more merit criteria for at least the useful life of the project; demonstrate moderate local or regional impact; and contain sufficient information to assess the projects benefits will not proceed in the evaluation process. In evaluating the primary and secondary merit criteria, DOT will review the project's local or regional impact as well as the content and credibility of information used to explain project benefits. As described in section E.2, projects that address primary merit criteria will be more competitive than projects that only address secondary merit criteria.

i. Primary Merit Criteria

(a) Safety

DOT will assess the project's ability to foster a safe transportation system for the movement of goods and people, consistent with the Department's strategic goal to reduce transportation-related fatalities and serious injuries across the transportation system. DOT will consider the project's estimated impacts on the number, rate, and consequences of crashes, fatalities and injuries among transportation users; the degree to which the project addresses vulnerable roadway users, the degree to which the project addresses inequities in crash victims, the extent to which the project improves safety at highway/rail grade crossings; the project's incorporation of roadway design and technology that is proven to improve safety; or the project's contribution to preventing unintended releases of hazardous materials.

(b) Environmental Sustainability

DOT will consider the extent to which the project incorporates considerations of climate change and environmental justice in the planning stage and in project delivery, such as through incorporation of specific design elements that address climate change impacts. DOT will evaluate the degree to which the project is expected to reduce emissions, promote energy efficiency, support fiscally responsible land use and transportation efficient design, incorporates electrification or zero emission vehicle infrastructure, increases resiliency, reduces pollution, and recycles or redevelops brownfield sites, particularly communities that disproportionally experience climate-change-related consequences. DOT will assess whether the project has addressed environmental sustainability, including but not limited to the following examples:

(1) A Local/Regional/State Climate Action Plan which results in lower greenhouse gas emissions has been prepared and the project directly supports that Climate Action Plan;

(2) A Local/Regional/State Equitable Development Plan has been prepared and the project directly supports that Equitable Development Plan;

(3) The project sponsor has used environmental justice tools such as the EJSCREEN to minimize adverse impacts to environmental justice communities (*https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/*); or

(4) A Local/Regional/State Energy Baseline Study has been prepared and the project directly supports that study;

(5) The project supports a modal shift in freight or passenger movement to reduce emissions, or reduce induced travel demand. The project utilizes demand management strategies to reduce congestion, induced travel demand, and greenhouse gas emissions;

(6) The project incorporates electrification infrastructure, zero-emission vehicle infrastructure, or both;

(7) The project supports the installation of electric vehicle charging stations;

(8) The project promotes energy efficiency;

(9) The project serves the renewable energy supply chain;

(10) The project improves disaster preparedness and resiliency;

(11) The project avoids adverse environmental impacts to air or water quality, wetlands, and endangered species, such as through reduction in Clean Air Act criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases, improved stormwater management, or improved habitat connectivity;

(12) The project repairs existing dilapidated or idle infrastructure that is currently causing environmental harm (*e.g.* brownfield redevelopment);

(13) The project supports or incorporates the construction of energy- and location-efficient buildings;

(14) The project proposes recycling of materials, use of materials known to reduce or reverse carbon emissions, or both.

(c) Quality of Life

DOT will consider the extent to which the project: (i) Increases transportation choices and equity for individuals; (ii) expands access to essential services for communities across the United States, particularly for underserved or disadvantaged communities; (iii) improves connectivity for citizens to jobs, health care, and other critical destinations, or (iv) proactively addresses racial equity [17] and barriers to opportunity, through the planning process or through incorporation of design elements. DOT will assess whether the project addresses quality of life, including but not limited to the following examples:

(1) A racial equity impact analysis has been completed for the project;

(2) The project sponsor has adopted an equity and inclusion program/plan or has otherwise instituted equity-focused policies related to project procurement, material sourcing, construction, inspection, hiring, or other activities designed to ensure racial equity in the overall project delivery and implementation.

(3) The project includes physical-barrier-mitigating land bridges, caps, lids, linear parks, and multimodal mobility investments that either redress past barriers to opportunity or that proactively create new connections and opportunities for underserved communities that are underserved by transportation;

(4) The project includes new or improved walking, biking, and rolling access for the disabled, especially access that reverses the disproportional impacts of crashes on people of color, and mitigate neighborhood bifurcation; or

(5) The project includes new or improved freight access to underserved communities to increase access to goods and job opportunities for those underserved communities.

(d) Economic Competitiveness

DOT will assess the degree to which the project will (1) decrease transportation costs and improve access, through reliable and timely access, to employment centers and job opportunities; (2) improve long-term efficiency or reliability, or reduce costs in the movement of workers or goods; (3) offer significant regional and national improvements in economic strength by increasing the economic productivity of land, capital, or labor, and improving the economic strength of regions and cities; (4) result in long-term job creation by supporting good-paying jobs directly related to the project with the choice of a union, and supporting American industry through compliance with domestic preference laws, the use of project labor agreements, local hiring provisions, or other targeted preferential hiring requirements; or (5) help the United States compete in a global economy by encouraging the location of important industries and future innovations and technology in the U.S., and facilitating efficient and reliable freight movement. This criterion is consistent with DOT's strategic objective to promote investments that bring lasting economic benefit to the Nation.

Projects that bridge gaps in service in rural areas and projects that attract private economic development both support local or regional economic competitiveness.

(e) State of Good Repair

ii. Consistent with the Department's strategic objective to maintain and upgrade existing transportation systems, DOT will assess whether and to what extent: (1) The project is consistent with relevant plans to maintaintransportation facilities or systems in a state of good repair and address current and projected vulnerabilities; (2) if left unimproved, the poor condition of the asset will threaten future transportation network efficiency, mobility of goods or accessibility and mobility of people, or economic growth; (3) the project is appropriately capitalized, including whether project sponsor has conducted scenario planning and/or fiscal impact analysis to understand the future impact on public finances; (4) a sustainable source of revenue is available for operations and maintenance of the project and the project will reduce overall life-cycle costs; (5) the project will maintain or improve transportation infrastructure that supports border security functions; and (6) the project includes a plan to maintain the transportation infrastructure in a state of good repair. DOT will prioritize projects that ensure the good condition of transportation infrastructure, including rural transportation infrastructure, that support commerce and economic growth. *Secondary Merit Criteria*

(a) Partnership

DOT will consider the extent to which projects demonstrate strong collaboration among a broad range of stakeholders. Projects with strong partnership typically involve multiple partners in project development and funding, such as State and local governments, other public entities, and private or nonprofit entities, particularly minority business enterprises. DOT will consider applicants that partner with State, local, or private entities for the completion and operation of transportation infrastructure to have strong partnership. DOT will also assess the extent to which the project application demonstrates collaboration among neighboring or regional jurisdictions to achieve local or regional benefits, especially equity-focused community outreach and public engagement in the project's planning in underserved communities. In the context of public-private partnerships, DOT will assess the extent to which partners are encouraged to ensure long-term asset performance, such as through pay-for-success approaches.

DOT will also consider the extent to which projects include partnerships that bring together diverse transportation

[17] Definitions for ''racial equity'' and ''underserved communities'' are found in Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, Sections 2 (a) and (b).

agencies or are supported, financially or otherwise, by other stakeholders that are pursuing similar objectives. For example, DOT will consider the extent to which transportation projects are coordinated with economic development, affordable housing projects, water and waste infrastructure, power and electric infrastructure, broadband and land use plans and policies or other public service efforts.

(b) Innovation

Consistent with DOT's objectives to encourage transformative projects that take the lead in deploying innovative technologies and practices that drive outcomes in terms of safety, equity, climate and resilience, and economic strength, DOT will assess the extent to which the applicant uses innovative strategies, including: (1) Innovative technologies, (2) innovative project delivery, or (3) innovative financing.

1. Innovative Technologies

Consistent with overarching goals to support good-paying jobs with the choice of a union, DOT will assess innovative technological approaches to transportation, particularly in relation to automated, connected, and electric vehicles and the detection, mitigation, and documentation of safety risks. When making RAISE grant award decisions, DOT will consider any innovative technological approaches proposed by the applicant, particularly projects which incorporate innovative technological design solutions, enhance the environment for connected, electric, and automated vehicles, or use technology to improve the detection, mitigation, and documentation of safety risks. Innovative technological approaches may include, but are not limited to:

- Conflict detection and mitigation technologies (*e.g.,* intersection alerts and signal prioritization);
- Dynamic signaling, smart traffic signals, or pricing systems to reduce congestion;
- Traveler information systems, to include work zone data exchanges;
- Signage and design features that facilitate autonomous or semi-autonomous vehicle technologies;
- Applications to automatically capture and report safety-related issues (*e.g.,* identifying and documenting near-miss incidents);
- Vehicle-to-Everything V2X Technologies (*e.g.* technology that facilitates passing of information between a vehicle and any entity that may affect the vehicle);
- Vehicle-to-Infrastructure (V2I) Technologies (*e.g.,* digital, physical, coordination, and other infrastructure technologies and systems that allow vehicles to interact with transportation infrastructure in ways that improve their mutual performance);
- Vehicle-to-Grid Technologies (*e.g.,* technologies and infrastructure that encourage electric vehicle charging, and broader sustainability of the power grid);
- Cybersecurity elements to protect safety-critical systems;
- Broadband deployment and the installation of high-speed networks concurrent with the transportation project construction;
- Technology at land and sea ports of entry that reduces congestion, wait times, and delays, while maintaining or enhancing the integrity of our border;
- Work Zone data exchanges or related data exchanges; or
- Other Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) that directly benefit the project's users.

For innovative safety proposals, DOT will evaluate safety benefits that those approaches could produce and the broader applicability of the potential results. DOT will also assess the extent to which the project uses innovative technology that supports surface transportation to significantly enhance the operational performance of the transportation system. Please note that all innovative technology must be in compliance with 2 CFR 200.216.[18]

2. Innovative Project Delivery

DOT will consider the extent to which the project utilizes innovative practices in contracting (such as public-private partnerships), congestion management, asset management, or long-term operations and maintenance.

DOT also seeks projects that employ innovative approaches to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the environmental permitting and review to accelerate project delivery and achieve improved outcomes for communities and the environment. DOT's objective is to achieve timely and consistent environmental review and permit decisions. Accordingly, projects from States with NEPA assignment authority under 23 U.S.C. 327 are considered to use an innovative approach to project delivery. Participation in innovative project delivery approaches will not remove any statutory requirements affecting project delivery.

Infrastructure investment also provides opportunities for workers to find good-paying jobs with the choice to join a union, and supports American industry through the application of domestic preference requirements. Projects that use project labor agreements and deploy local hiring provisions or targeted preferential hiring provisions also contribute to innovative project delivery.

While RAISE grant award recipients are not required to employ innovative approaches, DOT encourages RAISE grant applicants to describe innovative project delivery methods for proposed projects.

3. Innovative Financing

DOT will assess the extent to which the project incorporates innovations in transportation funding and finance through both traditional and innovative means, including by using private sector funding or financing or using congestion pricing or other demand management strategies to address congestion in major urban areas.

iii. Demonstrated Project Readiness

During application evaluation, DOT may consider project readiness to assess the likelihood of a successful project. In that analysis, DOT will consider three evaluation ratings: Environmental Risk, Technical Capacity, and Financial Capacity. Environmental Risk assessment analyzes the project's environmental approvals and likelihood of the necessary approval affecting project obligation. The Technical Capacity will be reviewed for all eligible applications and will assess the applicant's capacity to successfully deliver the project in compliance with applicable Federal requirements based on factors including the recipient's experience working with Federal agencies, previous experience with BUILD or INFRA awards, and the technical experience and resources dedicated to the project. The Financial Capacity assessment reviews the availability of matching funds and whether the applicant presented a complete funding package. Risks do not disqualify projects from award, but competitive applications clearly and directly describe achievable risk mitigation strategies. A project with mitigated risks or with a risk mitigation plan is more competitive than a comparable project with unaddressed risks.

iv. Project Costs and Benefits

DOT may consider the costs and benefits of projects seeking RAISE grant funding. To the extent possible, DOT will rely on quantitative, evidenced-based and data-supported analysis to assess how well a project addresses this

[18] *https://ecfr.federalregister.gov/current/title-2/subtitle-A/chapter-II/part-200/subpart-C/section-200.216.*

criterion, including an assessment of the project's estimated benefit-cost ratio (BCR) based on the applicant-supplied BCA described in Section D.2.vi.

To evaluate the costs and benefits of a proposed project, DOT will assign the project into ranges based on its estimated BCR, and DOT will assign a level of confidence associated with the estimated BCR range. DOT will use these ranges for BCR: Less than 1; 1–1.5; 1.5–3; and greater than 3. The confidence levels are high, medium, and low. Projects for which the BCR is less than 1 will not advance to the Secretary as Highly Rated and will not be selected for an award, unless the project demonstrates clear, unquantified outcomes, as identified by the SRT, consistent with the environmental sustainability and quality of life criteria.

(b) Planning Grants

Planning grant applications will be evaluated against the same criteria as capital grants. The Department will consider how the plan, once implemented, will ultimately further the merit criteria. DOT will not evaluate the benefits and costs (as expressed in a benefit-cost analysis) or environmental risks of projects that do not include construction.

(c) Additional Considerations

The FY 2021 Appropriations Act requires DOT to consider contributions to geographic diversity among recipients, including the need for a balance between the needs of urban and rural areas, including Tribal areas, and investment in a variety of transportation modes when selecting RAISE grant awards.

2. Review and Selection Process

DOT reviews all eligible applications received by the deadline. The RAISE grants review and selection process consists of at least a Technical Review and a Senior Review. In the Merit Review, teams comprising staff from the Office of the Secretary (OST) and operating administrations review all eligible applications and rate projects as Highly Recommended, Recommended, Acceptable, or Unacceptable. For a capital project to receive a Highly Recommended rating, (1) the project must demonstrate that, more likely than not, it will generate long-term benefits in one or more primary merit criteria and does not appear to negatively affect any of the other merit criteria; (2) the project must have a clear, direct, significant, and positive local or regional impact (*i.e.* the project will, more likely than not, reduce the problem or use the opportunity that project proposes to address); and (3) the application contains sufficient information to assess project benefits and the benefits claimed by the applicant appear reasonable and justifiable. Planning projects will receive the same merit review and rating as capital projects, except that for planning projects the review does not include an assessment of whether the application contains sufficient information to assess project benefits and whether those benefits appear reasonable and justifiable. If the project has not substantively changed from prior submissions to BUILD or other Department programs, staff may rely on previous analysis. The Senior Review Team, which includes senior leadership from OST and the operating administrations, determines which projects to advance to the Secretary as Highly Rated. The FY 2021 Appropriations Act mandated RAISE grant awards by November 22, 2021. The Secretary selects from the Highly Rated projects for final awards. Consistent with past practice, the Department offers debriefs to applicants not selected for award to receive information about the RAISE project's evaluation.

3. Additional Information

Prior to award, each selected applicant will be subject to a risk assessment as required by 2 CFR 200.206. DOT must review and consider any information about the applicant that is in the designated integrity and performance system accessible through SAM (currently the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS). An applicant may review information in FAPIIS and comment on any information about itself that a Federal awarding agency previously entered. DOT will consider comments by the applicant, in addition to the other information in FAPIIS, in making a judgment about the applicant's integrity, business ethics, and record of performance under Federal awards when completing the review of risk posed by applicants.

F. Federal Award Administration Information

1. Federal Award Notice

Following the evaluation outlined in Section E, the Secretary will announce awarded projects by posting a list of selected projects at *www.transportation.gov/RAISEgrants.* Notice of selection is not authorization to begin performance or to incur costs for the proposed project. Following that announcement, the relevant operating administration will contact the point of contact listed in the SF 424 to initiate negotiation of the grant agreement for authorization.

Recipients of RAISE Grant awards will not receive lump-sum cash disbursements at the time of award announcement or obligation of funds. Instead, RAISE funds will reimburse recipients only after a grant agreement has been executed, allowable expenses are incurred, and valid requests for reimbursement are submitted.

Unless authorized by DOT in writing after DOT's announcement of FY 2021 RAISE awards, any costs that a recipient incurs before DOT executes a grant agreement for that recipient's project are ineligible for reimbursement, and are ineligible match for cost share requirements.

2. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

(a) Administrative Requirements

Please visit *https://www.transportation.gov/policy-initiatives/build/grant-agreements* for the General Terms and Conditions for BUILD 2020 awards. The RAISE 2021 Terms and Conditions will be similar to the BUILD 2020 Terms and Conditions, but may include relevant updates.

All awards will be administered pursuant to the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards found in 2 C.F.R part 200, as adopted by DOT at 2 C.F.R part 1201. Federal wage rate requirements included in subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, U.S.C., apply to all projects receiving funds under this program, and apply to all parts of the project, whether funded with RAISE Grant funds, other Federal funds, or non-Federal funds.

In connection with any program or activity conducted with or benefiting from funds awarded under this notice, recipients of funds must comply with all applicable requirements of Federal law, including, without limitation, the Constitution of the United States; the conditions of performance, non-discrimination requirements, and other assurances made applicable to the award of funds in accordance with regulations of the Department of Transportation; and applicable Federal financial assistance and contracting principles promulgated by the Office of Management and Budget. In complying with these requirements, recipients, in particular, must ensure that no concession agreements are denied or other contracting decisions made on the basis of speech or other activities protected by the First Amendment. If

DOT determines that a recipient has failed to comply with applicable Federal requirements, DOT may terminate the award of funds and disallow previously incurred costs, requiring the recipient to reimburse any expended award funds.

Additionally, applicable Federal laws, rules and regulations of the relevant operating administration administering the project will apply to the projects that receive RAISE grant awards, including planning requirements, Service Outcome Agreements, Stakeholder Agreements, Buy America compliance, and other requirements under DOT's other highway, transit, rail, and port grant programs. For projects that are eligible under RAISE but are not eligible under DOT's other programs or projects that are eligible under multiple DOT programs, the RAISE program will determine the appropriate requirements to ensure the project is delivered consistent with program and Department goals. In particular, Executive Order 14005 directs the Executive Branch Departments and agencies to maximize the use of goods, products, and materials produced in, and services offered in, the United States through the terms and conditions of Federal financial assistance awards. If selected for an award, grant recipients must be prepared to demonstrate how they will maximize the use of domestic goods, products, and materials in constructing their project. RAISE grant projects involving vehicle acquisition must involve only vehicles that comply with applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and Federal Motor Carriers Safety Regulations, or vehicles that are exempt from Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards or Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations in a manner that allows for the legal acquisition and deployment of the vehicle or vehicles.

For projects administered by FHWA, applicable Federal laws, rules, and regulations set forth in Title 23 U.S.C. and Title 23 CFR apply, including the 23 U.S.C. 129 restrictions on the use of toll revenues, and Section 4(f) preservation of parklands and historic properties requirements under 23 U.S.C. 138. For an illustrative list of the other applicable laws, rules, regulations, executive orders, polices, guidelines, and requirements as they relate to a RAISE grant project administered by the FHWA, please see *https://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/Freight/infrastructure/tiger/#build18.*

For RAISE projects administered by the Federal Transit Administration and partially funded with Federal transit assistance, all relevant requirements under chapter 53 of title 49 U.S.C. apply. For transit projects funded exclusively with RAISE grant funds, some requirements of chapter 53 of title 49 U.S.C. and chapter VI of title 49 CFR apply.

For projects administered by the Federal Railroad Administration, FRA requirements described in 49 U.S.C. Subtitle V, Part C apply.

(b) Program Requirements

i. Climate Change and Environmental Justice Impact Consideration

Each applicant selected for RAISE grant funding must demonstrate effort to consider climate change and environmental justice impacts as described in Section A. Projects that have not sufficiently considered climate change and environmental justice in their planning, as determined by the Department, will be required to do so before receiving funds for construction, consistent with Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad* (86 FR 7619).

a. Racial Equity and Barriers to Opportunity

Each applicant selected for RAISE grant funding must demonstrate effort to improve racial equity and reduce barriers to opportunity as described in Section A. Projects that have not sufficiently considered climate change and environmental justice in their planning, as determined by the Department, will be required to do before receiving funds for construction, consistent with Executive Order 13985, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government* (86 FR 7009).

3. Reporting

(a) Progress Reporting on Grant Activities

Each applicant selected for RAISE grant funding must submit quarterly progress reports and Federal Financial Reports (SF–425) to monitor project progress and ensure accountability and financial transparency in the RAISE grant program.

(b) System Performance Reporting

Each applicant selected for RAISE grant funding must collect and report to the DOT information on the project's performance based on performance indicators DOT identifies related to program goals (e.g travel time savings, greenhouse gas emissions, passenger counts, level of service, etc). Performance indicators should include measurable goals or targets that DOT will use internally to determine whether the project meets program goals, and grant funds achieve the intended long-term outcomes of the RAISE Grant Program. To the extent possible, performance indicators used in the reporting should align with the measures included in the application and should relate to at least one of the selection criteria defined in Section E.1. Performance reporting continues for several years after project construction is completed, and DOT does not provide RAISE grant funding specifically for performance reporting.

(c) Reporting of Matters Related to Recipient Integrity and Performance

If the total value of a selected applicant's currently active grants, cooperative agreements, and procurement contracts from all Federal awarding agencies exceeds $10,000,000 for any period of time during the period of performance of this Federal award, then the applicant during that period of time must maintain the currency of information reported to the SAM that is made available in the designated integrity and performance system (currently FAPIIS) about civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings described in paragraph 2 of this award term and condition. This is a statutory requirement under section 872 of Public Law 110–417, as amended (41 U.S.C. 2313). As required by section 3010 of Public Law 111–212, all information posted in the designated integrity and performance system on or after April 15, 2011, except past performance reviews required for Federal procurement contracts, will be publicly available.

G. Federal Awarding Agency Contacts

For further information concerning this notice please contact the RAISE grant program staff via email at *RAISEgrants@dot.gov,* or call Howard Hill at 202–366–0301. A TDD is available for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing at 202–366–3993. In addition, DOT will post answers to questions and requests for clarifications on DOT's website at *www.transportation.gov/RAISEgrants.* To ensure applicants receive accurate information about eligibility or the program, the applicant is encouraged to contact DOT directly, rather than through intermediaries or third parties, with questions. DOT staff may also conduct briefings on the RAISE grant selection and award process upon request.

H. Other Information

1. Protection of Confidential Business Information

All information submitted as part of or in support of any application shall use publicly available data or data that can be made public and methodologies that are accepted by industry practice and standards, to the extent possible. If the applicant submits information that the applicant considers to be a trade secret or confidential commercial or financial information, the applicant must provide that information in a separate document, which the applicant may cross-reference from the application narrative or other portions of the application. For the separate document containing confidential information, the applicant must do the following: (1) State on the cover of that document that it ''Contains Confidential Business Information (CBI)''; (2) mark each page that contains confidential information with ''CBI''; (3) highlight or otherwise denote the confidential content on each page; and (4) at the end of the document, explain how disclosure of the confidential information would cause substantial competitive harm. DOT will protect confidential information complying with these requirements to the extent required under applicable law. If DOT receives a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the information that the applicant has marked in accordance with this section, DOT will follow the procedures described in its FOIA regulations at 49 CFR 7.29. Only information that is in the separate document, marked in accordance with this section, and ultimately determined to be confidential under § 7.29 will be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

2. Publication/Sharing of Application Information

Following the completion of the selection process and announcement of awards, DOT intends to publish a list of all applications received along with the names of the applicant organizations and funding amounts requested. Except for the information properly marked as described in Section H.1., DOT may make application narratives publicly available or share application information within DOT or with other Federal agencies if DOT determines that sharing is relevant to the respective program's objectives.

3. Department Feedback on Previous Applications

DOT strives to provide as much information as possible to assist applicants with the application process. DOT will not review applications in advance, but DOT staff are available for technical questions and assistance. To efficiently use Department resources, DOT will prioritize interactions with applicants who have not already received a debrief on their FY 2020 RAISE grant application. Program staff will address questions received at *RAISEgrants@dot.gov* throughout the application period. DOT staff will make reasonable efforts to schedule meetings on projects through May 15, 2021. After that date, DOT staff will schedule meetings only to the extent possible and consistent with timely completion of other activities.

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 16, 2021.

Peter Paul Montgomery Buttigieg,

Secretary of Transportation.

[FR Doc. 2021–08517 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–9X–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0665]

Agency Information Collection Activity: Direct Deposit Enrollment/ Change

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), 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 reinstatement of a previously approved collection, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to this notice. This notice solicits comments on information needed to start or change direct deposit of Government Life Insurance payments.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations on the proposed collection of information should be received on or before June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information through Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) at *www.Regulations.gov* or to Nancy J. Kessinger, Veterans Benefits Administration (20M33), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420 or email to *nancy.kessinger@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0665'' in any correspondence. During the comment period, comments may be viewed online through FDMS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maribel Aponte, Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics (008), 1717 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 266–4688 or email *maribel.aponte@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0665'' in any correspondence.

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, VBA invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of VBA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of VBA'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.

Authority: Public Law 104–13; 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521.

Title: Direct Deposit Enrollment/ Change, VA Form 29–0309.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0665.

Type of Review: Reinstatement of a previously approved collection.

Abstract: Claimants complete VA Form 29–0309 authorizing VA to initiate direct deposit of insurance benefit at their financial institution.

Affected Public: Individuals and households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 10,000 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 20 minutes.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 30,000.

By direction of the Secretary.

Dorothy Glasgow,

VA PRA Clearance Officer (Alt), Office of Enterprise and Integration/Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08430 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0265]

Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Personalized Career Planning and Guidance Application

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, will submit the collection of information abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden and it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: 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. Refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0265''.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maribel Aponte, Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics (008), 1717 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 266–4688 or email *maribel.aponte@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0265'' in any correspondence.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 3697A.

Title: Personalized Career Planning and Guidance, VA Form 28–8832.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0265.

Type of Review: Reinstatement of a previously approved collection.

Abstract: A Veteran, Service member, or dependent may use VAF 28–8832 to apply for Personalized Career Planning and Guidance (PCPG) benefits and the information on the form assists program staff to determine a claimant's eligibility to PCPG benefits. Without the structured questions on this form, the application process could be delayed, particularly in instances where incomplete information is submitted under 38 U.S.C. 501(a).

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. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published at 86 FR 29 on February 16, 2021, page 9572.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 2,750 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 15 minutes.

Frequency of Response: One time.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 11,000.

By direction of the Secretary.

Dorothy Glasgow,

VA PRA Clearance Officer (Alt), Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08516 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0073]

Agency Information Collection Activity: Enrollment Certification

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Veterans Benefits Administration, 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 revision of a currently approved collection, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations on the proposed collection of information should be received on or before June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information through Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) at *www.Regulations.gov* or to Nancy J. Kessinger, Veterans Benefits Administration (20M33), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420 or email to *nancy.kessinger@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0073'' in any correspondence. During the comment period, comments may be viewed online through FDMS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maribel Aponte, Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics (008), 1717 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 266–4688 or email *maribel.aponte@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0073'' in any correspondence.

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, VBA invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of VBA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of VBA'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.

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 3034, 3241, 3323, 3680; and 3684, 10 U.S.C. 16136; 38 CFR 21.4203, 21.5200(d), 21.7152, 21.7652, and 21.9720.

Title: Enrollment Certification VA Form 22–1999.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0073.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: VA uses the information collected on VA Form 22–1999 to determine the amount of educational benefits payable to the student during the period of enrollment or training. Additionally, VA also uses these forms to determine whether the student has requested an advance payment or accelerated payment of benefits. Without this information, VA would not have a basis upon which to make payment or to know if a person was requesting an advance or accelerated payment.

Affected Public: Individuals and households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 2,527,091 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 10 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Twice Annually.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 15,162,546.

By direction of the Secretary.

Dorothy Glasgow,

VA PRA Clearance Officer (Alt), Office of Enterprise and Integration/Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08505 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0262]

Agency Information Collection Activity: Designation of Certifying Official(s)

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Veterans Benefits Administration, 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 revision of a currently approved collection, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations on the proposed collection of information should be received on or before June 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information through Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) at *www.Regulations.gov* or to Nancy J. Kessinger, Veterans Benefits Administration (20M33), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420 or email to *nancy.kessinger@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0262'' in any correspondence. During the comment period, comments may be viewed online through FDMS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maribel Aponte, Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics (008), 1717 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 266–4688 or email *maribel.aponte@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0262'' in any correspondence.

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, VBA invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of VBA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of VBA'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.

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 3034(a), 3241, 3323(a), 3492, 3680, and 3684(a). 10 U.S.C. 16136(b), and 16166(b); 38 CFR 21.4203(a), 21.5200(d), 21.5292(e)(2), 21.5810(a), 21.7140(a), 21.7652, and 21.7656.

Title: Designation of Certifying Official(s), VA Form 22–8794.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0262.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: VA uses the VA Form 22–8794 to maintain a record of the VA Certifying Official responsible for certifying approved training for Veterans and other eligible beneficiaries.

Affected Public: Individuals and households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 1,105 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 10 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 6,631.

By direction of the Secretary.

Jeffrey M. Martin,

Assistant Director, Office of Regulation Policy & Management, Office of the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08416 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0108]

Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Report of Income From Property or Business

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, will submit the collection of information abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden and it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: 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. Refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0108''.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maribel Aponte, Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics (008), 1717 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 266–4688 or email *maribel.aponte@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0108'' in any correspondence.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5101, 1315, and 1506; 38 U.S.C. 1521, 1541, and 1542; 38 CFR 3.262 and 3.271

Title: Report of Income from Property or Business (VA Form 21P–4185).

OMB Control Number: 2900–0108.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: VBA administers an integrated program of of benefits and services established by law for Veterans, service personnel, and their dependents, survivors, and/or beneficiaries. A claimant's eligibility for pension benefits or Parents' Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) is determined, in part, by countable income. VA Form 21P–4185 *Report of Income from Property or Business,* is used to report income and expenses that derived from rental property and/or the operation of a business. VBA uses this form to determine whether the claimant is eligible for VA benefits and, if eligibility exists, the proper rate of payment. In an effort to safeguard Veterans and their beneficiaries from financial exploitation, the instructions on VA Form 21P–4185 were amended to include information regarding VA-accredited attorneys or agents charging fees in connection with a proceeding before the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to a claim.

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. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published at 86 FR 30 on February 17, 2021, page 10004.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 3,500 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 30 minutes.

Frequency of Response: One time.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 7,000.

By direction of the Secretary.

Dorothy Glasgow,

VA PRA Clearance Officer (Alt), Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08497 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0394]

Agency Information Collection Activity under OMB Review: Certification of School Attendance—REPS

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, will submit the collection of information abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden and it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: 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. Refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0394''.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maribel Aponte, Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics (008), 1717 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 266–4688 or email *maribel.aponte@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0394'' in any correspondence.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5101; 38 CFR 3.812.

Title: Certification of School Attendance—REPS (VA Form 21P–8926).

OMB Control Number: 2900–0394.

Type of Review: Reinstatement without change of a previously approved collection.

Abstract: Restored Entitlement Program for Survivors (REPS) is a benefit payable to certain surviving spouses and dependent children of deceased Veterans who died in service prior to August 13, 1981 or died as a result of a service-connected disability incurred or aggravated prior to August 13, 1981. VA Form 21P–8926 is used to verify beneficiaries receiving REPS benefits based on school-aged child status, are in fact enrolled full-time in an approved school and are otherwise eligible for continued benefits under REPS. Without the information provided on the form, determination of continued eligibility would not be possible. In an effort to safeguard Veterans and their beneficiaries from financial exploitation, the instructions on [insert VA form #] were amended to include information regarding VA-accredited attorneys or agents charging fees in connection with a proceeding before the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to a claim.

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. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published at: 86 FR 30 on February 17, 2021, page 10005.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 300 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 15 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Once.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,200.

By direction of the Secretary.

Dorothy Glasgow,

VA PRA Clearance Officer (Alt), Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08503 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0405]

Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: REPS Annual Eligibility Notice

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, will submit the collection of information abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden and it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: 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. Refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0405''.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maribel Aponte, Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics (008), 1717 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 266–4688 or email *maribel.aponte@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0405'' in any correspondence.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5101; 38 CFR 3.812.

Title: REPS Annual Eligibility Report (VA Form 21P–8941).

OMB Control Number: 2900–0405.

Type of Review: Reinstatement without change of a previously approved collection.

Abstract: Restored Entitlement Program for Survivors (REPS) is a benefit payable to certain surviving spouses and dependent children of deceased Veterans who died in service prior to August 13, 1981 or died as a result of a service-connected disability incurred or aggravated prior to August 13, 1981. VA Form 21P–8941 is used to verify beneficiaries receiving REPS benefits based on school-aged child status, are in fact enrolled full-time in an approved school and are otherwise eligible for continue benefits under

REPS. Without the information provided on the form, determination of continued eligibility would not be possible. In an effort to safeguard Veterans and their beneficiaries from financial exploitation, the instructions on 21P–8941 were amended to include information regarding VA-accredited attorneys or agents charging fees in connection with a proceeding before the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to a claim.

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. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published at 86 FR 30 on February 17, 2021, page 10004.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 300 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 15 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,200.

By direction of the Secretary.

Dorothy Glasgow,

VA PRA Clearance Officer (Alt), Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08502 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0390]

Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Application for Surviving Spouse or Child for REPS Benefits (Restored Entitlement Program for Survivors)

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs will submit the collection of information abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden and it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: 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. Refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0390''.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maribel Aponte, Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics (008), 1717 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 266–4688 or email *maribel.aponte@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0390'' in any correspondence.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5101; 38 CFR 3.812.

Title: Application for Surviving Spouse or Child for REPS Benefits (Restored Entitlement Program for Survivors) (VA Form 21P–8924).

OMB Control Number: 2900–0390.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: Restored Entitlement Program for Survivors (REPS) is a benefit payable to certain surviving spouses and dependent children of deceased Veterans who died in service prior to August 13, 1981 or died as a result of a service-connected disability incurred or aggravated prior to August 13, 1981. Survivors of the deceased Veteran complete VA Form 21P–8924 to apply for REPS benefits; without the information provided on the form, determination of eligibility would not be possible. In an effort to safeguard Veterans and their beneficiaries from financial exploitation, the instructions on VA Form 21P–8924 were amended to include information regarding VA-accredited attorneys or agents charging fees in connection with a proceeding before the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to a claim.

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. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published at 86 FR 29 on February 16, 2021, pages 9572 and 9573.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 600 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 20 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Once.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,800.

By direction of the Secretary.

Dorothy Glasgow,

VA PRA Clearance Officer (Alt), Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–08518 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

FEDERAL REGISTER

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Part II

Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

Exempt Chemical Preparations Under the Controlled Substances Act; Notice

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–372]

Exempt Chemical Preparations Under the Controlled Substances Act

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Order with opportunity for comment.

SUMMARY: The applications for exempt chemical preparations received by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) between July 1, 2018, and December 31, 2020, as listed below, were accepted for filing and have been approved or denied as indicated.

DATES: Interested persons may file written comments on this order in accordance with 21 CFR 1308.23(e). Electronic comments must be submitted, and written comments must be postmarked, on or before June 22, 2021. Commenters should be aware that the electronic Federal Docket Management System will not accept comments after 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on the last day of the comment period.

ADDRESSES: To ensure proper handling of comments, please reference ''Docket No. DEA–372'' on all correspondence, including any attachments.

Electronic comments: DEA encourages that all comments be submitted through the Federal eRulemaking Portal, which provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field on the web page or to attach a file for lengthier comments. Please go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions at that site for submitting comments. Upon completion of your submission you will receive a Comment Tracking Number for your comment. Please be aware that submitted comments are not instantaneously available for public view on *Regulations.gov*. If you have received a comment tracking number, your comment has been successfully submitted and there is no need to resubmit the same comment.

Paper comments: Paper comments that duplicate the electronic submission are not necessary and are discouraged. Should you wish to mail a comment *in lieu of* an electronic comment, it should be sent via regular or express mail to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative/DRW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terrence L. Boos, Ph.D., Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Telephone: (571) 362–8201.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Posting of Public Comments

Please note that all comments received are considered part of the public record and made available for public inspection online at *http://www.regulations.gov* and in the DEA's public docket. Such information includes personal identifying information (such as your name, address, etc.) voluntarily submitted by the commenter. The Freedom of Information Act applies to all comments received.

If you want to submit personal identifying information (such as your name, address, etc.) as part of your comment, but do not want it to be posted online or made available in the public docket, you must include the phrase ''PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION'' in the first paragraph of your comment. You must also place all the personal identifying information you do not want posted online or made available in the public docket in the first paragraph of your comment and identify what information you want redacted.

If you want to submit confidential business information as part of your comment, but do not want it to be posted online or made available in the public docket, you must include the phrase ''CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION'' in the first paragraph of your comment. You must also prominently identify confidential business information to be redacted within the comment.

Comments containing personal identifying information and confidential business information identified as directed above will generally be made publicly available in redacted form. If a comment has so much confidential business information that it cannot be effectively redacted, all or part of that comment may not be made publicly available. Comments posted to *http://www.regulations.gov* may include any personal identifying information (such as name, address, and phone number) included in the text of your electronic submission that is not identified as directed above as confidential.

An electronic copy of this document is available at *http://www.regulations.gov* for easy reference.

Legal Authority

Section 201 of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 811) authorizes the Attorney General, by regulation, to exempt from certain provisions of the CSA certain compounds, mixtures, or preparations containing a controlled substance, if he finds that such compounds, mixtures, or preparations meet the requirements detailed in 21 U.S.C. 811(g)(3)(B).[1] The DEA regulations at 21 CFR 1308.23 and 1308.24 further detail the criteria by which the DEA Assistant Administrator may exempt a chemical preparation or mixture from certain provisions of the CSA. The Assistant Administrator may, pursuant to 21 CFR 1308.23(f), modify or revoke the criteria by which exemptions are granted and modify the scope of exemptions at any time.

Exempt Chemical Preparation Applications Submitted Between July 1, 2018, and December 31, 2020

The Assistant Administrator received applications between July 1, 2018, and December 31, 2020, requesting exempt chemical preparation status detailed in 21 CFR 1308.23. Pursuant to the criteria stated in 21 U.S.C. 811(g)(3)(B) and in 21 CFR 1308.23, the Assistant Administrator has found that each of the compounds, mixtures, and preparations described in Chart I below is intended for laboratory, industrial, educational, or special research purposes and not for general administration to a human being or animal and either: (1) Contains no narcotic controlled substance and is packaged in such a form or concentration that the packaged quantity does not present any significant potential for abuse; or (2) contains either a narcotic or non-narcotic controlled substance and one or more adulterating or denaturing agents in such a manner, combination, quantity, proportion, or concentration that the preparation or mixture does not present any potential for abuse and, if the preparation or mixture contains a narcotic controlled substance, is formulated in such a manner that it incorporates methods of denaturing or other means so that the preparation or mixture is not liable to be abused or have ill effects, if abused, and so that the narcotic substance cannot in practice be removed.

Accordingly, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(g)(3)(B), 21 CFR 1308.23, and 21 CFR 1308.24, the Assistant Administrator has determined that each of the chemical preparations or mixtures generally described in Chart I below and specifically described in the application materials received by DEA is exempt, to the extent described in 21 CFR 1308.24,

[1] This authority has been delegated from the Attorney General to the Administrator of the DEA by 28 CFR 0.100, and subsequently redelegated to the Deputy Assistant Administrator pursuant to 28 CFR 0.104 and Section 7 of the appendix to subpart R of part 0.

from application of sections 302, 303, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 1002, 1003, and 1004 (21 U.S.C. 822–823, 825–829, and 952–954) of the CSA, and 21 CFR 1301.74, as of the date that was provided in the approval letters to the individual requesters.

Scope of Approval

The exemptions are applicable only to the precise preparation or mixture described in the application submitted to DEA in the form(s) listed in this order and only for those above mentioned sections of the CSA and the CFR. In accordance with 21 CFR 1308.24(h), any change in the quantitative or qualitative composition of the preparation or mixture, or change in the trade name or other designation of the preparation or mixture after the date of application requires a new application. The requirements set forth in 21 CFR 1308.24(b)–(e) apply to the exempted materials. In accordance with 21 CFR 1308.24(g), DEA may prescribe requirements other than those set forth in 21 CFR 1308.24(b)–(e) on a case-by-case basis for materials exempted in bulk quantities. Accordingly, in order to limit opportunity for diversion from the larger bulk quantities, DEA has determined that each of the exempted bulk products listed in this order may only be used in-house by the manufacturer, and may not be distributed for any purpose, or transported to other facilities.

Additional exempt chemical preparation requests received between July 1, 2018, and December 31, 2020, and not otherwise referenced in this order, may remain under consideration until DEA receives additional information required, pursuant to 21 CFR 1308.23(d), as detailed in separate correspondence to individual requesters. DEA's order on such requests will be communicated to the public in a future **Federal Register** publication.

DEA also notes that these exemptions are limited to exemption from only those sections of the CSA and the CFR that are specifically identified in 21 CFR 1308.24(a). All other requirements of the CSA and the CFR apply, including registration as an importer as required by 21 U.S.C. 957.

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

Chart I

Supplier	Product Name	Form	Application Date
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Abbott FLQ TDM Base	Glass or plastic bottle or flask: 1-100 mL	4/22/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Abbott FLQ TDM Base	Glass or plastic bottle or flask: 100-500 mL	4/22/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Abbott FLQ TDM Base	Glass or plastic bottle or flask: 500-1000mL	4/22/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS	Kit: 4 vials, 3 mL each	6/12/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1-250 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 300 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 500 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 300 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 250 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1.5 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 2 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1-250 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 250 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 300 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 500 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1.5 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 2 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 250 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 300 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 500 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and	Glass vial, bottle, or	6/29/2020

	Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 3	flask: 1.5 L	
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 2 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 250 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 300 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 500 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1.5 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 2 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 250 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 300 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 500 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1.5 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 2 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 250 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 300 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 500 mL	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1.5 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 2 L	6/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Level 1	Amber vial: 3 mL	6/12/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Level 2	Amber vial: 3 mL	6/12/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Level 3	Amber vial: 3 mL	6/12/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse Beckman AU Level 1	Glass Vial: 3 mL	4/15/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse Beckman AU Level 2	Glass vial: 3 mL	4/15/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse Beckman AU Level 3	Glass vial: 3 mL	4/15/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse Bulk AU Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1-500 mL	5/8/2019

Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse Bulk AU Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1-500 mL	5/8/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse Bulk AU Level 3	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1-500 mL	5/8/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for Beckman AU	1 kit; 4 vials x 3 mL	1/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for Beckman AU Level	Glass Vial: 3 mL	1/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for Beckman AU Level 1	Glass Vial: 3 mL	1/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for Beckman AU Level 3	Glass Vial: 3 mL	1/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for LC-MS II Level 1 (3000 ng/mL per substance)	Glass vial: 3 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for LC-MS II Level 2 (5000 ng/mL per substance)	Glass vial: 3 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for LC-MS II Level 3 (6000 ng/mL per substance)	Glass vial: 3 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for LC-MS Level 1 (3000 ng/mL per substance)	Glass vial: 3 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for LC-MS Level 2 (5000 ng/mL per substance)	Glass vial: 3 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for LC-MS Level 3 (6000 ng/mL per substance)	Glass vial: 3 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for Roche Systems	Kit: 4 vials; 3 mL each	6/10/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for Roche Systems	1 kit; 4 vials x 3 mL	1/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for Roche Systems Level 1	Glass vial: 3 mL	1/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for Roche Systems Level 2	Glass vial: 3 mL	1/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver FLQ Drugs of Abuse for Roche Systems Level 3	Glass vial: 3 mL	1/29/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse BULK Level 1	Glass container: 1 mL – 500 mL	6/12/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse Bulk Level 2	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 500 mL	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse Bulk Level 2	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 1L	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse Bulk Level 2	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 2L	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse BULK Level 2	Glass container: 1 mL – 500 mL	6/12/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse Bulk Level 3	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 500 mL	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse BULK Level 3	Glass container: 1 mL – 500 mL	6/12/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse Bulk Level 4	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 500 mL	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse LC/MS Bulk Level 2	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 500 mL	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse LC/MS Bulk Level 2	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 1L	1/3/2019

Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse LC/MS Bulk Level 2	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 2L	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse LC/MS Bulk Level 2	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 3L	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse LC/MS Bulk Level 3	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 500 mL	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse LC/MS Bulk Level 3	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 1L	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse LC/MS Bulk Level 4	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 500 mL	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse LC/MS Bulk Level 4	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 1L	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse LC/MS Level 2	Amber vial: 3 mL	11/29/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse LC/MS Level 3	Amber vial: 3 mL	11/29/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse LC/MS Level 4	Amber vial: 3 mL	11/29/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse RS Bulk Level 2	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 2L	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse RS Bulk Level 2	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 1L	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse RS Bulk Level 2	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 500 mL	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse RS Bulk Level 3	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 500 mL	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse RS Bulk Level 4	Glass bottle, flask or carboy: 500 mL	1/3/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse RS Level 2	Amber vial: 3 mL	9/20/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse RS Level 3	Amber vial: 3 mL	9/20/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Cal Ver LQ Drugs of Abuse RS Level 4	Amber vial: 3 mL	9/20/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS	Kit: 6 vials, 3 mL each	6/12/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 5 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 250 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 300 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 500 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1.5 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 2 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 5 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 250 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and	Glass vial, bottle, or	7/14/2020

	Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	flask: 300 mL	
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 500 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1.5 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 2 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 5 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 250 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 300 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 500 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1.5 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 1	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 2 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 5 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 250 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 300 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 500 mL	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 1.5 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Bulk Level 2	Glass vial, bottle, or flask: 2 L	7/14/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Level 1	Amber vial: 3 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS II Level 2	Amber vial: 3 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Level 1 (4000 ng/mL per substance)	Glass vial: 3 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Control FLQ Drugs of Abuse and Toxicology for LC-MS Level 2 (6000 ng/mL per substance)	Glass vial: 3 mL	3/30/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Endocrine: Steroids	Amber vial: 5 mL	11/15/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	FLQ Audit General Chemistry Control Level 1	Glass Vial: 4 mL	8/22/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	FLQ Audit General Chemistry Control Level 2	Glass Vial: 4 mL	8/22/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	FLQ Audit General Chemistry Control Level 3	Glass Vial: 4 mL	8/22/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	LC-MS FLQ Drugs of Abuse II Level 1	Amber vial: 3 mL	10/23/2019

Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	LC-MS FLQ Drugs of Abuse II Level 2	Amber vial: 3 mL	10/23/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	LC-MS FLQ Drugs of Abuse II Level 3	Amber vial: 3 mL	10/23/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Linearity FLQ Fertility for Abbott Architect	Kit: 10 bottles, 3 mL each	8/13/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Linearity FLQ Fertility for Abbott Systems	Kit: 5 Plastic bottles; 2 mL each	10/23/2019
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Linearity FLQ Fertility for Roche Systems	Kit: 10 bottles, 3 mL each	8/13/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Linearity FLQ Fertility for Siemens Centaur	Kit: 10 bottles, 3 mL each	8/13/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	LN3 Base	Glass or plastic bottle or flask: 1-100 mL	4/22/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	LN3 Base	Glass or plastic bottle or flask: 100-500 mL	4/22/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	LN3 Base	Glass or plastic bottle or flask: 500-750 mL	4/22/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Phenobarbital in-house Solution	Glass bottle: 100 mL	7/18/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Phenobarbital in-house Solution 1 mg/mL	Glass bottle: 5 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/22/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Roche FLQ TDM Base	Glass or plastic bottle or flask: 1-100 mL	4/22/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Roche FLQ TDM Base	Glass or plastic bottle or flask: 100-500 mL	4/22/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Roche FLQ TDM Base	Glass or plastic bottle or flask: 500-1000 mL	4/22/2020
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Testosterone Stock Solution	Glass bottle: 1 mL - 100 mL	8/13/2018
Abaxis North America	Abaxis Universal Final Test Pool	Amber vial: 3 mL	9/17/2018
Abaxis North America	FTP with CRP	Amber vial: 3 mL	9/17/2018
Abaxis North America	VetScan Chemistry Control Level 1	Amber vial: 1 mL	9/17/2018
Abaxis North America	VetScan Chemistry Control Level 2	Amber vial: 1 mL	9/17/2018
Abaxis North America	VetScan Chemistry Control Level 3	Amber vial: 1 mL	9/17/2018
Abaxis North America	VetScan Chemistry Control Level 4	Amber vial: 1 mL	9/17/2018
Agilent Technologies	(-)-delta9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-D3 (delta9-THC-D3) (1 mg/mL in Methanol)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/28/2018
Agilent Technologies	(±)-Cannabicyclol (CBL) (1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/5/2018
Agilent Technologies	CA/CP Required Cannabinoids Kit	Kit: 7 ampules, 1 mL each	8/1/2018
Agilent Technologies	Cannabichromenic Acid (CBCA) (1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/5/2018
Agilent Technologies	Cannabicyclolic Acid (CBLA) (1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/5/2018
Agilent Technologies	Cannabicyclolic Acid (CBLA) (1 mg/mL in Methanol)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/1/2018
Agilent Technologies	Cannabidivarinic Acid (CBDVA) (1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/5/2018
Agilent Technologies	Cannabidivarinic Acid (CBDVA) (1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/5/2018

Agilent Technologies	Cannabinoid Mix C	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/1/2018
Agilent Technologies	Cannabinoid Potency Kit	Kit: 4 ampules, 1 mL each	8/1/2018
Agilent Technologies	Cannabinoid Standards Mix D	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/1/2018
Agilent Technologies	Cannabinol-D3 (1 mg/mL in Methanol)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/5/2018
Agilent Technologies	Cannabinolic Acid (CBNA) (1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/5/2018
Agilent Technologies	Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA-A) isomer A	Amber ampule: 1 mL	11/15/2018
Agilent Technologies	exo-Tetrahydrocannabinol (exo-THC) (1 mg/mL in Methanol)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	8/5/2018
Agilent Technologies	QCK-914A	Kit: Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/6/2020
Agilent Technologies	QuickProbe lCO Mix	Amber ampule: 1 mL	9/5/2018
Arbor Assays	Androstenedione 5-Plate Enzyme Immunoassay Kit	1 kit: 1 x 0.150 mL vial	3/29/2019
Arbor Assays	Androstenedione Enzyme Immunoassay Kit	1 kit: 1 x 0.70 mL mL	3/29/2019
Arbor Assays	Androstenedione Standard - 24 ng/mL	Vial: 0.150 mL	3/29/2019
Arbor Assays	Androstenedione Standard - 24 ng/mL	Vial: 0.70 mL	3/29/2019
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK HS Benzodiazepine 100 Cutoff Calibrator	Kit: 4 Dropper vials, 10 mL each	1/8/2020
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK HS Benzodiazepine 200 Cutoff Calibrator	Kit: 4 Dropper vials, 10 mL each	1/8/2020
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK HS Benzodiazepine Calibrator	Kit: 5 Dropper vials, 10 mL each	1/8/2020
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK HS Benzodiazepine Control (150/250)	Kit: 2 Dropper vials, 10 mL each	1/8/2020
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK HS Benzodiazepine Control (75/125)	Kit: 2 Dropper vials, 10 mL each	1/8/2020
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK Ketamine Calibrator	Kit: 5 Dropper vials, 10 mL each	6/24/2019
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK Ketamine Control	Kit: 4 Dropper vials, 10 mL each	6/24/2019
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK Ketamine Cutoff Calibrator	Kit: 2 Dropper vials, 10 mL each	6/24/2019
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK Lacosamide Calibrator (Kit Reference Number 5033-0002-00)	Kit: 5 Dropper vials, 2 mL each	4/18/2019
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK Lacosamide Control (Kit Reference Number 5033-0003-00)	Kit: 3 Dropper vials, 4 mL each	4/18/2019
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK Pregabalin II Calibrator (Kit Reference Number 5059-0002-00)	Kit: 5 Dropper vials, 4 mL each	5/13/2019
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK Pregabalin II Calibrator (Kit Reference Number 5059-0005-00)	Kit: 5 Dropper vials, 4 mL each	5/13/2019
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK Pregabalin II Control (Kit Reference Number 5059-0003-00)	Kit: 6 Dropper vials, 4 mL each	5/13/2019
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK Pregabalin II Control (Kit Reference Number 5059-0006-00)	Kit: 6 Dropper vials, 4 mL each	5/13/2019
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK Pregabalin Urine Calibrator (Kit Reference Number 5035-0002-00)	Kit: 4 Dropper vials, 4 mL each	4/16/2019
ARK Diagnostics, Inc.	ARK Pregabalin Urine Control (Kit Reference Number 5035-0003-00)	Kit: 6 Dropper vials, 4 mL each	4/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Abbott Systems Kit	Kit: 5 Plastic bottles; 4 mL each	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Abbott Systems Level A	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Abbott Systems Level B	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019

Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Abbott Systems Level C	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Abbott Systems Level D	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Abbott Systems Level E	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Beckman AU Kit	Kit: 5 Plastic bottles; 4 mL each	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Beckman AU Level A	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Beckman AU Level B	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Beckman AU Level C	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Beckman AU Level D	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Beckman AU Level E	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Roche Systems Kit	Kit: 5 Plastic bottles; 4 mL each	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Roche Systems Level A	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Roche Systems Level B	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Roche Systems Level C	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Roche Systems Level D	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Roche Systems Level E	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Siemens Centaur Kit	Kit: 5 Plastic bottles; 4 mL each	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Siemens Centaur Level A	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Siemens Centaur Level B	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Siemens Centaur Level C	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Siemens Centaur Level D	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Audit MicroControls	Linearity FLQ TDM for Siemens Centaur Level E	Plastic bottle: 4 mL	8/16/2019
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC266	Glass vials: 1ml, 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/23/2018
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC267	Glass vials: 1ml, 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/23/2018
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC268	Glass vials: 1ml, 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/23/2018
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC269	Glass vials: 1ml, 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/23/2018
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC270	Glass vials: 1ml, 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/23/2018
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC271	Glass vials: 1ml, 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/23/2018

Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urinc, MC272	Glass vials: 1ml, 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/23/2018
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC273	Glass vials: 1ml, 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/23/2018
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC274	Glass vials: 1ml, 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/23/2018
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC275	Glass vials: 1ml, 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/23/2018
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC276	Glass vials: 1ml, 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL	8/23/2018
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC280	Glass vial: 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 25 mL, 50 mL	2/19/2020
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC281	Glass vial: 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 25 mL, 50 mL	2/19/2020
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urinc, MC282	Glass vial: 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 25 mL, 50 mL	2/19/2020
Biochemical Diagnostics, Inc.	Detectabuse Custom Liquid Control Urine, MC283	Glass vial: 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL, 25 mL, 50 mL, 60 mL	2/19/2020
Bio-Rad Laboratorics	InteliQ Assayed Multiqual Control, Level 1	Plastic tube: 3 mL; Box: 12 tubes	12/10/2018
Bio-Rad Laboratories	InteliQ Assayed Multiqual Control, Level 2	Plastic tube: 3 mL; Box: 12 tubes	12/10/2018
Bio-Rad Laboratories	InteliQ Assayed Multiqual Control, Level 3	Plastic tube: 3 mL; Box: 12 tubes	12/10/2018
Bio-Rad Laboratories	InteliQ Assayed Multiqual Control, Trilevel MiniPak	Box: 3 tubes, 3 mL each	12/10/2018
Bio-Rad Laboratories	InteliQ Immunoassay Plus Control, Level 1	Plastic tube: 4 mL; Box: 12 tubes	9/15/2020
Bio-Rad Laboratorics	InteliQ Immunoassay Plus Control, Level 2	Plastic tube: 4 mL; Box: 12 tubes	9/15/2020
Bio-Rad Laboratories	InteliQ Immunoassay Plus Control, Level 3	Plastic tube: 4 mL; Box: 12 tubes	9/15/2020
Bio-Rad Laboratories	InteliQ Immunoassay Plus Control, Trilevel MiniPak	Box: 3 tubes, 4 mL each	9/15/2020
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	(+/-) –Cannabidiol Unlabeled 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	(±)-Cannabicyclol (CBL) Unlabeled 1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	4-ANPP Unlabeled 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 0.5 mL	10/19/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Acryl Fentanyl HCl Unlabeled 100 µg/mL in Methanol (as free base)	Glass vial: 0.5 mL	10/19/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Cannabichromene (CBC) Unlabeled 1 mg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratorics, Inc.	Cannabichromenic Acid (CBCA) Unlabeled 1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Cannabicyclolic Acid (CBLA) Unlabeled 0.5 mg/mL in Acetonitrile	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Cannabidiol (D3, 98%) 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope	Cannabidiolic Acid (CBDA) Unlabeled 1	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019

Laboratories, Inc.	mg/mL in Acetonitrile		
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Cannabidivarin (CBDV) Unlabeled 1 mg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Cannabidivarinic Acid (CBDVA) Unlabeled 1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Cannabigerol (CBG) Unlabeled 1 mg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Cannabigerolic Acid (CBGA) Unlabeled 1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Cannabinol (D3, 98%) 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Cannabinol Unlabeled 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Cannabinolic Acid (CBNA) Unlabeled 1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Carfentanil Oxalate (D5, 98%) 100 µg/mL in Methanol (as free base)	Glass vial: 0.5 mL	10/19/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Clobazam (Ring-[C]-13C6, 98%) 50 µg/mL in Methanol, CP 95%+	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/16/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Clonazepam (Ring-[A]-13C6, 98%) 50 µg/mL in Methanol, CP 95%+	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/16/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THC-A) Unlabeled 1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Diazepam (Ring-[A]-13C6, 98%) 50 µg/mL in Methanol, CP 95%+	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/16/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	DLM-10401-1.2	Glass Ampule: 1.2 mL	8/1/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Furanyl Fentanyl HCl (as free base) Unlabeled 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 0.5 mL	10/19/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	HU-210 (Spice Cannabinoid) 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	JWH-018 (Spice Cannabinoid) 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	JWH-073 (Spice Cannabinoid) 100 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Labeled Steroid CAH Set S NSK-S-CAH-1	Glass ampule: 4 mL	7/25/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Lorazepam (Ring-[A]-13C6, 98%) 50 µg/mL in Methanol, CP 95%+	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/16/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	m-Hydroxycocaine Unlabeled 1.0 mg/mL in Acetonitrile	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/19/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Midazolam (Ring-[A]-13C6, 98%) 50 µg/mL in Methanol, CP 95%+	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/16/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) Unlabeled 1.0 mg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/19/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	N-Ethylpentylone HCl Unlabeled 1.0 mg/mL in Methanol (as free base)	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/19/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Nordiazepam (Ring-[A]-13C6, 98%) 50 µg/mL in Methanol, CP 95%+	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/16/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	NSK-S-C1-1	Glass Vial: 4 mL	4/30/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	NSK-S-CAH-OP-1	Glass Vial: 4 mL	4/30/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	NSK-S-PE3-1	Glass Vial: 4 mL	4/30/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Oxazepam (Ring-[A]-13C6, 98%) 50 µg/mL in Methanol, CP 95%+	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/16/2018
Cambridge Isotope	para-Fluorobutyryl Fentanyl (PFBF)	Glass vial: 0.5 mL	10/19/2018

Laboratories, Inc.	Unlabeled 100 µg/mL in Methanol		
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Prazepam (Ring-[A]-13C6, 98%) 50 µg/mL in Methanol, CP 95%+	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/16/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Temazepam (Ring-[A]-13C6, 98%) 50 µg/mL in Methanol, CP 95%+	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/16/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Tetrahydrocannabidivarin (THCV) Unlabeled 1 mg/mL in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Tetrahydrocannabidivarinic Acid (THCVA) Unlabeled 1 mg/mL in Acetonitrile	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/21/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Triazolam (Ring-[A]-13C6, 98%) 50 µg/mL in Methanol, CP 95%+	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/16/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	ULM-10972-1.2	Glass Ampule: 1.2 mL	8/1/2019
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Valeryl Fentanyl HCl Unlabeled 100 µg/mL (as free base) in Methanol	Glass vial: 0.5 mL	10/19/2018
Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.	Zolpidem (Carbonyl-1,2-13C2, 98%; Amide-15N, 98%) 50 µg/mL in Methanol, CP 95%+	Glass vial: 1 mL	10/16/2018
CAP	CAP (BMV2)	Amber vial: 5 mL	12/5/2019
CAP	CAP (CHM)	Amber vial: 5 mL	12/5/2019
CAP	CAP (CZQ)	Amber vial: 5 mL	12/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	(±)-cis-3-methyl-Butyryl fentanyl (hydrochloride) (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	(±)-cis-3-methyl-Butyryl fentanyl (hydrochloride) (CRM) (50 µg in 0.5 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	(6aR,9R)-delta10-THC (1 mg/mL) (CRM)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	(6aR,9R)-delta10-THC (100 µg/mL) (CRM)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	(6aR,9S)-delta10-THC (1 mg/mL) (CRM)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	(6aR,9S)-delta10-THC (100 µg/mL) (CRM)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	2,2,3,3-tetramethyl-Cyclopropyl fentanyl (hydrochloride) (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	2,2,3,3-tetramethyl-Cyclopropyl fentanyl (hydrochloride) (CRM) (50 µg in 0.5 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	3,4-Methylenedioxy Pyrovalerone (hydrochloride) (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	3,4-Methylenedioxy Pyrovalerone (hydrochloride) (CRM) (100 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	9(R)-delta6a,10a-THC (1 mg/mL) (CRM)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	9(R)-delta6a,10a-THC (100 µg/mL) (CRM)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	9(S)-delta6a,10a-THC (1 mg/mL) (CRM)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	9(S)-delta6a,10a-THC (100 µg/mL) (CRM)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Benzodioxole fentanyl (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Benzodioxole fentanyl (CRM) (50 µg in 0.5 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	7/5/2019

Cayman Chemical Company	bk-DMBDB (hydrochloride) (CRM) (1 mg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	bk-DMBDB (hydrochloride) (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	bk-MDEA (hydrochloride (CRM) (1 mg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	bk-MDEA (hydrochloride (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Butorphanol (tartrate) (CRM) (1 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Butorphanol (tartrate) (CRM) (100 µg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate Mixture (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate Mixture (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate Mixture (CRM) (2.0 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate Mixture (CRM) (2.0 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Crotonyl fentanyl (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Crotonyl fentanyl (CRM) (50 µg in 0.5 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	D9-THC Metabolite Mixture (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL d9-THC 0.5 mL	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	D9-THC Metabolite Mixture (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL d9-THC 1 mL	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	D9-THC Metabolite Mixture (CRM) 0.2 mg/mL d9-THC 0.5 mL	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	D9-THC Metabolite Mixture (CRM) 0.2 mg/mL d9-THC 1 mL	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 1 (CRM)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 1 (CRM)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 2 (CRM)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 2 (CRM)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 3 (CRM) (1.3 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 3 (CRM) (1.3 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 3 (CRM) (2.6 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/16/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 3 (CRM) (2.6 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 4 (CRM) (0.6 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 4 (CRM) (0.6 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 4 (CRM) (1.2 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Blood Analysis Mixture 4 (CRM) (1.2 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 1 (CRM)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 2 (CRM)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019

Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 2 (CRM)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 3 (CRM) (0.6 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 3 (CRM) (0.6 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 3 (CRM) (1.2 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 3 (CRM) (1.2 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 3 (CRM) (2.4 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 3 (CRM) (2.4 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 4 (CRM) (0.4 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 4 (CRM) (0.4 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 4 (CRM) (0.8 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 4 (CRM) (0.8 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 4 (CRM) (1.6 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 4 (CRM) (1.6 mg/mL)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Eutylone (hydrochloride) (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Eutylone (hydrochloride) (CRM) (100 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Furanyl fentanyl 3-furancarboxamide isomer (hydrochloride) (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Furanyl fentanyl 3-furancarboxamide isomer (hydrochloride) (CRM) (50 µg in 0.5 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	LSD (D-tartrate) (solution) (50 µg in 0.5 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) (CRM) (50 µg in 0.5 mL acetonitrile)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) (CRM) (50 µg in 0.5 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	MT-45 (hydrochloride) (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	MT-45 (hydrochloride) (CRM) (100 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Nimetazepam (CRM) (1 mg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Nimetazepam (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Norfentanyl (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Norfentanyl (CRM) (100 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	para-Methoxyfentanyl (hydrochloride) (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	para-Methoxyfentanyl (hydrochloride) (CRM) (50 µg in 0.5 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phenyl fentanyl (hydrochloride) (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019

Cayman Chemical Company	Phenyl fentanyl (hydrochloride) (CRM) (50 µg in 0.5 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL 0.5 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL 1 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL 1 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.25 mg/mL 0.5 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.25 mg/mL 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.25 mg/mL 1 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.25 mg/mL 1 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.5 mg/mL 0.5 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.5 mg/mL 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.5 mg/mL 1 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 0.5 mg/mL 1 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 1 mg/mL 0.5 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 1 mg/mL 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 1 mg/mL 1 mL	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 5 (CRM) 1 mg/mL 1 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL 0.5 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020

Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL, 1 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL, 1 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.25 mg/mL 0.5 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.25 mg/mL 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.25 mg/mL, 1 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.25 mg/mL, 1 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.5 mg/mL 0.5 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.5 mg/mL 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.5 mg/mL, 1 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.5 mg/mL, 1 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 1 mg/mL 0.5 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 1 mg/mL 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 1 mg/mL, 1 mL in 40:60 acetonitrile/triethylamine w/ 0.15% ascorbic acid	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Acids Mixture 8 (CRM) 1 mg/mL, 1 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 10 (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 10 (CRM) (500 µg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 10-A (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 10-A (CRM) (500 µg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 11 (CRM) (500 µg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 15 (CRM) (500 µg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 16 (CRM) (1.6 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 16 (CRM) (4.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019

Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 16 (CRM) (4.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 16 (CRM) (500 µg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 3A (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 3A (CRM) (2.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 3A (CRM) (3.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 3A (CRM) (4.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 4A (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 4A (CRM) (2.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 4A (CRM) (3.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 4A (CRM) (4.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/29/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Neutrals Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL, 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Neutrals Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.1 mg/mL, 1 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Neutrals Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.25 mg/mL, 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Neutrals Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.25 mg/mL, 1 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Neutrals Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.5 mg/mL, 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Neutrals Mixture 8 (CRM) 0.5 mg/mL, 1 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Neutrals Mixture 8 (CRM) 1 mg/mL, 0.5 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Neutrals Mixture 8 (CRM) 1 mg/mL, 1 mL in acetonitrile	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/26/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	System Suitability Mixture - Thermo Fisher (10 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	System Suitability Mixture - Thermo Fisher (10 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	System Suitability Mixture - Thermo Fisher (20 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	System Suitability Mixture - Thermo Fisher (20 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	System Suitability Mixture - Thermo Fisher (5 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	System Suitability Mixture - Thermo Fisher (5 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/11/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	β-Methyl fentanyl (hydrochloride) (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	β-Methyl fentanyl (hydrochloride) (CRM) (50 µg in 0.5 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Δ9-THC (CRM) (5.0 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/27/2020
Cayman Chemical	Δ9-THC (CRM) (5.0 mg/mL in methanol)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/27/2020

Company			
Cerilliant Corporation	(-)-cxoTHC-D3 (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	(±)-beta-Hydroxythiofentanyl -13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	2'-Fluoro-o-fluorofentanyl 13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	2'-Fluoro-o-fluorofentanyl HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	2-Thiofuranyl fentanyl 13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	2-Thiofuranyl fentanyl HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	3-Methyl fentanyl – 13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	4-ANPP-13C6	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	4-Chlorofuranyl fentanyl HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	7/17/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	4-Chlorofuranyl fentanyl-13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	4-Chloroisobutyryl fentanyl HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	4-Chloroisobutyryl fentanyl-13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	4-Cl-alpha-PVP HCl	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	4-Fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl-13C6	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	4'-Methylacetyl fentanyl - 13C6 HCl	Glass Ampule: 0.5 mL	7/17/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	4-Methyl-N-ethyl-pentedrone HCl	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	5F-AMB	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	5F-EDMB-PINACA (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	5F-EMB-PINACA	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	11/5/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	5F-MDMB-PICA (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Acryl fentanyl- 13C6	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	ADB-PINACA	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/17/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	alpha-Methylfentanyl-13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	alpha-Pyrrolidinohexanophenone HCl (alpha-PHP HCl)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	alpha-Pyrrolidinoisohexanophenone HCl (alpha-PiHP HCl) (1.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Benzoyl fentanyl – 13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Benzoyl fentanyl HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Beta'-Phenyl fentanyl 13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/ml)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Beta'-Phenyl fentanyl HCl (0.1 mg/ml)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/14/2020

Cerilliant Corporation	Butyryl Fentanyl - 13C6	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Cannabinoid Mixture – 14 Component (0.2 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	9/27/2018
Cerilliant Corporation	Cannabinoid Mixture – 6 Component (0.5 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	9/27/2018
Cerilliant Corporation	Cannabinoid Mixture (Acids) – 6 Component (0.5 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	9/27/2018
Cerilliant Corporation	Cannabinoid Mixture (Neutrals) – 8 component	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/5/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Cannabinoid Mixture (Neutrals) – 8 Component (0.3 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	9/27/2018
Cerilliant Corporation	Cannabinoid Mixture- 3 component	Glass ampule: 1 mL	3/10/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Carfentanil - 13C6 oxalate	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Clorazepate- 13C6 dipotassium	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/4/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Crotonyl Fentanyl - 13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL as free base)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/11/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Crotonyl fentanyl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass vial: 0.5 mL	10/25/2018
Cerilliant Corporation	Crotonyl fentanyl HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Cyclohexyl Fentanyl - 13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL as free base)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/11/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Cyclohexyl fentanyl HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	7/17/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Cyclopentyl Fentanyl - 13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL as free base)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/11/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Cyclopentyl fentanyl HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass vial: 0.5 mL	10/25/2018
Cerilliant Corporation	Cyclopropyl fentanyl - 13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	delta9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic acid A-D3 (THCA-A-D3)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	delta9-THC, Hemp Compliance Curve (Point 1, 2 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	delta9-THC, Hemp Compliance Curve (Point 2, 2.7 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	delta9-THC, Hemp Compliance Curve (Point 3, 3.4 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	delta9-THC, Hemp Compliance Curve (Point 4, 4 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Dimethylone HCl (1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	1/15/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Ethylmorphine-D5	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Fentanyl - 13C6	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	FUB-144 (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	FUB-APINACA	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Furanyl fentanyl – 13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Hemp Compliance Mix	Glass ampule: 1 mL	3/10/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Isobutyryl Fentanyl -13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL as free base)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/11/2019

Cerilliant Corporation	Isotonitazene HCl (1.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/4/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Isotonitazene-13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/4/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Isotonitazene-13C6 HCl (1.0 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/4/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Methoxyacetyl fentanyl – 13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	m-Hydroxybenzoylecgonine-D3	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	MMB-CHMICA (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/23/2018
Cerilliant Corporation	MT-45-D5 diHCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass vial: 0.5 mL	10/25/2018
Cerilliant Corporation	N,N-Dimethylpentylone HCl	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Nalbuphine -3-beta-D-glucuronide	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Nalbuphine-D3-3-beta-D-glucuronide	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	N-Ethylbuphedrone HCl	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	N-ethylhexedrone HCl	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	N-Ethylpentylone HCl (1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	9/12/2018
Cerilliant Corporation	N-Ethylpentylone-D5 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	9/12/2018
Cerilliant Corporation	Nimetazepam-D3 (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	1/15/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	NM-2201 (0.1mg/ml)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Norfentanyl oxalate (1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Norfentanyl-13C6 oxalate (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Norfentanyl-13C6 oxalate (1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Norfentanyl-D5 oxalate (1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Norfentanyl-D5 oxalate (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Norhydrocodone - D3 HCl	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/17/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Ocfentanil - 13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/ mL as free base)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/11/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Ocfentanil-D5 (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	1/15/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	o-Fluorofentanyl-13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	o-Methylacetyl fentanyl 13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	o-Methylacetyl fentanyl HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/14/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Para-Fluorobutyryl fentanyl - 13C6	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	para-Fluorofentanyl-13C6	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	7/17/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	para-Methoxybutyryl fentanyl-13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2019

Cerilliant Corporation	Para-Methoxybutyryl Fentanyl HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	11/5/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	para-Methylacetyl fentanyl HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	para-Methylacetyl fentanyl-13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Remifentanil – 13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Tetrahydrofuranyl fentanyl - 13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL as free base)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/11/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Tetrahydrofuranyl Fentanyl HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	11/5/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Tetramethylcyclopropyl fentanyl -13C6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL as free base)	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/11/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Tetramethylcyclopropyl Fentanyl HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	11/5/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Tetrazepam-13C2, 15N (0.1 mg/mL)	Glass vial: 0.5 mL	10/25/2018
Cerilliant Corporation	THCA-A, Hemp Compliance Curve (Point 1, 2 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	THCA-A, Hemp Compliance Curve (Point 2, 2.7 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	THCA-A, Hemp Compliance Curve (Point 3, 3.4 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	THCA-A, Hemp Compliance Curve (Point 4, 4 µg/mL)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	THC-O-Acetate Solution	Glass ampule: 1 mL	7/17/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	U-47700-13C3,15N2 U-47700-13C3,15N2	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/21/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Valeryl fentanyl -13C6 HCl	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	3/29/2019
Chemtos, LLC	(R,S)-2,2-diphenyl-4-dimethylaminopentanenitrile (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	1-Benzylpiperazine HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	1-Benzylpiperazine-d7 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	1-Benzylpiperazine-d7 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	1-Phenylcyclohexylamine HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	1-Phenylcyclohexylamine-d5 HCl (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-C HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-C-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-C-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-D HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-D HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-D-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-D-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-E HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-E-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-E-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-H HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-H-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-H-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-I HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020

Chemtos, LLC	2C-I-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-I-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-N HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-N-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-N-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-P HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-P-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-P-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-T-2 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-T-2-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-T-2-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-T-4 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-T-4-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-T-4-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-T-7 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-T-7-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	2C-T-7-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	3,4,5-TMA HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	3,4,5-TMA HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	3,4,5-TMA HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	3,4,5-TMA-d9 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	3-FMC HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	3-FMC-d3 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	3-FMC-d3 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	3-MEC HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	3-MEC-d5 HCl (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-FMC HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-FMC-d3 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-FMC-d3 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-MEAP HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-MEAP-d5 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-MEAP-d5 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-MEC HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-MEC-d5 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-MEC-d5 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-MePPP HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-Methylaminorex (CRM) (1 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-Methylaminorex-d5 (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	4-Methyl-N,N-Dimethylcathinone HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5F-AB-PINACA (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5F-AB-PINACA (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020

Chemtos, LLC	5F-ADB, 5F-MDMB-PINACA, 5F-ADB-PINACA (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5F-ADB, 5F-MDMB-PINACA, 5F-ADB-PINACA (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5F-AMB (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5F-AMB (CRM) (1 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5F-APINACA (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5F-APINACA (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5F-PB-22 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5-MeO-DiPT HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5-MeO-DiPT-d3 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5-MeO-DMT (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	5-MeO-DMT-d6 (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	ADB-FUBINACA (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	ADB-FUBINACA (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	AH-7921 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	AH-7921-d3 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	AH-7921-d3 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Alpha-methyltryptamine (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Alpha-methyltryptamine (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Alpha-PBP HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Alpha-PBP-d8 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Alpha-PBP-d8 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	AM2201 (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	AM2201-d5 (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Aminorex (CRM) (1 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Aminorex-d5 (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	BK-DMBDB HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	BK-DMBDB HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	BK-DMBDB-d3 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	BK-DMBDB-d3 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Buphedrone HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Butylone HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Butylone-d3 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Butylone-d3 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Cannabidiol (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Cannabidiol (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Cannabidiol-d9 (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Cannabidiol-d9 (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Cathinone HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Cathinone-d5 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Cathinone-d5 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Clortermine HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020

Chemtos, LLC	Clortermine-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Clortermine-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	D-Amphetamine (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	D-Amphetamine HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Desmethylprodine HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Desmethylprodine-d5 HCl (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Diphenoxin (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Diphenoxylate HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	DMC HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	DMC-d5 HCl (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	D-Methamphetamine (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	D-Methamphetamine-d3 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	DOB HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	DOB HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	DOB-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	DOET HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	DOET-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	DOET-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	DOM HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	DOM-d6 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	DOM-d6 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Eutylone HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Eutylone-d5 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Eutylone-d5 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Fenethylline HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	FUB-144 (FUB-UR-144) (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	FUB-APINACA (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	FUB-APINACA (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Isomethadone HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-018 (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-018 (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-018-d9 (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-019 (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-081 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-122 (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-122 (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-122-d4 (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-200 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-203 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-250 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	JWH-398 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020

Chemtos, LLC	L-Amphetamine (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	L-Methamphetamine (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	L-Methamphetamine-d3 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	MDMB-FUBINACA (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	MDMB-FUBINACA (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Mecloqualone (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Mecloqualone-d4 (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Mecloqualone-d4 (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Mescaline HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Mescaline HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Mescaline-d9 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Mescaline-d9 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Methadone Intermediate (4-(Dimethylamino)-2,2-diphenylpentanenitrile) (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Methadone Intermediate (4-(Dimethylamino)-2,2-diphenylpentanenitrile) (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Methaqualone (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Methaqualone-d7 (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Methaqualone-d7 (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Methcathinone HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Methcathinone-d3 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Methcathinone-d3 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	MMB-FUBINACA (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	MMB-FUBINACA (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	MT-45 diHCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	MT-45-d6 diHCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	MT-45-d6 diHCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine-d5 HCl (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	N-Ethylpentylone HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	N-Ethylpentylone-d5 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	N-Ethylpentylone-d5 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Nor-Mephedrone HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	PB-22 (QUPIC) (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	PB-22 (QUPIC) (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	PCPy (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	PCPy-d5 (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	PCPy-d5 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Pentedrone HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020

Chemtos, LLC	Pentedrone-d3 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Pentedrone-d3 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Pentobarbital (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Pentylone HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Pentylone-d3 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Pentylone-d3 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	PEPAP HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Phendimetrazine Tartrate (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Phenmetrazine HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Phenmetrazine-d5 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Phenmetrazine-d5 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	Piritramide (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	PMA HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	PMA-d3 HCl (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	PMA-d3 HCl (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	RCS-8, SR-18 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	SR-19, RCS-4 (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	sR-19-d3, RCS-4-d3 (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	TCPy (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	TCPy-d5 (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	TCPy-d5 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	U-47700 (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	U-47700-d6 (0.1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	U-47700-d6 (1 mg/mL)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	5/22/2020
Chemtos, LLC	XLR11 (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	XLR11 (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	α-Ethyltryptamine HCl (CRM) (1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chemtos, LLC	α-Ethyltryptamine-d4 HCl (CRM) (0.1 mg/mL in methanol)	Amber vial: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Chromsystems Instruments and Chemicals GmbH	MassCheck® Drugs of Abuse Testing Urine Control Set Level I	Vials: 1 mL x4, 2.5 mL x2, 5.5 mL x1	9/18/2019
Chromsystems Instruments and Chemicals GmbH	MassCheck® Drugs of Abuse Testing Urine Control Set Level II	Vials: 1 mL x4, 2.5 mL x2, 5.5 mL x1	9/18/2019
Chromsystems Instruments and Chemicals GmbH	MassCheck® Drugs of Abuse Testing Urine Control Set Level III	Vials: 1 mL x4, 2.5 mL x2, 5.5 mL x1	9/18/2019
Chromsystems Instruments and Chemicals GmbH	MassCheck® Drugs of Abuse Testing Urine Hydrolysis Control Set	Vials: 1 mL x4, 4.5 mL x1	9/18/2019
Chromsystems Instruments and Chemicals GmbH	MassTox Drugs of Abuse Testing in Urine	Vials: 1 mL x4, 2.5 mL x2, 5.5 mL x1	9/18/2019
Chromsystems Instruments and Chemicals GmbH	MassTox Drugs of Abuse Testing in Urine - 6PLUS1 ® Multilevel Urine Calibrator Set	Vials: 8 mL x1, 1 mL x7, 8.5 mL x1	9/18/2019

College of American Pathologists	2018 DFC-04	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2018 DFC-05	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2018 DFC-06	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2018 OFD-11	HDPE bottle: 25 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2018 OFD-12	HDPE bottle: 25 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2018 OFD-13	HDPE bottle: 25 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2018 OFD-14	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2018 OFD-15	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 DFC-01	Bottle: 25 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 DFC-02	HDPE bottle: 25 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 DFC-03	Bottle: 25 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 DFC-04	HDPE bottle: 25 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 DFC-05	Bottle: 25 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 DFC-06	HDPE bottle: 25 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 DMPM-01	HDPE bottle: 40 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 DMPM-02	HDPE bottle: 40 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 DMPM-03	HDPE bottle: 40 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 DMPM-05	Bottle: 40 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 DMPM-06	HDPE bottle: 40 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 DMPM-07	HDPE bottle: 40 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 FTC-01	HDPE bottle: 20 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 FTC-02	Bottle: 20 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 FTC-03	Bottle: 20 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 FTC-04	HDPE bottle: 20 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 FTC-05	HDPE bottle: 20 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 FTC-06	Bottle: 20 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 FTC-07	HDPE bottle: 20 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 NOB-01	Amber vial: 15 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 NOB-02	Amber vial: 15 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 NOB-03	Amber vial: 15 mL	1/14/2019

College of American Pathologists	2019 NOB-04	Amber vial: 15 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 NOB-05	Amber vial: 15 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 NOB-06	Amber vial: 15 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-01	Amber vial: 2 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-02	HDPE bottle: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-03	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-04	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-05	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-06	Amber vial: 2 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-07	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-08	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-10	Amber vial: 2 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-11	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-12	Amber vial: 25 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-13	Amber vial: 2 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-14	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-15	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-16	Amber vial: 2 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-17	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-18	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-19	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 OFD-20	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 SCDD-01	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 SCDD-02	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 SCDD-03	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 SCDD-04	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 SCDD-05	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 SCDD-06	Bottle: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 T-01	HDPE bottle: 20 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 T-02	HDPE bottle: 50 mL	1/14/2019

College of American Pathologists	2019 T-03	Bottle: 20 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 T-05	HDPE bottle: 20 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 T-06	HDPE bottle: 20 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 T-07	HDPE bottle: 50 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 T-08	HDPE bottle: 20 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 T-10	HDPE bottle: 20 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 T-11	HDPE bottle: 20 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 T-12	HDPE bottle: 50 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 T-15	Bottle: 20 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 THCB-01	Amber vial: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 THCB-02	Amber vial: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 THCB-03	Amber vial: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 THCB-04	Amber vial: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 THCB-05	Amber vial: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 THCB-06	Amber vial: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-01	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-02	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-03	Bottle: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-04	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-05	Bottle: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-06	Bottle: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-07	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-08	Bottle: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-09	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-10	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-11	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-12	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-13	Bottle: 10 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-14	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UDS-15	HDPE bottle: 10 mL	1/14/2019

College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-01	HDPE bottle: 50 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-02	HDPE bottle: 50 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-03	HDPE bottle: 50 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-04	Bottle: 50 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-05	HDPE bottle: 50 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-06	HDPE bottle: 50 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-07	Bottle: 50 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-08	Bottle: 50 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-09	HDPE bottle: 50 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-11	HDPE bottle: 50 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-12	Bottle: 50 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-13	Bottle: 50 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-14	HDPE bottle: 50 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UTCO-01	HDPE bottle: 40 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 ZE-01	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 ZE-02	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 ZE-03	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 ZE-04	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 ZE-05	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019 ZE-06	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2019-OFD-09	Amber vial: 2 mL	1/14/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 DFC-02	HDPE Bottle: 25 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 DFC-03	HDPE Bottle: 25 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 DFC-04	HDPE Bottle: 25 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 DFC-05	HDPE Bottle: 25 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 DFC-06	HDPE Bottle: 25 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 DMPM-01	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 DMPM-02	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 DMPM-05	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 DMPM-06	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	10/23/2019

College of American Pathologists	2020 DMPM-07	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 FTC-01	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 FTC-02	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 FTC-03	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 FTC-05	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 FTC-06	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 FTC-07	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 FTC-08	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 NOB-01	Amber Vial: 15 mL	10/7/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 NOB-02	Amber Vial: 15 mL	10/7/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 NOB-03	Amber Vial: 15 mL	10/7/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 NOB-04	Amber Vial: 15 mL	10/7/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 NOB-05	Amber Vial: 15 mL	10/7/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 NOB-06	Amber Vial: 15 mL	10/7/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-01	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-02	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-03	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-04	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-07	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-08	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-10	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-11	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-12	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-14	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-15	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-16	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-17	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-18	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-19	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 OFD-20	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019

College of American Pathologists	2020 SCDD-03	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 SCDD-06	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-01	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-03	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-04	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-07	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-08	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-09	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-10	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-11	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-12	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-13	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-14	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 T-15	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 THCB-01	Amber Vial: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 THCB-02	Amber Vial: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 THCB-03	Amber Vial: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 THCB-04	Amber Vial: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 THCB-05	Amber Vial: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 THCB-06	Amber Vial: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-01	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-02	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-03	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-04	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-05	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-06	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-07	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-08	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-10	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-11	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019

College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-12	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-14	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UDS-15	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-01	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-02	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-03	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-04	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-05	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-06	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-07	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-09	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-10	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-11	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-13	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-14	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UT-15	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 UTCO-01	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 ZE-01	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 ZE-02	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 ZE-03	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 ZE-04	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 ZE-05	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 ZE-06	Amber vial: 5 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020-OFD-09	Amber Vial: 2 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2021 DFC-01	HDPE Bottle: 25 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 DFC-02	HDPE Bottle: 25 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 DFC-04	HDPE Bottle: 25 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 DFC-05	HDPE Bottle: 25 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 DFC-06	HDPE Bottle: 25 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 DMPM-01	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	4/13/2020

College of American Pathologists	2021 DMPM-02	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 DMPM-03	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 DMPM-05	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 DMPM-06	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 DMPM-07	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-01	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-02	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-03	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-04	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-05	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-06	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-07	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-08	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-09	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-10	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-11	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-12	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-13	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-14	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-15	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-16	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-17	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-18	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-19	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 OFD-20	HDPE vial: 2 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 T-01	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 T-02	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 T-03	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 T-05	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 T-06	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	4/13/2020

College of American Pathologists	2021 T-07	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 T-09	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 T-12	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 T-13	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 T-14	HDPE Bottle: 20 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 T-15	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 THCB-01	Amber Vial: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 THCB-02	Amber Vial: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 THCB-03	Amber Vial: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 THCB-04	Amber Vial: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 THCB-05	Amber Vial: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 THCB-06	Amber Vial: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-01	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-02	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-03	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-04	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-05	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-06	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-07	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-08	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-09	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-10	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-11	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-12	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-13	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-14	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UDS-15	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-01	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-02	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-03	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020

College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-05	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-06	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-08	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-09	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-10	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-11	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-12	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-13	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-14	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UT-15	HDPE Bottle: 50 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 UTCO-01	HDPE Bottle: 40 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 ZE-01	Amber vial: 5 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 ZE-02	Amber vial: 5 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 ZE-03	Amber vial: 5 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 ZE-04	Amber vial: 5 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 ZE-05	Amber vial: 5 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	2021 ZE-06	Amber vial: 5 mL	4/13/2020
College of American Pathologists	LN3	Glass Vial: 4 mL	2/3/2020
CPI International	(-)-Cannabidiol Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	(-)-d8-Tetrahydrocannabinol (d8-THC) 100 mg/L, mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
CPI International	(-)-d8-Tetrahydrocannabinol (d8-THC) 1000 mg/L, 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
CPI International	(-)-Delta 8-THC Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	(-)-Delta 8-THC Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	(-)-delta 9-THC, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019

CPI International	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 1,000 mg/L, 1mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 1,000 mg/L, 1mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	(±)-Cannabichromene Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	(±)-Cannabichromene Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	(±)-Methadone Solution, 50 mg/L in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/6/2018
CPI International	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	Cannabidiol Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	Cannabidiolic Acid (CBDA) Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	Cannabidiolic Acid (CBDA) Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	Cannabigerol Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	Cannabigerol Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	Cannabinoids Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in Oral Fluid Solvent	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	Cannabinol Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	Cannabinol Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
CPI International	cis-Testosterone Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/27/2019
CPI International	D9-tetrahydrocannabivarin 100 mg/L, 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
CPI International	D9-tetrahydrocannabivarin 1000 mg/L, 1 mL acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020

CPI International	D9-tetrahydrocannabivarin 1000 mg/L, 1 mL methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
CPI International	D9-Tetrahydrocannabivarinic acid 100 mg/L, 1 mL acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
CPI International	D9-Tetrahydrocannabivarinic acid 1000 mg/L, 1 mL acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
CPI International	Meprobamate solution 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	7/30/2020
CPI International	Meprobate Solution, 1,000 mg/L in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/6/2018
CPI International	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 100 mg/L, 1mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 100 mg/L, 1mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	trans-Testosterone Solution, 1,000 mg/L in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/6/2018
CPI International	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
CPI International	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019

CPI International	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid a (THCA-A) Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	Uni Cal AMP 1000 Calibrator Cut-off 1000 ng/mL L3	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	Uni Cal AMP 1000 Calibrator High 2000 ng/mL L5	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	Uni Cal AMP 1000 Calibrator Low 500 ng/mL L2	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal 6-AM Calibrator Cutoff 10 ng/mL L3	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal 6-AM Calibrator High 40 ng/mL L5	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal 6-AM Calibrator Intermediate 20 ng/mL L4	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal 6-AM Calibrator Low 5 ng/mL L2	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal AMP 500 Calibrator Cutoff 500 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	8/5/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal AMP 500 Calibrator High 2000 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	8/5/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal AMP 500 Calibrator Intermediate 1000 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	8/5/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal AMP 500 Calibrator Low 250 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	8/5/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal AMP 500 Control High 625 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	8/5/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal AMP 500 Control Low 375 ng/mL L1	Plastic vial: 5 mL	8/5/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal AMP Calibrator Intermediate 1500 ng/mL L4	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BAR 200 Calibrator L4/Control II 300 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BAR 200 Calibrator 1000 ng/mL L5	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BAR 200 Calibrator L2/Control I 100 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BAR 200 Calibrator/Control200 ng/mL L3	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BAR Calibrator 1000 ng/mL L5	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BAR Calibrator L2/Control I 100 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BAR Calibrator L4/Control II 300 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BAR Calibrator/Control 200 ng/mL L3	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BUP Calibrator Cut-off 5 ng/mL L2	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BUP Calibrator High 40 ng/mL LS	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BUP Calibrator Intermediate 10 ng/mL L3	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BUP Calibrator Intermediate 20 ng/mL L4	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BUP High 7 5 ng/mL L6	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BZO Calibrator L2/Control I 100 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019

DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BZO Calibrator L3/ Control II 200 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal BZO Calibrator L4/Control III 300 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal COC 150 Calibrator Cutoff 150 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal COC 150 Calibrator High 1000 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal COC 150 Calibrator Intermediate 300 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal COC 150 Calibrator Low 75 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal COC 150 Control High 187.5 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal COC 150 Control Low 112.5 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal COC 300 Calibrator Cutoff 300 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal COC 300 Calibrator High 1000 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal COC 300 Calibrator Low 150 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal COC 300 Control High 375 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal COC 300 Control Low 225 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal EDDP 300 Calibrator Cutoff 300 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal EDDP 300 Calibrator High 1000 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal EDDP 300 Calibrator Intermediate 600 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal EDDP 300 Calibrator Low 150 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal EDDP 300 Control High 375 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal EDDP 300 Control Low 225 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MAMP Calibrator Cut-off 500 ng/mL L3	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MAMP Calibrator High 2000 ng/mL L5	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MAMP Calibrator Intermediate 1000 ng/mL L4	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MAMP Calibrator Low 250 ng/mL L2	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MDMA Calibrator Cutoff 500 ng/mL L3	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MDMA Calibrator High 1000 ng/mL L5	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MDMA Calibrator Intermediate 750 ng/mL L4	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MDMA Calibrator Low 100 ng/mL L2	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MTD 300 Calibrator Cutoff 300 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MTD 300 Calibrator High 1000 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MTD 300 Calibrator Intermediate 600 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019

DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MTD 300 Control High 375 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal MTD 300 Control Low 225 ng/mL L1	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OPI 2000 Calibrator Cutoff 2000 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OPI 2000 Calibrator High 6000 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OPI 2000 Calibrator Interm. 4000 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OPI 2000 Calibrator Low 1000 ng/mL Calibrator Low 1000 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OPI 2000 Control High 2500 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OPI 2000 Control Low 1500 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OPI 300 Calibrator Cutoff 300 ng/mL L3	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OPI 300 Calibrator High 1000 ng/mL L5	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OPI 300 Calibrator Intermediate 800 ng/mL L4	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OPI 300 Calibrator Low 150 ng/mL L2	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OXY 100 Calibrator Cut-off 300 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OXY 100 Calibrator Cutoff 100 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OXY 100 Calibrator High 800 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OXY 100 Calibrator Intermediate 500 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OXY 100 Calibrator Low 50 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OXY 100 Control High 125 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal OXY 100 Control Low 75 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal PCP 25 Calibrator Cutoff 25 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal PCP 25 Calibrator Intermediate 50 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal PCP 25 Calibrator Low 12.5 ng/mL UniCal PCP 25 Calibrator Low 12.5 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal PCP 25 Control High 32 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal PCP 25 Calibrator High 100 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal PCP 25 Control Low 18 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal/UniLab AMP 500	Box: 6 vials, 5 mL each	8/5/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal/UniLab BAR 200	Box: 6 vials, 5 mL each	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal/UniLab COC 150	Box: 6 vials, 5 mL each	9/30/2019

DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal/UniLab COC 300	Box: 6 vials, 5 mL each	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal/UniLab EDDP 300	Box: 6 vials, 5 mL each	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal/UniLab MTD 300	Box: 6 vials, 5 mL each	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal/UniLab MTD 300 Calibrator Low 150 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal/UniLab OPI 2000	Box: 6 vials, 5 mL each	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal/UniLab OXY 100	Box: 7 vials, 5 mL each	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniCal/UniLab PCP 25	Box: 6 vials, 5 mL each	9/30/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab 6-AM Control High 12.5 ng/mL L2	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab 6-AM Control Low 7.5 ng/mL L1	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab AMP 1000 Control Low 750 ng/mL L1	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab AMP Control High 1250 ng/mL L2	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab BAR Control III 400 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab BUP Control 13 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab BUP Control 3 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab BUP Control 7 ng/mL	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab BZO Calibrator 1000 ng/mL LS	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab BZO Control 400 ng/mL III	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab MAMP Control High 625 ng/mL L2	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab MAMP Control Low 375 ng/mL L1	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/11/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab MDMA Control High 625 ng/mL L2	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab MDMA Control Low 375 ng/mL L1	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab OPI 300 Control High 375 ng/mL L2	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
DiaSystem Scandinavia AB	UniLab OPI 300 Control Low 225 ng/mL LI	Plastic vial: 5 mL	11/8/2019
Enertech Solutions Inc.	Custom Volatile Mix, 13-529, 1.0 mg/L, 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/10/2018
Enertech Solutions Inc.	Custom Volatile Mix, 13-529, 1.0 mg/L, 5 x 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/10/2018
Enertech Solutions Inc.	Custom Volatile Mix, 13-529, 20 mg/L, 1 ml	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/10/2018
Enertech Solutions Inc.	Custom Volatile Mix, 13-529, 20 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/10/2018
Enertech Solutions Inc.	Custom Volatile Mix, 13-529, 5 mg/L, 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/10/2018
Enertech Solutions Inc.	Custom Volatile Mix, 13-529, 5 mg/L, 5 x 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/10/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Fentanyl Calibrator Level 1 (2 ng/mL) in synthetic urine	Amber vial: 10 mL	8/20/2018

Immunalysis Corporation	Fentanyl Calibrator Level 2 (4 ng/mL) in synthetic urine	Amber vial: 10 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Fentanyl Calibrator Level 3 (8 ng/mL) in synthetic urine	Amber vial: 10 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Fentanyl Calibrator Level 4 (16 ng/mL) in synthetic urine	Amber vial: 10 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Fentanyl High Control (4 ng/mL) in synthetic urine	Amber vial: 10 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Fentanyl Low Control (1 ng/mL) in synthetic urine	Amber vial: 10 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Fentanyl Urine Calibrator Level 1 (1 ng/mL) in synthetic urine	Dropper Bottle: 5 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Fentanyl Urine Calibrator Level 2 (2 ng/mL) in synthetic urine	Dropper Bottle: 5 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Fentanyl Urine Calibrator Level 3 (4 ng/mL) in synthetic urine	Dropper Bottle: 5 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Fentanyl Urine Control High (1.5 ng/mL) in synthetic urine	Dropper Bottle: 5 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Fentanyl Urine Control Low (0.5 ng/mL) in synthetic urine	Dropper Bottle: 5 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	MD OF Calibrator 1	Amber vial: 10 mL	7/1/2020
Immunalysis Corporation	MD OF Calibrator 2	Amber vial: 10 mL	7/1/2020
Immunalysis Corporation	MD OF Calibrator 3	Amber vial: 10 mL	7/1/2020
Immunalysis Corporation	MD OF Calibrator 4	Amber vial: 10 mL	7/1/2020
Immunalysis Corporation	MD OF Control HIGH	Amber vial: 10 mL	7/1/2020
Immunalysis Corporation	MD OF Control LOW	Amber vial: 10 mL	7/1/2020
Immunalysis Corporation	MDC Calibrator 1	Dropper Bottle: 15 mL, 25 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	MDC Calibrator 2	Dropper Bottle: 15 mL, 25 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	MDC Calibrator 3	Dropper Bottle: 15 mL, 25 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	MDC Calibrator 4	Dropper Bottle: 15 mL, 25 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	MDC Control HIGH Set 1	Dropper Bottle: 15 mL, 25 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	MDC Control HIGH Set 2	Dropper Bottle: 15 mL, 25 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	MDC Control LOW Set 1	Dropper Bottle: 15 mL, 25 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	MDC Control LOW Set 2	Dropper Bottle: 15 mL, 25 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Oral Fluid Cutoff Calibrator	Amber vial: 4 mL, 40 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Oral Fluid Cutoff Calibrator Pain Management Prediluted in Extraction Buffer	Amber vial: 10 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Oral Fluid High Positive Control	Amber vial: 4 mL, 40 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Oral Fluid High Positive Control Pain Management Prediluted in Extraction Buffer	Amber vial: 10 mL	8/20/2018
Immunalysis Corporation	Oral Fluid Low Positive Control	Amber vial: 4 mL, 40 mL	8/20/2018

Immunalysis Corporation	Oral Fluid Low Positive Control Pain Management Prediluted in Extraction Buffer	Amber vial: 10 mL	8/20/2018
IQMH	Endocrinology Special Program	Glass Vial: 5 mL	6/19/2019
IQMH	Endocrinology Special Program	Glass vial: 3 mL	6/1/2020
IQMH	Endocrinology Steroids	Amber vial: 5 mL	11/15/2018
IQMH	General Serum Chemistry Program	Glass Vial: 5 mL	6/19/2019
IsoSciences, LLC	Allopregnanolone in methanol	Ampule: 1 mL	1/31/2020
IsoSciences, LLC	Allopregnanolone-[2H5] in methanol	Ampule: 1 mL	1/31/2020
IsoSciences, LLC	Brivaracetam-[2H5] in methanol	Ampule: 1 mL	1/31/2020
LGC	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	Custom Drug Standard, High Calibration, Various Concentrations, 10 x 1 mL	Pack: 10 amber ampules, 1 mL each	11/9/2018

LGC	Custom Drug Standard, MDL Level, Various Concentrations, 10 x 1 mL	Pack: 10 amber ampules, 1 mL each	11/9/2018
LGC	Custom Drug Standard, Screening Level, Various Concentrations, 10 x 1 mL	Pack: 10 amber ampules, 1 mL each	11/9/2018
LGC	Custom Drug Standard, Various Concentrations, 10 x 1 mL	Pack: 10 amber ampules, 1 mL each	11/9/2018
LGC	Toxicology QC Test Mix, for use with Thermo Scientific Tox Explorer Collection, 200-2000ng/mL, 1mL (ISO-17034)	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/19/2020
LGC	Toxicology QC Test Mix, for use with Thermo Scientific Tox Explorer Collection, 200-2000ng/mL, 300µL (ISO-17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	10/19/2020
LGC	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D3 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D3 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 100 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 100 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 100 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1000 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1000 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1000 µg/mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
LGC - Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Mixture 201 1000 µg/mL in acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	8/24/2020
LGC - Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Mixture 213 500 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	10/21/2020
LGC - Dr. Ehrenstorfer	EPA Method 8270 LCS Mixture 50-500 µg/mL in Acetone	Bottle: 25 mL	11/3/2020
LGC - Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Trenbolone 100 µg/mL in Acetonitrile, 1 ml	Amber ampule: 1 mL	7/30/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acid/Neutrals Mixture 202 Kit 250 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	1 kit (2 amber ampules x 0.4 mL)	9/4/2020

LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acid/Neutrals Mixture 203 Kit 500 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	1 kit (2 amber ampules x 0.4 mL)	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acid/Neutrals Mixture 204 Kit 1000 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	1 kit (2 amber ampules x 0.4 mL)	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acid/Neutrals Mixture 205 Kit 250 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	1 kit (2 amber ampules x 0.4 mL)	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acid/Neutrals Mixture 206 Kit 500 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	1 kit (2 amber ampules x 0.4 mL)	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acid/Neutrals Mixture 207 Kit 1000 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	1 kit (2 amber ampules x 0.4 mL)	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acids Mixture 184 1000 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acids Mixture 185 500 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acids Mixture 186 250 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acids Mixture 194 250 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acids Mixture 195 500 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acids Mixture 196 1000 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Acids Mixture 200 1000 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Mixture 187 100 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Mixture 188 500 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Mixture 189 1000 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Mixture 190 50 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Mixture 191 100 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Mixture 192 500 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Mixture 193 1000 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Mixture 197 500 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Mixture 198 500 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Neutrals Mixture 181 1000 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Neutrals Mixture 182 500 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Neutrals Mixture 183 250 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Cannabinoids Neutrals Mixture 199 1000 µg/mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	9/4/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Custom Drug Standard, High Calibration, Various Concentrations, 10 x 1mL (ISO17034)	Package: 10 amber ampule; 1 mL each	11/20/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Custom Drug Standard, MDL level, Various Concentrations, 10 x 1mL (ISO17034)	Package: 10 amber ampule; 1 mL each	11/20/2020
LGC – Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Custom Drug Standard, Various Concentrations, 10 x 1 mL (ISO17034)	Package: 10 amber ampule; 1 mL each	11/20/2020
LGC GmbH	Carisopridol 1.0 mg/ml in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/31/2020

LGC GmbH	Metharbital 1 mg/ml in Methanol	Glass vial: 1 mL	12/7/2018
LGC-Dr. Ehrenstorfer	(-)-D8-Tetrahydrocannabinol (d8-THC) 100 µg/mL in methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
LGC-Dr. Ehrenstorfer	(-)-D8-Tetrahydrocannabinol (d8-THC) 1000 µg/mL in methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
LGC-Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Custom D9-Tetrahydrocannabivarinic acid (THCVA) 1000 µg/mL in acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
LGC-Dr. Ehrenstorfer	D9-Tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV) 100 µg/mL in methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
LGC-Dr. Ehrenstorfer	D9-Tetrahydrocannabivarin 1000 µg/mL in methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
LGC-Dr. Ehrenstorfer	D9-Tetrahydrocannabivarinic acid (THCVA) 100 µg/mL in acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
LGC-Dr. Ehrenstorfer	Prazepam 1000 µg/mL in methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/19/2020
Lin-Zhi International	LZI Hydrocodone 300 Semi-Quantitative Calibrator Set	Dropper bottle: 5 mL	9/25/2020
Lin-Zhi International	LZI Hydrocodone 100 Level 1 Control (75 ng/mL)	Dropper bottle: 5 mL	9/25/2020
Lin-Zhi International	LZI Hydrocodone 100 Level 2 Control (125 ng/mL)	Dropper bottle: 5 mL	9/25/2020
Lin-Zhi International	LZI Hydrocodone 100 Qualitative Calibrator (100 ng/mL)	Dropper bottle: 5 mL	9/25/2020
Lin-Zhi International	LZI Hydrocodone 100 Semi-Quantitative Calibrator Set	Kit: 4 dropper bottles; 15 mL each	9/25/2020
Lin-Zhi International	LZI Hydrocodone 300 Level 1 Control (225 ng/mL)	Dropper bottle: 5 mL	9/25/2020
Lin-Zhi International	LZI Hydrocodone 300 Level 2 Control (375 ng/mL)	Dropper bottle: 5 mL	9/25/2020
Lin-Zhi International	LZI Hydrocodone 300 Qualitative Calibrator (300 ng/mL)	Dropper bottle: 5 mL	9/25/2020
Lipomed Inc.	17α-Methyltestosterone (1.0 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	25B-NB2OMe HCl (1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	25C-NB2OMe HCl (1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	25I-NB2OMe HCl (1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	25I-NB2OMe-D9 HCl (0.1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	25I-NB2OMe-D9 HCl (1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	3,4-Methylendioxypyrovalerone-D8.HCl (0.1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	3,4-Methylendioxypyrovalerone-D8.HCl (1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	3-Methylmethcathinone.HCl (1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	3/1/2019
Lipomed Inc.	3-Methylmethcathinone.HCl (1.0 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	5a-Dihydrotestosterone (1.0 mg/1ml acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	5F-AB-Pinaca (0.1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	5F-AB-Pinaca (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	5F-Apinaca solution (1.0 mg/1 mL	Glass ampule: 1 mL	3/31/2020

	methanol)		
Lipomed Inc.	6-Acetylmorphine-D6 HCl solution (1.0 mg free base /1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	9/14/2019
Lipomed Inc.	6-β-Hydroxytestosterone (1 mg/1mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	6β-Naltrexol (1.0 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	3/7/2019
Lipomed Inc.	AB-CHMINACA (1 mg/1 mL acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	AB-CHMINACA (0.1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	AB-CHMINACA (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	AB-FUBINACA (1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	AB-FUBINACA (0.1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	AB-FUBINACA (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	AB-PINACA (1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	AB-PINACA (0.1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	AB-PINACA (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Acetylfentanyl.HCl (0.1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	Acetylfentanyl-D5 (0.1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	AH-7921 (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	AKB-48 (APINACA) (1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	AKB-48 (APINACA) (0.1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	AKB-48 (APINACA) (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Androstenedione (1.0 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Buphedrone.HCl (MABP.HCl) (1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Buprenorphine-3-β-D-glucuronide (0.1 mg/1ml acetonitrile/water)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Buprenorphine-3-β-D-glucuronide (1.0 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Buprenorphine-D4.HCl (0.1 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Buprenorphine-D4.HCl (1.0 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Butylone HCl (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Butylone.HCl (1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	Butylone-D3 HCl (0.1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Butylone-D3 HCl (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Butylone-D3.HCl (0.1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	Butylone-D3.HCl (1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018

Lipomed Inc.	Butyrylfentanyl (0.1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	Carisoprodol-D7	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	11/6/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Chlorodehydromethyltestosterone (1 mg /1 mL acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	7/25/2018
Lipomed Inc.	Chlorodehydromethyltestosterone (1.0 mg/1ml acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Clotiazepam (1.0 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	d,l-2,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine HCl (1.0 mg free base/1 mL (1:1 ACN/ H2O))	Glass ampule: 1 mL	3/7/2019
Lipomed Inc.	d,l-4-Ethylmethcathinone.HCl (1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	d,l-Fenfluramine.HCl (1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	d,l-Fenproporex HCl (1.0 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	3/7/2019
Lipomed Inc.	d,l-Metamfepramone.HCl	Glass ampule: 1 mL	6/4/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Delorazepam solution (1.0 mg free base /1 mL acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	9/27/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Diazepam-D3 (1.0 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Ethcathinone.HCl (1 mg free base/1 mL acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	3/1/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Ethylone HCl (1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/19/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Flunitrazepam-D7 solution (0.1 mg free base /1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	9/14/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Flunitrazepam-D7 solution (1.0 mg free base /1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	9/14/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Fluoxymesterone (1 mg/1 mL acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	7/25/2018
Lipomed Inc.	Fluoxymesterone (1.0 mg/1ml acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Furanylfentanyl (0.1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	GHB-D6.Na solution (0.1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	1/30/2020
Lipomed Inc.	GHB-D6.Na solution (1.0 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	1/30/2020
Lipomed Inc.	Lormetazepam-D3 (0.1 mg/1 mL acetonitrile/water)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	MDMB-CHMICA (1 mg/1 mL acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	MDMB-CHMICA (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	MDMB-CHMICA (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Metenolone acetate	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/6/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Metenolone acetate (1 mg/1 mL isopropanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	7/25/2018
Lipomed Inc.	Metenolone acetate (1.0 mg/1ml isopropanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Metenolone enanthate (1 mg/1 mL isopropanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	7/25/2018
Lipomed Inc.	Metenolone enanthate (1.0 mg/1ml ispropanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Metenolone ethanoate	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/6/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Methyltestosterone (1 mg /1 mL	Glass ampule: 1 mL	7/25/2018

	methanol)		
Lipomed Inc.	Midazolam-D4.maleate (0.1 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Midazolam-D4.maleate (1.0 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	N-Ethylnorpentylone HCl solution (1 mg /1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	3/31/2020
Lipomed Inc.	Nitrazepam-D5 (1.0 mg/1ml acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Norfentanyl.HCl	Glass ampule: 1 mL	6/17/2020
Lipomed Inc.	Norfentanyl-D5.HCl (0.1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	6/17/2020
Lipomed Inc.	Norfentanyl-D5.HCl (1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	6/17/2020
Lipomed Inc.	Norhydrocodone-D3.HCl (0.1 mg/1 mL acetonitrile/water)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Norhydrocodone-D3.HCl (1 mg/1 mL acetonitrile/water)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Noroxymorphone.HCl (1 mg/1 mL methanol/water)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Pentedrone HCl (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Pentylone HCl (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Phenmetrazine (1.0 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/4/2020
Lipomed Inc.	Phenobarbital-D5 (0.1 mg free acid /1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Phenobarbital-D5 (1.0 mg free acid1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Phentermine-D6.HCl (0.1 mg free base/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Phentermine-D6.HCl (1.0 mg free base/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Remifentanil.HCl (0.1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	Tapentadol-D3.HCl (0.1 mg free base/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Tapentadol-D3.HCl (1.0 mg free base/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	THCA-A ((-)-trans-delta-9-THC carboxylic acid A)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	7/2/2019
Lipomed Inc.	THCV (1 mg /1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	3/27/2020
Lipomed Inc.	Tramadol.HCl (1 mg/1 mL methanol	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Tramadol-OCD3.HCl (0.1 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Tramadol-OCD3.HCl (1.0 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed Inc.	U-47700 (1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	U-47700 (1.0 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/4/2020
Lipomed Inc.	UR-144 (0.1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	UR-144 (1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	UR-144 (0.1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019

Lipomed Inc.	UR-144 (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	XLR-11 (0.1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	XLR-11 (1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	XLR-11 (0.1 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	XLR-11 (1.0 mg free base/ 1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/26/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Zolpidem.hemitartrate (1.0 mg/1ml methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	2/15/2019
Lipomed, Inc.	Carisoprodol D7 (0.1 mg /1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	7/17/2020
Lipomed, Inc.	Carisoprodol D7 (1 mg /1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	7/17/2020
Maine Standards Company, LLC	Validate Fertility Calibration Verification Test Set	Kit: 5 Bottles, 4.1 mL each	5/14/2019
Microgenics Corporation	DRI Bath Salts I Calibrator 100 ng/mL	Vial: 10 mL	2/5/2019
Microgenics Corporation	DRI Bath Salts I Control Set	Box: 2 vials, 10 mL each	2/5/2019
Microgenics Corporation	DRI Hydromorphone Control	Vial: 25.0 mL	5/1/2019
Microgenics Corporation	DRI Hydromorphone Control	Carton: 1 vial, 25.0 mL each	5/1/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	000241a, 044875a, 074740a, 094675a, 115435a, 118743a, 136166a, 150596a, 162768a, 208187a, 239139a, 264945a, 298940a, 328505a, 334194a, 347403a, 371088a, 440547a, 459672a, 468652a, 474880a, 483492a, 534744a, 582786a, 608056a, 699787a, 706815a, 740647a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	001868a, 030698a, 062862a, 076524a, 115994a, 133832a, 144825a, 176470a, 179018a, 191902a, 232389a, 239467a, 292383a, 320022a, 337845a, 381893a, 418531a, 433874a, 450323a, 461379a, 544842a, 562994a, 579790a, 581308a, 617118a, 622837a, 648142a, 689828a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	002941a, 007992a, 010113a, 050126a, 064755a, 076337a, 083665a, 090555a, 092397a, 114152a, 130888a, 146131a, 157971a, 158128a, 192973a, 203670a, 207482a, 252687a, 276661a, 355951a, 364111a, 420589a, 459745a, 461211a, 559811a, 582646a, 591048a, 653845a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	004834a, 008452a, 025378a, 073262a, 131406a, 215939a, 227641a, 257409a, 264688a, 280274a, 286555a, 292194a, 303136a, 305622a, 339596a, 371008a, 393476a, 395848a, 400317a, 403831a, 430590a, 438398a, 439741a, 445752a, 542866a, 626821a, 645201a, 674015a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	005091A, 019831A, 055181A, 055608A, 120579A, 141623A, 154629A, 223303A, 223432A, 224988A, 281367A, 328115A, 354187A, 486783A, 501257A, 502577A, 506177A, 557401A, 595716A, 596314A, 625455A, 700469A, 758651A, 782172A, 793745A, 798811A, 843482A, 849545A, 856	HDPE bottle: 35 mL	12/3/2018

National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	006862a, 029843a, 040868a, 059053a, 144445a, 150170a, 228174a, 234613a, 241790a, 297275a, 300224a, 311447a, 320102a, 341326a, 353951a, 356202a, 363968a, 367389a, 464624a, 471437a, 503070a, 567491a, 606600a, 724572a, 750164a, 759460a, 773848a, 775893a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	007457a, 026004a, 051933a, 055103a, 060866a, 084049a, 121667a, 142441a, 147638a, 152507a, 155748a, 252721a, 270281a, 301475a, 319514a, 330124a, 344774a, 430870a, 455082a, 456689a, 515851a, 562642a, 631564a, 651151a, 657665a, 677559a, 710488a, 729601a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	008935a, 048071a, 147482a, 151414a, 177058a, 217585a, 262002a, 290949a, 344470a, 376512a, 418421a, 426504a, 452627a, 501747a, 545126a, 653218a, 662137a, 686604a, 705662a, 717158a, 718877a, 730476a, 749003a, 786731a, 804421a, 813543a, 819983a, 852245a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	008983a, 078290a, 086583a, 093727a, 094131a, 115194a, 134193a, 143785a, 145380a, 166662a, 195215a, 197627a, 200313a, 286311a, 302403a, 337452a, 399124a, 428369a, 550931a, 568069a, 645636a, 704344a, 772130a, 786903a, 806444a, 818454a, 844056a, 845062a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	009793a, 014698a, 030377a, 062393a, 100763a, 174565a, 206931a, 208868a, 252587a, 256124a, 276883a, 277600a, 344513a, 361324a, 380780a, 463125a, 472102a, 501490a, 522876a, 566011a, 569999a, 578977a, 582652a, 630923a, 649609a, 662116a, 739029a, 781968a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	010699a, 070723a, 078023a, 098199a, 108460a, 137709a, 142426a, 237063a, 285815a, 329298a, 344612a, 397497a, 405712a, 410142a, 508574a, 511436a, 541000a, 554584a, 591606a, 600754a, 619476a, 637555a, 640371a, 700387a, 712039a, 754763a, 904257a, 924681a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	010816a, 010931a, 025089a, 036186a, 070299a, 084289a, 104803a, 117478a, 155308a, 186514a, 208433a, 278839a, 330464a, 342629a, 361407a, 389370a, 476743a, 504592a, 553786a, 603951a, 635975a, 645766a, 651496a, 701658a, 710470a, 726824a, 753797a, 813250a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	012298a, 070037a, 117526a, 129073a, 171637a, 212777a, 258379a, 279267a, 297305a, 313379a, 346338a, 361049a, 385071a, 425462a, 499541a, 556454a, 580973a, 642991a, 658860a, 664103a, 665097a, 733946a, 763792a, 785718a, 854492a, 859998a, 862149a, 886139a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019

National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	013661a, 017014a, 088454a, 152042a, 159391a, 159880a, 212123a, 233201a, 261649a, 263833a, 374388a, 375628a, 398489a, 439659a, 447565a, 487074a, 535275a, 582746a, 586608a, 587689a, 632348a, 667197a, 676055a, 677729a, 702904a, 751281a, 769081a, 820080a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	014201a, 027572a, 028950a, 101223a, 122951a, 155597a, 166487a, 172369a, 206416a, 219453a, 226327a, 230312a, 291188a, 322450a, 360274a, 374631a, 377342a, 431161a, 468135a, 477861a, 491625a, 503312a, 521004a, 527933a, 557256a, 716236a, 735186a, 744269a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	017197a, 031770a, 054632a, 124416a, 125503a, 194090a, 206969a, 243365a, 259252a, 270672a, 293649a, 307111a, 322274a, 334116a, 392388a, 398153a, 444840a, 478434a, 489870a, 493461a, 497566a, 497944a, 552182a, 552254a, 601096a, 666212a, 682479a, 738305a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	018301a, 025979a, 041811a, 042993a, 108594a, 123987a, 136659a, 179056a, 206560a, 266403a, 296835a, 305428a, 348054a, 363079a, 442479a, 477362a, 498427a, 518040a, 590175a, 600973a	HDPE bottle: 35 mL	12/17/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	020799a, 068273a, 072816a, 085744a, 088836a, 095490a, 108475a, 143538a, 145326a, 196243a, 277303a, 318983a, 328472a, 354922a, 357288a, 406127a, 433979a, 469353a, 479314a, 480303a, 486278a, 527514a, 534214a, 558601a, 562988a, 564592a, 635130a, 646859a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	022921a, 049397a, 052020a, 115148a, 178449a, 281513a, 308084a, 312564a, 318471a, 353882a, 380016a, 387904a, 410804a, 416623a, 448310a, 458366a, 508969a, 614246a, 648821a, 703622a, 710761a, 727575a, 736423a, 754817a, 780231a, 782089a, 828462a, 874306a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	026149a, 067578a, 068334a, 082073a, 089035a, 100992a, 125462a, 133031a, 160471a, 191924a, 240108a, 324652a, 326910a, 367236a, 373176a, 376758a, 377323a, 385436a, 430968a, 511802a, 539132a, 549736a, 619310a, 623281a, 652307a, 716710a, 735716a, 817871a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	029939a, 051333a, 138001a, 139013a, 172203a, 277435a, 301622a, 309639a, 348570a, 360790a, 371232a, 372862a, 417372a, 441064a, 443789a, 444409a, 452592a, 501404a, 509698a, 578940a, 624751a, 641914a, 668492a, 670232a, 733387a, 735023a, 738237a, 750756a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	030256a, 076414a, 081066a, 095934a, 114735a, 170108a, 170690a, 173909a, 174880a, 179837a, 215973a, 224509a, 274551a, 278959a, 295923a, 308134a, 310452a, 408398a, 417417a, 435207a, 469616a, 518763a, 533426a, 538460a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019

National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	030295a, 031674a, 041114a, 067856a, 084370a, 109237a, 122803a, 135543a, 143042a, 198816a, 206980a, 322397a, 326897a, 372331a, 381567a, 383202a, 423162a, 464949a, 473153a, 475305a, 533902a, 594938a, 634342a, 637539a, 737148a, 768419a, 794041a, 819157a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	033319a, 033587a, 034385a, 041849a, 077743a, 081293a, 181815a, 241439a, 241570a, 262586a, 283541a, 308175a, 322814a, 327798a, 369274a, 395197a, 400237a, 425960a, 441351a, 529158a, 553300a, 557055a, 567797a, 602850a, 640237a, 738750a, 762662a, 808423a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	034097a, 213665a, 315012a, 666501a, 832235a, 913581A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	035920a, 035947a, 062860a, 163377a, 165462a, 186469a, 194005a, 267363a, 308376a, 350027a, 419938a, 430261a, 442440a, 445925a, 476025a, 493804a, 552489a, 563552a, 583562a, 639145a, 703136a, 706613a, 734995a, 787074a, 821038a, 832594a, 889682a, 925637a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	036835a, 069197a, 079558a, 089558a, 092411a, 131817a, 161277a, 220997a, 255697a, 331103a, 344590a, 347126a, 360100a, 364520a, 382891a, 425318a, 425373a, 469652a, 507346a, 516333a, 552755a, 581722a, 590950a, 660081a, 708165a, 773800a, 821830a, 841043a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	036863a, 048432a, 092203a, 102653a, 106280a, 163130a, 188978a, 198404a, 206070a, 255944a, 290812a, 406037a, 416517a, 433726a, 444011a, 461458a, 530606a, 547769a, 573831a, 574187a, 615411a, 615809a, 653975a, 658442a, 688636a, 744904a, 805238a, 837859a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	046638a, 093832a, 104353a, 136497a, 152249a, 194582a, 234158a, 234943a, 256594a, 268272a, 272876a, 278055a, 330627a, 358397a, 375983a, 380148a, 388898a, 434621a, 469992a, 504420a, 508327a, 532850a, 553922a, 562221a, 692025a, 700693a, 705102a, 718077a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	047416a, 143338a, 150049a, 167537a, 179041a, 216969a, 235029a, 245053a, 320265a, 343852a, 372316a, 390898a, 419332a, 479921a, 531361a, 581833a, 585559a, 662186a, 665566a, 682534a, 699759a, 704367a, 710066a, 752238a, 782225a, 808253a, 808958a, 817690a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	050882a, 054882a, 088120a, 099068a, 106060a, 106067a, 109413a, 131979a, 146719a, 190633a, 191204a, 268967a, 345522a, 353085a, 379118a, 394730a, 418954a, 434852a, 440305a, 457523a, 473068a, 484513a, 503438a, 508038a, 510689a, 549013a, 645944a, 652739a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019

National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	055092a, 068262a, 074505a, 109133a, 125613a, 148636a, 162491a, 183736a, 235550a, 260976a, 396741a, 398941a, 401731a, 417514a, 419733a, 460436a, 483520a, 494301a, 494376a, 506176a, 545672a, 545971a, 547064a, 608942a, 629080a, 676169a, 695409a, 768824a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	057138a, 067529a, 096689a, 150694a, 166700a, 211616a, 248361a, 271864a, 282957a, 293970a, 323398a, 380386a, 391454a, 401723a, 427701a, 470437a, 499387a, 513086a, 547875a, 551215a, 641143a, 645292a, 682356a, 738567a, 740933a, 757532a, 767637a, 839421a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	057872a, 085162a, 086702a, 124118a, 145283a, 199865a, 326175a, 397890a, 403665a, 405791a, 436904a, 470735a, 506896a, 510223a, 511793a, 614284a, 652655a, 684201a, 710837a, 729802a, 735432a, 770290a, 783467a, 806198a, 813231a, 853097a, 854061a, 855492a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	060898a, 332263a, 616666a, 752734a, 762571a, 918784A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	067000a, 078838a, 081240a, 093214a, 093513a, 145980a, 159823a, 183530a, 187319a, 210584a, 238749a, 266518a, 270039a, 292738a, 309483a, 310956a, 362699a, 383408a, 394882a, 396557a, 440337a, 630189a, 630710a, 648316a, 654108a, 688412a, 690002a, 746153a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	068595a, 116416a, 128065a, 171066a, 172453a, 185150a, 189989a, 191751a, 204891a, 211197a, 224807a, 331171a, 348748a, 348823a, 351880a, 359321a, 390532a, 462093a, 465741a, 489098a, 572690a, 621104a, 699948a, 724373a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	081537a, 096672a, 097310a, 200980a, 237084a, 252041a, 255696a, 279139a, 280830a, 313583a, 348479a, 373299a, 381582a, 387465a, 395711a, 511150a, 522246a, 522397a, 522457a, 529041a, 586491a, 615962a, 695878a, 698139a, 707897a, 735975a, 791434a, 828411a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	092381a, 621883a, 721437a, 791918a, 882099a, 925401A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	104285a, 112258a, 116213a, 234587a, 257579a, 326888a, 334839a, 351972a, 358776a, 416164a, 438035a, 465097a, 475783a, 481795a, 503675a, 542703a, 557021a, 581450a, 595658a, 623614a, 625727a, 660717a, 668964a, 669599a, 709004a, 717143a, 742966a, 792595a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019

National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	11929A, 34120A, 41981A, 43987A, 49859A, 65292A, 91910A, 127612A, 149617A, 161935A, 191090A, 226134A, 240480A, 305230A, 327349A, 409881A, 414661A, 528066A, 564977A, 582433A, 598400A, 612337A, 651053A, 703284A, 734570A, 800095A, 804427A, 837720A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	138826a, 146430a, 376212a, 604949a, 755319a, 931982A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	288686B, 288712B, 288972B, 289379B, 289831B, 290102B, 290255B, 290268B, 290746B, 290837B, 290847B, 297207B, 297738B, 297841B, 297862B, 297875B, 298312B, 298676B, 298746B, 299099B, 501394B, 501489B, 501500B, 501613B, 501640B, 502068B, 502503B, 502541B, 502	HDPE bottle: 35 mL	12/3/2018
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	292098B, 292139B, 292150B, 292201B, 292412B, 292593B, 292600B, 293130B, 293677B, 293806B, 294115B, 294183B, 294222B, 294466B, 294497B, 294654B, 294825B, 294901B, 295060B, 295651B, 295984B, 296204B, 296804B, 299189B, 299514B, 299704B, 299962B, 300283B, 300	HDPE bottle: 35 mL	12/3/2018
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	314182a, 361910a, 741460a, 742664a, 752640a, 812201A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	318395A, 376443A, 402404A, 407369A, 417065A, 431091A, 432457A, 493664A, 526578A, 542836A, 548682A, 548954A, 555284A, 571625A, 645362A, 647146A, 657042A, 702088A, 791232A, 795445A, 837905A, 880935A, 901630A, 906029A, 975424A, 016028A, 029480A, 052644A, 064	HDPE bottle: 35 mL	12/3/2018
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	324604A, 333513A, 372004A, 378670A, 417799A, 419450A, 473156A, 477173A, 557726A, 575409A, 596153A, 625937A, 669662A, 675483A, 688380A, 712824A, 731063A, 772988A, 777609A, 787677A, 885689A, 891611A, 939723A, 969395A, 982100A, 006482A, 010366A, 036006A, 042	HDPE bottle: 35 mL	12/3/2018
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	326878B, 327355B, 327492B, 327710B, 327862B, 328104B, 328272B, 328513B, 329046B, 329271B, 329538B, 329660B, 329744B, 329892B, 330133B, 330292B, 330314B, 330362B, 330641B, 331159B, 017046A, 048718A, 122438A, 145812A, 150000A, 176846A, 180876A, 192836A, 201	HDPE bottle: 35 mL	12/3/2018

National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	355156B, 355257B, 355755B, 356271B, 356588B, 356725B, 025366A, 040496A, 045297A, 051408A, 068933A, 076469A, 111953A, 136852A, 162204A, 178466A, 189756A, 247427A, 395885A, 418669A, 426133A, 438585A, 451064A, 477563A, 523288A, 569990A, 579062A, 596722A, 597	HDPE bottle: 35 mL	12/3/2018
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	429142B, 429232B, 429932B, 432275B, 432761B, 433032B, 436026B, 436196B, 436236B, 436377B, 436527B, 436842B, 436948B, 437609B, 437977B, 438010B, 438184B, 440633B, 440764B, 441405B, 441459B, 441881B, 441909B, 442043B, 442405B, 314645B, 314649B, 314791B, 314	HDPE bottle: 35 mL	12/3/2018
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	485131a, 775388a, 786466a, 792853a, 800755a, 991495A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	550592a, 550889a, 551138a, 551582a, 552037a, 552307a, 552335a, 552403a, 552749a, 552973a, 553676a, 554890a, 555082a, 555181a, 555568a, 555676a, 555999a, 556205a, 556865a, 556892a, 557184a, 557343a, 557577a, 557716a, 557842a, 557848a, 558226a, 558363a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	561049a, 561092a, 561273a, 561535a, 561658a, 561845a, 562164a, 562440a, 562553a, 562576a, 562629a, 562641a, 563083a, 563563a, 563848a, 563872a, 564239a, 564391a, 564538a, 564621a, 564729a, 564858a, 565401a, 565409a, 565849a, 566040a, 566204a, 566462a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	568268a, 568276a, 568449a, 568828a, 569010a, 569282a, 569288a, 569306a, 569425a, 569449a, 569533a, 569678a, 570023a, 570095a, 570097a, 570161a, 570186a, 570533a, 570698a, 571572a, 571655a, 572049a, 572114a, 572130a, 572349a, 572500a, 572522a, 572552a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	574289a, 574371a, 574392a, 574440a, 574520a, 574747a, 574758a, 575068a, 575258a, 575284a, 575362a, 575387a, 575493a, 575506a, 575536a, 575559a, 575975a, 575985a, 576046a, 576357a, 576562a, 576744a, 576882a, 577054a, 577754a, 577930a, 577940a, 578096a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	580092a, 580346a, 580438a, 580464a, 580493a, 580506a, 581477a, 581995a, 582524a, 582606a, 582733a, 582848a, 582919a, 582981a, 583080a, 583206a, 583256a, 583291a, 583416a, 583473a, 583501a, 583552a, 583753a, 584025a, 584267a, 584352a, 584424a, 584609a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	586214a, 586709a, 587154a, 587398a, 587756a, 587988a, 588275a, 588352a, 588637a, 589701a, 589984a, 590177a, 590224a, 590339a, 590430a, 590710a, 590990a, 591079a, 592229a, 592341a,	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019

	592630a, 592827a, 592915a, 593017a, 593818a, 593893a, 594100a, 594240a		
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	596171a, 596237a, 596396a, 596905a, 597184a, 597769a, 597986a, 598006a, 598365a, 598439a, 598676a, 598791a, 598896a, 599644a, 599782a, 599919a, 600004a, 600175a, 600235a, 600496a, 600521a, 600715a, 600954a, 601011a, 601110a, 601342a, 601384a, 601934a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	603960a, 604072a, 604259a, 605152a, 605304a, 605416a, 605578a, 605812a, 605815a, 605867a, 605980a, 606138a, 606475a, 607194a, 607274a, 607423a, 608251a, 608400a, 609291a, 609450a, 609607a, 609631a, 609775a, 609954a, 610404a, 610626a, 610648a, 611361a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	613859a, 614424a, 614499a, 614509a, 614527a, 614866a, 615115a, 615148a, 615468a, 615552a, 615826a, 616121a, 616212a, 616313a, 616637a, 616685a, 616896a, 617035a, 617045a, 617147a, 617589a, 617669a, 617700a, 617973a, 618085a, 618683a, 618720a, 618763a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	618232a, 623805a, 685018a, 725217a, 726429a, 734265a, 737113a, 781394a, 835639a, 838962a, 853009a, 897214a, 905676a, 910717a, 924643A	HDPE bottle: 35 mL	12/17/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	619972a, 620102a, 620442a, 620587a, 620599a, 620610a, 620732a, 620750a, 620876a, 621077a, 621088a, 621442a, 621574a, 621609a, 621702a, 621780a, 622849a, 623453a, 623638a, 623816a, 623985a, 625228a, 625930a, 626281a, 626408a, 627282a, 627336a, 627427a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	629647a, 629709a, 629753a, 630273a, 630558a, 630739a, 631335a, 631347a, 631479a, 631815a, 632183a, 632213a, 632539a, 632577a, 632631a, 632935a, 633038a, 633278a, 633594a, 634746a, 634804a, 634894a, 634970a, 635060a, 635282a, 635455a, 635697a, 635705a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	636504a, 636780a, 636855a, 637879a, 638387a, 638417a, 638842a, 638977a, 639413a, 640086a, 640092a, 640139a, 640190a, 640195a, 640318a, 640827a, 640868a, 641449a, 641638a, 642674a, 643473a, 644688a, 644816a, 644868a, 645490a, 645704a, 646030a, 646095a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	649328a, 650181a, 650281a, 650432a, 650440a, 650737a, 650810a, 650905a, 650938a, 651332a, 652054a, 652384a, 652677a, 652806a, 653192a, 653366a, 653550a, 653613a, 653900a, 654019a, 654268a, 654495a, 654734a, 654745a, 655079a, 655164a, 655189a, 655318a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019

National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	656537a, 656895a, 656907a, 656937a, 657095a, 657118a, 657129a, 657250a, 657687a, 657937a, 658078a, 658107a, 658112a, 658410a, 658459a, 658666a, 658720a, 658852a, 658965a, 659448a, 659618a, 660107a, 660434a, 660495a, 660561a, 660857a, 661266a, 661279a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	663276a, 663489a, 663530a, 663864a, 664020a, 664089a, 664149a, 665137a, 665200a, 665327a, 665711a, 665751a, 665796a, 665947a, 666171a, 666500a, 666942a, 667259a, 667686a, 667935a, 668002a, 668341a, 668493a, 669014a, 669027a, 669255a, 669467a, 669706a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	672231a, 672607a, 672825a, 672933a, 673852a, 674231a, 674563a, 674597a, 674922a, 675064a, 675082a, 675229a, 675491a, 675559a, 676061a, 676162a, 676289a, 676377a, 676760a, 676860a, 677221a, 677386a, 677700a, 677800a, 678041a, 678044a, 678140a, 678262a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	681034a, 681128a, 681249a, 681392a, 682583a, 682597a, 682652a, 682673a, 682779a, 682962a, 682986a, 683183a, 683201a, 683996a, 684197a, 684680a, 684922a, 685272a, 685525a, 685573a, 685681a, 686071a, 686197a, 686198a, 686244a, 686596a, 686911a, 686931a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	688923a, 689237a, 689382a, 689454a, 689693a, 689777a, 689956a, 690280a, 690322a, 690425a, 691078a, 691485a, 691534a, 691556a, 691683a, 691857a, 691871a, 692036a, 692042a, 692354a, 692459a, 692832a, 693020a, 693142a, 693255a, 693268a, 693466a, 693544a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	696890a, 696916a, 697344a, 697439a, 697457a, 697536a, 698018a, 698032a, 698216a, 698278a, 698469a, 698601a, 698637a, 699060a, 699181a, 699308a, 699506a, 700681a, 700724a, 700836a, 700936a, 701118a, 701578a, 701606a, 702112a, 702311a, 702611a, 702701a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	714425a, 714631a, 714861a, 714998a, 715230a, 715251a, 715431a, 715728a, 715765a, 715776a, 715858a, 715886a, 716063a, 716095a, 716150a, 716400a, 716754a, 717128a, 717760a, 717770a, 717883a, 718137a, 718145a, 718811a, 719237a, 719456a, 719459a, 719478a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	721121a, 721529a, 721778a, 722066a, 722200a, 722319a, 722359a, 722515a, 723424a, 723440a, 723586a, 723677a, 723772a, 723892a, 724029a, 724477a, 725030a, 725822a, 725919a, 725992a, 726199a, 726247a, 727067a, 727145a, 727389a, 727456a, 727865a, 728076a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019

National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	729241a, 729514a, 729873a, 730184a, 730675a, 730751a, 730752a, 731425a, 731495a, 731676a, 732025a, 732207a, 732312a, 732322a, 732395a, 732421a, 732918a, 733433a, 734071a, 734201a, 734470a, 734575a, 734674a, 734976a, 734989a, 735225a, 736316a, 736357a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	738779a, 738868a, 738900a, 738965a, 739026a, 739160a, 739299a, 739584a, 739710a, 740185a, 740373a, 740863a, 741439a, 741559a, 741778a, 742149a, 742938a, 742970a, 743015a, 743035a, 743180a, 743686a, 743726a, 743810a, 744132a, 744175a, 744272a, 744469a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	746840a, 746911a, 746983a, 746984a, 747052a, 747158a, 747258a, 747304a, 747551a, 748354a, 748368a, 748399a, 748423a, 748482a, 748834a, 748871a, 749061a, 749078a, 749132a, 749425a, 749503a, 749953a, 750021a, 750058a, 750297a, 750637a, 750838a, 750886a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	753202a, 753619a, 753761a, 753870a, 754347a, 754855a, 755230a, 755299a, 755806a, 755905a, 756173a, 756614a, 756763a, 756998a, 757048a, 757052a, 757187a, 757252a, 757280a, 757725a, 757896a, 758582a, 758994a, 759061a, 759435a, 759479a, 759542a, 760074a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	761217a, 762303a, 762422a, 762539a, 762738a, 762952a, 763370a, 763373a, 763385a, 763478a, 763586a, 764016a, 764125a, 764629a, 764804a, 765181a, 765810a, 765910a, 765923a, 766708a, 766895a, 767201a, 767220a, 768101a, 768111a, 768212a, 768228a, 768472a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	770671a, 771108a, 771489a, 772018a, 772653a, 772798a, 772889a, 772896a, 773035a, 773172a, 773293a, 773332a, 773457a, 773633a, 773965a, 774133a, 774138a, 774514a, 774845a, 774948a, 775044a, 775484a, 775601a, 776010a, 776030a, 776444a, 776475a, 776938a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	778450a, 778580a, 778590a, 778598a, 779124a, 779452a, 779527a, 779552a, 779683a, 779726a, 779866a, 779952a, 780210a, 780362a, 780535a, 780752a, 780779a, 781063a, 781854a, 781994a, 782160a, 782560a, 782703a, 782733a, 782799a, 782870a, 783061a, 783233a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	785974a, 786017a, 786026a, 786650a, 786683a, 787091a, 787576a, 788373a, 788461a, 788773a, 789068a, 789155a, 789304a, 789553a, 789783a, 789830a, 790024a, 790220a, 790280a, 790559a, 790992a, 791003a, 791112a, 791208a, 791446a, 792367a, 792508a, 793305a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019

National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	794406a, 794564a, 794619a, 794830a, 794898a, 794971a, 795072a, 795748a, 795779a, 796307a, 796630a, 796885a, 797457a, 797988a, 798372a, 798440a, 798689a, 798781a, 798917a, 799093a, 799595a, 799784a, 799861a, 800121a, 800129a, 800387a, 800511a, 801065a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	803418a, 803848a, 804291a, 804306a, 804372a, 805358a, 805398a, 805503a, 805529a, 805579a, 805694a, 805751a, 805826a, 805910a, 805923a, 806195a, 806197a, 806480a, 806668a, 806679a, 807163a, 807461a, 807821a, 807841a, 807899a, 808125a, 808481a, 808819a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	810539a, 810638a, 810668a, 810716a, 810741a, 811180a, 811354a, 811981a, 812107a, 812222a, 812322a, 812388a, 812655a, 812753a, 813487a, 813525a, 813535a, 814118a, 814220a, 814388a, 814639a, 814796a, 815064a, 815238a, 815391a, 815854a, 816023a, 816161a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	817625a, 817714a, 817734a, 817770a, 817786a, 817854a, 818395a, 818471a, 818475a, 818875a, 819014a, 819228a, 819707a, 819762a, 820025a, 820285a, 820331a, 820359a, 820566a, 820641a, 820707a, 820853a, 820935a, 820953a, 820955a, 821059a, 821150a, 821438a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
Noramco, Inc.	(-)-D9-Tetrahydrocannabinol in methanol solution	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/29/2019
Noramco, Inc.	D8-Tetrahydrocannabinol (>0.3% D-9 THC) in methanol solution	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/11/2020
Noramco, Inc.	D9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic acid in methanol solution	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/29/2019
Noramco, Inc.	delta9-THC in Methanol Solution	Glass ampule: 1 mL	5/24/2019
Noramco, Inc.	Exo-Tetrahydrocannabinol in methanol solution	Glass ampule: 1 mL	11/29/2019
o2si	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture CCV 16-0260, 10.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	9/29/2020
o2si	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture ICV (second source), 16-0260, 10.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	9/29/2020
o2si	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #1, 16-0260, 0.3 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	9/29/2020
o2si	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #2, 16-0260, 1.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	9/29/2020
o2si	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #3, 16-0260, 5.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	9/29/2020
o2si	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #4, 16-0260, 10.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	9/29/2020
o2si	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #5, 16-0260, 25.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	9/29/2020

o2si	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #6, 16-0260, 50.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	9/29/2020
o2si	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #7, 16-0260, 100.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	9/29/2020
o2si	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #8, 16-0260, 250.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	9/29/2020
o2si smart solutions	(-)-11-nor-9-Carboxy-Δ9-THC Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	(-)-Cannabidiol Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	(-)-d8-Tetrahydrocannabinol (d8-THC) 100 mg/L, 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
o2si smart solutions	(-)-d8-Tetrahydrocannabinol (d8-THC) 1000 mg/L in methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
o2si smart solutions	(-)-d8-Tetrahydrocannabinol (d8-THC) 1000 mg/L, 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
o2si smart solutions	(-)-d9-tetrahydrocannabinol (d9-THC) 1000 mg/L, 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
o2si smart solutions	(-)-Delta 8-THC Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	(-)-Delta 8-THC Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 1,000 mg/L, 1mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 1,000 mg/L, 1mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019

o2si smart solutions	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(±)-Cannabichromene Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	(±)-Cannabichromene Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	(±)-Methadone Solution, 50 mg/L in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/6/2018
o2si smart solutions	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in M-t-BE	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in M-t-BE	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in M-t-BE	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in M-t-BE	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 2,000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/27/2019
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 400 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 400 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 400 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Cannabidiol Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Cannabidiol Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Cannabigerol Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Cannabigerol Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Cannabigerolic Acid (CBGA), 1000	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018

	mg/L, 1 mL in Methanol		
o2si smart solutions	Cannabinol Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom (scheduled) PPCP Mix, 4 compounds, 5 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom (scheduled) PPCP Mix, 4 compounds, 5 mg/L, 10 x 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 10	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Drug Mix, 30-0094, Various Concntentration, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Drug Mixture, 34-0092, Various Concentrations, 1 mL in Acetonitrile w/ 0.1% Formic Acid	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Drug Standard, MDL level, Various Concentrations, 10 x 1 ml in Oral Fluid Solvent	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 10	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Drug Standard, High Calibration, Various Concentrations, 10 x 1 ml in Oral Fluid Solvent	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 10	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Drug Standard, Screening Level, Various Concentrations, 10 x 1 ml in Oral Fluid Solvent	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 10	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Drug Standard, Various Concentrations, 1 ml in Oral Fluid Solvent	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Drug Standard, Various Concentrations, 10 x 1 ml in Oral Fluid Solvent	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 10	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Intermediate (SCH Cpds) Part 1 Mix, 11 components, 40 mg/L, 1 mL in Methanol:Acetonitrile 95:5	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Intermediate (SCH Cpds) Part 2 Mix, 3 components, 40 mg/L, 1 mL in MeOH:DMSO:Acetonitrile:Chloroform 75:15:5:5	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Intermediate Part 1 Mix, 40 components, 40 mg/L, 1 mL in Methanol:Acetonitrile 95:5	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Intermediate Part 1 Mix, 40 components, 40 mg/L, 2 x 5 mL in Methanol:Acetonitrile 95:5	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 2	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Internal Standards Part 1 Mix, 11 components, 80 ug/L, 1 mL in Methanol:Acetonitrile 99:1	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Internal Standards Part 1 Mix, 11 components, 80 ug/L, 5 x 5 mL in Methanol:Acetonitrile 99:1	Amber ampule: 5 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Internal Standards Part 2 Mix, 10 components, 80 mg/L, 1 mL in Methanol:Acetonitrile 99:1	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Internal Standards Part 2 Mix, 10 components, 80 mg/L, 5 x 5 mL in Methanol:Acetonitrile 99:1	Amber ampule: 5 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Mix, 14-0096, Various Concentrations, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pesticide 4434 Mix 2, 7-6419, Various Concentrations, 1 mL in Ethyl Acetate	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/27/2019

o2si smart solutions	Custom Pesticide 4434 Mix 3, 6-6421, Various Concentrations, 1 mL in Ethyl Acetate	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/27/2019
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pesticide Mix, 8-6843, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in Acetone	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/27/2019
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture CCV 16-0260, 10.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture ICV (second source), 16-0260, 10.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #1, 16-0260, 0.3 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #2, 16-0260, 1.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #3, 16-0260, 5.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #4, 16-0260, 10.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #5, 16-0260, 25.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #6, 16-0260, 50.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #7, 16-0260, 100.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmacetuical Mixture Level #8, 16-0260, 250.0 µg/mL, 300 µL with a 2 mL silanized vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmaceutical Mixture Calibration Kit 16-0260, (2 x G34-140260-98)	1 kit; 26 amber ampules x 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmaceutical Mixture Calibration Pack 16-0260, 13 x 1 ml	1 pack; 13 amber ampules x 300 µL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Pharmaceutical Mixture LCS, 16-0260, 10.0 ug/mL, 1 mL with a 2 ml Silanized Vial (ISO17034)	Amber ampule:1 mL	12/7/2020
o2si smart solutions	Custom Semivolatile Mix, 29-5511, 20/50/200 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Steroids and Mixed Pharmaceuticals Mix, 10 components, 200 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Steroids and Mixed Pharmaceuticals Mix, 10 components, 200 mg/L, 5 x 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	D9-tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV) 1000 mg/L, 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
o2si smart solutions	D9-tetrahydrocannabivarin 100 mg/L, 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
o2si smart solutions	D9-tetrahydrocannabivarin 1000 mg/L, 1 mL	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
o2si smart solutions	D9-Tetrahydrocannabivarinic acid 100 mg/L, 1 mL acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020

o2si smart solutions	D9-Tetrahydrocannabivarinic acid 1000 mg/L, 1 mL acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	10/5/2020
o2si smart solutions	Delta-8-Tetrahydrocannabinol Acid (D8THC) Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Calibration Solution A1 in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Calibration Solution A10 in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Calibration Solution A11 in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Calibration Solution A2 in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Calibration Solution A3 in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Calibration Solution A4 in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Calibration Solution A5 in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Calibration Solution A6 in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Calibration Solution A7 in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Calibration Solution A8 in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Calibration Solution A9 in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint Internal Standard Solution A in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint QC Solution A - High in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint QC Solution A - Low in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Fingerprint QC Solution A - Medium in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	IFP Drug Panel #1 Stock Calibration Solution, 1 mg/L, 1 ml in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	IFP Drug Panel #1 Stock High QC, Various Concentrations, 1 ml in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	IFP Drug Panel #1 Stock Low QC, Various Concentrations, 1 ml in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	IFP Drug Panel #1 Stock Medium QC, Various Concentrations, 1 ml in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 Phentermine Solution, 100 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 Phentermine Solution, 100 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in M-t-BE	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018

o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in M-t-BE	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in M-t-BE	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in M-t-BE	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 100 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in M-t-BE	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 400 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 400 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 400 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 Phentermine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 Phentermine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 Phentermine Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 Phentermine Solution, 400 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 Phentermine Solution, 400 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 Phentermine Solution, 400	Amber ampule: 1 mL x	12/19/2018

	mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	5	
o2si smart solutions	Meprobamate solution 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	7/30/2020
o2si smart solutions	Meprobate Solution, 1,000 mg/L in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/6/2018
o2si smart solutions	Paraldehyde Solution (Second Source), 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	PCP Mix, 6-0087, 100 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	PCP Mix, 6-0087, 100 mg/L, 2 x 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 2	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Phentermine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Phentermine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Phentermine Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Phentermine Solution, 100 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Phentermine Solution, 100 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Phentermine Solution, 400 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Phentermine Solution, 400 mg/L, 3 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 3	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Phentermine Solution, 400 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D3 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D3 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	trans-Testosterone Solution, 1,000 mg/L in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/6/2018
o2si smart solutions	Trenbolone 100 µg/mL in Acetonitrile, 1 ml	Amber ampule: 1 mL	7/30/2020
o2si smart solutions	Trichloroacetaldehyde Hydrate Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Water Disinfection Contaminate Mix, 8-6843, 50 mg/L, 1 ml in Acetone	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/27/2019
o2si smart solutions	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019

o2si smart solutions	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1,000 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 100 mg/L, 1 mL in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid a (THCA-A) Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid a (THCA-A) Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 mL in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid a (THCA-A) Solution, 1000 mg/L, 1 ml in Acetonitrile	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Cannabinoids Solution, 3-3994, 1000 µg/mL, 0.4 mL	Amber ampule: 0.4 mL	8/24/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix - CCV	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix - ICV	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix CRM Calibration Standards and QC Reagent Pack, 13 vials	Pack: 13 vials x 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix CRM Calibration Standards and QC Reagent Kit, 26 vials	1 kit: 26 vials x 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) CRM, 1 vials	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix-L1	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix-L2	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix-L3	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix-L4	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix-L5	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix-L6	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix-L7	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/15/2020
Perkin Elmer	ONE Potency420 16-Cannabinoid Mix-L8	Amber ampule: 300 µL	12/15/2020
Purdue Pharma Manufacturing, L.P.	2,2-Bisnalmefene (0.10 mg/mL in 70% Acetonitrile/30% Water)	Screw top vial: 2 mL	9/16/2019
Quidel Corporation	Triage TOX Drug Screen Control 2	Box: 5 vials, 0.25 mL each	7/3/2018
Quidel Corporation	Triage TOX Drug Screen, 94600 Control 2	Box: 5 vials, 0.25 mL each	5/1/2019
RCPAQAP	Compact Scrum Chemistry Program	Glass Vial: 5 mL	6/19/2019

RCPAQAP	Condensed Serum Chemistry Program	Glass Vial: 5 mL	6/19/2019
RCPAQAP	Endocrine: Special Program	Glass Vial: 5 mL	6/19/2019
RCPAQAP	Endocrine: Special Program	Glass Vial: 3 mL	6/1/2020
RCPAQAP	General Serum Chemistry Program	Glass Vial: 5 mL	6/19/2019
Research Triangle Institute	000189A, 102346A, 187789A, 192468A, 208316A, 248597A, 249323A, 249549A, 256647A, 274038A, 291593A, 313284A, 452357A, 459260A, 486650A, 490451A, 501673A, 507878A, 612969A, 626394A, 642417A, 746419A, 748550A, 758467A, 761741A, 775061A, 854858A, 871129A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	001001A, 010361A, 167711A, 171663A, 180149A, 275874A, 282830A, 290272A, 325992A, 355603A, 412142A, 427866A, 439676A, 540140A, 586841A, 587515A, 598493A, 644311A, 668297A, 727296A, 746342A, 750626A, 761671A, 767443A, 793290A, 804956A, 818898A, 826472A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	001808A, 009747A, 042629A, 056069A, 058605A, 102298A, 150475A, 151076A, 169877A, 223108A, 283361A, 334415A, 394338A, 447480A, 468737A, 482200A, 494513A, 500297A, 508098A, 514991A, 588549A, 588574A, 695442A, 729631A, 743744A, 804845A, 807869A, 809801A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	002271A, 006932A, 034701A, 063234A, 070052A, 077996A, 161359A, 183352A, 185366A, 188546A, 229331A, 265737A, 274762A, 366296A, 456909A, 484934A, 510410A, 525645A, 583130A, 643906A, 655703A, 693170A, 799574A, 807918A, 824624A, 852276A, 852749A, 875049A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	003047B, 053780B, 053881B, 089429B, 115639B, 172400B, 191944B, 206206B, 210675B, 233850B, 257671B, 295515B, 300551B, 321269B, 329891B, 395101B, 451374B, 473164B, 510579B, 535939B, 536383B, 559176B, 562497B, 564337B, 754510B, 758033B, 766088B, 848292B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	003836A, 008650A, 066346A, 088739A, 122506A, 134583A, 151061A, 158867A, 245885A, 314660A, 351982A, 430862A, 433363A, 535891A, 554042A, 559957A, 590944A, 659691A, 667481A, 683411A, 728646A, 737812A, 786216A, 801669A, 814565A, 835881A, 844448A, 845417A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	004864A, 046839A, 110054A, 116958A, 259124A, 283017A, 297944A, 308608A, 324485A, 326192A, 417126A, 446227A, 493902A, 516970A, 561260A, 572024A, 573414A, 610801A, 636623A, 670154A, 691720A, 692200A, 702836A, 734134A, 739110A, 778035A, 793732A, 832738A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	004890A, 058104A, 121215A, 122871A, 135795A, 214754A, 228693A, 233220A, 236799A, 241768A, 296282A, 347313A, 350988A, 412035A, 447457A, 466085A, 481989A, 490251A, 503520A, 509144A, 511433A, 580798A, 598153A, 606529A,	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020

	621818A, 635603A, 739814A, 772628A		
Research Triangle Institute	005001B, 085984B, 121144B, 196328B, 233364B, 260299B, 296557B, 299662B, 341868B, 343975B, 355044B, 359131B, 360980B, 407009B, 472541B, 474968B, 544318B, 548903B, 575078B, 600548B, 610745B, 664562B, 684604B, 707419B, 777992B, 799583B, 837563B, 880739B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	005066A, 048812A, 243621A, 566237A, 581223A, 880021A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	005534B, 034612B, 050822B, 061710B, 066936B, 129198B, 140162B, 158361B, 205966B, 207281B, 210354B, 213531B, 274337B, 316781B, 323831B, 335994B, 356342B, 419173B, 423866B, 467755B, 534017B, 549415B, 555105B, 569315B, 602971B, 613596B, 648088B, 874239B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	005582A, 023213A, 036843A, 080613A, 164917A, 249157A, 265943A, 271039A, 278598A, 442209A, 458638A, 486237A, 620773A, 645031A, 669425A, 671535A, 674508A, 687002A, 722350A, 754489A, 802089A, 807712A, 808518A, 811683A, 830198A, 833309A, 874194A, 894828A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	006049A, 024128A, 104381A, 109664A, 157790A, 187985A, 210177A, 219348A, 231340A, 246208A, 377525A, 418420A, 438936A, 494332A, 525234A, 549651A, 591092A, 627958A, 650771A, 667800A, 675985A, 682882A, 728898A, 771549A, 783875A, 793585A, 822746A, 837436A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institutc	006125A, 027334A, 045843A, 054494A, 081896A, 134715A, 212121A, 265427A, 275410A, 292644A, 334346A, 347827A, 441530A, 451521A, 460322A, 465862A, 479332A, 498288A, 511354A, 528901A, 573509A, 604992A, 620542A, 681228A, 691445A, 832120A, 832707A, 838291A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	006266A, 009468A, 055566A, 056736A, 061293A, 091753A, 095485A, 127555A, 141731A, 184041A, 262192A, 271133A, 366532A, 396653A, 421566A, 472795A, 533791A, 545347A, 564327A, 607938A, 645133A, 661071A, 711267A, 724584A, 729090A, 747185A, 763381A, 787623A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	006799A, 055981A, 057543A, 071526A, 089207A, 129220A, 142262A, 186853A, 295422A, 347016A, 351120A, 360595A, 428947A, 445660A, 475092A, 526619A, 559979A, 560985A, 674092A, 721082A, 724196A, 739649A, 790294A, 807141A, 830526A, 833917A, 837367A, 874190A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020

Research Triangle Institute	010840B, 017138B, 073886B, 076498B, 123327B, 163041B, 183750B, 187008B, 193091B, 227529B, 281847B, 307968B, 369741B, 421338B, 473993B, 514436B, 577474B, 604190B, 660810B, 673368B, 707145B, 761242B, 806362B, 808534B, 871776B, 874056B, 877561B, 878686B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	011696A, 086873A, 145276A, 172367A, 173091A, 229699A, 234355A, 243845A, 249485A, 251975A, 317591A, 343023A, 396975A, 403869A, 406609A, 436015A, 443290A, 477488A, 507019A, 573615A, 590345A, 717734A, 722405A, 743006A, 759328A, 778071A, 811273A, 830707A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	011938B, 040658B, 073363B, 118528B, 128147B, 196793B, 217801B, 316866B, 376300B, 535928B, 547694B, 558008B, 618741B, 644655B, 653650B, 654775B, 672007B, 830338B, 953644B, 953703B, 954020B, 954138B, 954142B, 954237B, 954326B, 954434B, 954486B, 954730B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	012302B, 022086B, 053331B, 098946B, 153403B, 183049B, 200409B, 206197B, 215295B, 216738B, 223390B, 264666B, 270417B, 277523B, 293349B, 303022B, 388142B, 468927B, 484953B, 494119B, 543703B, 559819B, 676887B, 697518B, 823188B, 836289B, 870366B, 889886B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	012313A, 019191A, 068213A, 111307A, 153295A, 160177A, 163029A, 171564A, 196577A, 211657A, 273825A, 276454A, 277125A, 292999A, 302047A, 309990A, 317329A, 439498A, 499269A, 564336A, 564555A, 602456A, 644332A, 664137A, 711792A, 712656A, 751871A, 758541A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	012349B, 116785B, 192650B, 224704B, 238801B, 241442B, 301126B, 314786B, 375398B, 412724B, 422220B, 447214B, 459794B, 525094B, 526969B, 528755B, 561172B, 566771B, 616161B, 640601B, 659718B, 671845B, 746970B, 822065B, 845133B, 894488B, 937598B, 951933B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	012466A, 073550A, 086048A, 095790A, 104115A, 105037A, 188078A, 266343A, 272335A, 286374A, 326714A, 405588A, 415887A, 427469A, 445587A, 454719A, 483573A, 501641A, 563478A, 568328A, 691883A, 732494A, 739846A, 747792A, 776314A, 779737A, 808440A, 921113A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	014704B, 032099B, 032767B, 035202B, 099294B, 099434B, 139582B, 173513B, 212410B, 256134B, 264609B, 268389B, 268520B, 279998B, 305913B, 337759B, 375065B, 399178B, 409664B, 456617B, 528978B, 532268B, 594059B, 622703B, 629190B, 643810B, 806952B, 834753B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020

Research Triangle Institute	017422A, 033823A, 048226A, 148086A, 218948A, 228214A, 264414A, 296863A, 346049A, 353341A, 402876A, 472996A, 476952A, 500380A, 513129A, 539322A, 555092A, 571445A, 603561A, 605604A, 611475A, 708115A, 708563A, 742120A, 768128A, 795668A, 801691A, 820896A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	018882A, 055212A, 075106A, 135406A, 204305A, 206234A, 210060A, 221146A, 363708A, 366861A, 425369A, 443983A, 451293A, 531889A, 537842A, 579185A, 614800A, 642005A, 675079A, 698931A, 760961A, 778605A, 786755A, 835129A, 836942A, 841321A, 844330A, 848670A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	019895B, 040504B, 093141B, 113379B, 241109B, 252101B, 279062B, 293537B, 368330B, 401098B, 407851B, 414860B, 418203B, 420116B, 422578B, 489342B, 525961B, 537158B, 557633B, 614910B, 645846B, 711196B, 733932B, 736246B, 778113B, 856413B, 877800B, 881321B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	020973B, 041973B, 061350B, 062252B, 090053B, 185697B, 287081B, 294869B, 336768B, 347642B, 371366B, 379411B, 414320B, 415139B, 437972B, 506656B, 515995B, 533648B, 550124B, 559208B, 588392B, 630171B, 656560B, 660153B, 693242B, 719599B, 806424B, 820340B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	021127A, 026453A, 265019A, 469431A, 664885A, 957785A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	022446A, 037643A, 046688A, 137735A, 157114A, 164723A, 166323A, 294848A, 298307A, 367175A, 407864A, 427220A, 553819A, 574914A, 597760A, 618559A, 626123A, 629296A, 649744A, 662498A, 675181A, 692130A, 736153A, 742458A, 782909A, 806043A, 830525A, 876720A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	022547A, 065400A, 126762A, 130898A, 220012A, 230463A, 257912A, 285053A, 291417A, 324782A, 380559A, 395822A, 405381A, 416243A, 449662A, 502356A, 512103A, 536482A, 613429A, 623503A, 653667A, 685944A, 785241A, 786130A, 844268A, 867143A, 871847A, 900082A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	025572B, 042733B, 066429B, 083478B, 088046B, 092695B, 106063B, 117662B, 148152B, 190582B, 229325B, 251483B, 256069B, 263096B, 308055B, 383047B, 425014B, 438707B, 503514B, 538889B, 585533B, 611066B, 634880B, 687653B, 716226B, 720481B, 813630B, 818761B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	0256, 4519, 0111, 3727, 6282, 0379, 3910, 1758, 6223, 6078, 5711, 2011, 5931, 8814, 9638, 5358, 3735, 5043, 2309, 7802, 5968, 4579, 2962, 0125, 2703, 5061, 9998, 3363	Glass vial: 5 mL	1/27/2020

Research Triangle Institute	025612A, 026988A, 072627A, 094807A, 166511A, 181417A, 191700A, 192138A, 287009A, 315357A, 363846A, 401689A, 418136A, 450575A, 464284A, 546085A, 552587A, 572974A, 646413A, 686362A, 740018A, 743299A, 771278A, 798290A, 820856A, 831054A, 837963A, 840515A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	025962A, 071005A, 086733A, 105209A, 132307A, 133119A, 140916A, 209185A, 226044A, 273430A, 274873A, 317356A, 355894A, 360219A, 366540A, 400371A, 437961A, 466971A, 511356A, 527410A, 614719A, 644358A, 746427A, 772011A, 795649A, 818819A, 829710A, 833242A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	026023A, 034356A, 059684A, 109118A, 217969A, 292339A, 329129A, 331282A, 372755A, 406983A, 424828A, 437342A, 468921A, 517829A, 552921A, 561071A, 561750A, 596027A, 644347A, 644381A, 652458A, 653560A, 708849A, 709136A, 736464A, 814653A, 817994A, 856508A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	026939A, 104863A, 152027A, 195559A, 264912A, 272367A, 289836A, 311945A, 364931A, 370400A, 379010A, 447150A, 493585A, 499249A, 604804A, 611300A, 677628A, 680186A, 768352A, 784532A, 808944A, 813627A, 834136A, 836738A, 873714A, 917534A, 925735A, 930043A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	0296, 4381, 7396, 3898, 5723, 8275, 0641, 6062, 1735, 9752, 7881, 5841, 4644, 3369, 2517, 2384, 9780, 8001, 5661, 2396, 5384, 8594, 8683, 0086, 0904, 2015, 4706, 9938	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	0296, 4381, 7396, 3898, 5723, 8275, 0641, 6062, 1735, 9752, 7881, 5841, 4644, 3369, 2517, 2384, 9780, 8001, 5661, 2396, 5384, 8594, 8683, 0086, 0904, 2015, 4706, 9938	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	029617A, 053014A, 078828A, 108137A, 126088A, 145262A, 175149A, 177780A, 189741A, 230529A, 240653A, 279885A, 298096A, 332165A, 363119A, 376752A, 405469A, 437648A, 502612A, 637894A, 731015A, 737268A, 737611A, 741769A, 745663A, 787721A, 832532A, 853633A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	029752A, 059758A, 100898A, 145286A, 151157A, 251597A, 336739A, 374305A, 403453A, 416525A, 443402A, 478175A, 481081A, 604528A, 630140A, 638370A, 649025A, 695162A, 726526A, 737214A, 755322A, 783821A, 793285A, 817227A, 826860A, 849384A, 850220A, 861835A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	030882A, 037898A, 052763A, 116268A, 119032A, 170291A, 219863A, 246102A, 286043A, 298934A, 315875A, 322490A, 343816A, 358685A, 421831A, 435394A, 444169A, 499226A, 499635A, 512707A, 551706A, 586903A, 600225A, 661103A, 669925A, 673423A, 686173A, 692221A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020

Research Triangle Institute	031440A, 066088A, 066402A, 068476A, 078498A, 078841A, 091547A, 115367A, 185872A, 204619A, 214799A, 217479A, 234219A, 252621A, 280327A, 361376A, 410758A, 412942A, 422258A, 438819A, 478288A, 513514A, 626659A, 666700A, 769264A, 770142A, 778485A, 797176A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	032179A, 067896A, 083089A, 104061A, 184551A, 216334A, 224793A, 295840A, 346351A, 352424A, 360903A, 371909A, 375068A, 384398A, 442279A, 527620A, 560070A, 595686A, 637716A, 656285A, 752038A, 766903A, 767102A, 810689A, 817732A, 832774A, 834320A, 884715A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	033281A, 049799A, 060433A, 086143A, 104010A, 124634A, 187381A, 191484A, 192028A, 218455A, 310303A, 313967A, 339130A, 341582A, 350381A, 369948A, 371325A, 376147A, 395210A, 397285A, 465822A, 518070A, 521694A, 523339A, 580055A, 589483A, 615884A, 738177A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	034474A, 066818A, 071793A, 077325A, 081024A, 082102A, 093893A, 119510A, 145678A, 162364A, 193883A, 250652A, 250759A, 276382A, 321388A, 338539A, 351199A, 414447A, 420508A, 509535A, 540032A, 550088A, 665513A, 694879A, 726560A, 739351A, 788193A, 802104A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	036932A, 042015A, 045924A, 067081A, 078537A, 089475A, 194932A, 225516A, 241212A, 258950A, 293965A, 312846A, 414220A, 416645A, 443068A, 491912A, 499011A, 502119A, 593802A, 612936A, 696017A, 719037A, 727830A, 770007A, 777868A, 844185A, 844249A, 899274A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	045024A, 065024A, 074497A, 126224A, 140849A, 147299A, 157818A, 178334A, 218160A, 255517A, 263186A, 310311A, 341433A, 427420A, 480334A, 481813A, 486654A, 552580A, 576845A, 595862A, 613695A, 710533A, 726692A, 739341A, 784735A, 789013A, 791552A, 805546A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	056093A, 078330A, 085572A, 090449A, 099244A, 150384A, 166367A, 252680A, 279582A, 297003A, 324442A, 345368A, 360400A, 366430A, 373701A, 386937A, 468843A, 479978A, 542542A, 579244A, 609027A, 631302A, 650586A, 753003A, 757202A, 759422A, 814908A, 837569A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	059303A, 062576A, 065217A, 066735A, 067213A, 090037A, 096220A, 148406A, 154647A, 160079A, 212888A, 219226A, 308948A, 309485A, 313847A, 329616A, 452140A, 478254A, 554143A, 586126A, 629760A, 650989A, 699638A, 742225A, 799101A, 826111A, 860419A, 867204A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	060026A, 099165A, 375409A, 621283A, 664602A, 828729A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020

Research Triangle Institute	064350B, 111818B, 142093B, 150369B, 192825B, 206183B, 229911B, 232179B, 235916B, 250390B, 261504B, 270322B, 289380B, 383794B, 407718B, 419003B, 430346B, 439076B, 460164B, 495135B, 513014B, 523974B, 543513B, 587458B, 596226B, 726602B, 761275B, 821842B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	078337A, 094655A, 171683A, 231500A, 242343A, 255358A, 259428A, 285164A, 350887A, 356235A, 357535A, 362983A, 423120A, 428327A, 520717A, 535649A, 597268A, 627447A, 632507A, 665825A, 677537A, 678793A, 781659A, 785374A, 807857A, 825731A, 847532A, 856414A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	090789A, 095651A, 125683A, 129454A, 135041A, 153922A, 158173A, 224481A, 230242A, 268597A, 270159A, 315492A, 336858A, 367401A, 375696A, 392710A, 419376A, 470138A, 505082A, 521512A, 556844A, 559093A, 570037A, 590228A, 597481A, 656109A, 689495A, 828599A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	098002A, 102381A, 124108A, 152851A, 177776A, 182901A, 196566A, 212602A, 231750A, 231973A, 258736A, 262333A, 288268A, 317072A, 321030A, 321563A, 335862A, 365411A, 368728A, 373247A, 390722A, 431486A, 511524A, 598758A, 620045A, 631589A, 654311A, 670320A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	103297A, 140428A, 160243A, 190484A, 232682A, 321066A, 338095A, 350482A, 389177A, 406242A, 433873A, 486312A, 533144A, 539624A, 548067A, 551156A, 566668A, 574310A, 613822A, 618651A, 619009A, 624517A, 672896A, 675419A, 750686A, 753861A, 754854A, 817547A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	12198-02-02	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-08-01	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-08-03	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-08-2	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-08-4	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-24-03	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-01	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-01	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-02	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-02	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-03	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-03	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle	12198-39-04	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019

Institute			
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-04	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-05	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-05	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-06	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-06	HDPE bottles: 50 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-07	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-07	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-08	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-08	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-09	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-09	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-10	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-10	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-11	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-11	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-12	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-39-12	OF collection device: 4 mL	6/13/2019
Research Triangle Institute	12198-51-06	Glass tube: 10 mL	9/17/2020
Research Triangle Institute	12198-9-4	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	127229B, 128552B, 186751B, 245406B, 254308B, 267648B, 356600B, 364953B, 394628B, 428549B, 429095B, 465451B, 503385B, 519891B, 528673B, 585712B, 609765B, 612476B, 672603B, 690626B, 713802B, 716561B, 718555B, 755516B, 764329B, 803519B, 817059B, 819021B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	139918A, 187163A, 234674A, 510310A, 781715A, 966252A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	1528, 0163, 5031, 0794, 5451, 0162, 8278, 0591, 9198, 4523, 1291, 6754, 5320, 0707, 1631, 7307, 8879, 8286, 1357, 8197, 6745, 5369, 1120, 8671, 6318, 4291, 2069, 6628	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	1528, 0163, 5031, 0794, 5451, 0162, 8278, 0591, 9198, 4523, 1291, 6754, 5320, 0707, 1631, 7307, 8879, 8286, 1357, 8197, 6745, 5369, 1120, 8671, 6318, 4291, 2069, 6628	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	167835A, 171340A, 341164A, 389569A, 615839A, 751723A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020

Research Triangle Institute	1863, 6097, 4548, 0522, 0770, 4471, 1926, 9137, 9900, 7602, 4357, 5713, 1735, 9959, 2090, 4143, 0065, 7610, 5720, 5862, 5445, 3509, 3946, 3097, 1667, 7634, 4320, 7875	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	1863, 6097, 4548, 0522, 0770, 4471, 1926, 9137, 9900, 7602, 4357, 5713, 1735, 9959, 2090, 4143, 0065, 7610, 5720, 5862, 5445, 3509, 3946, 3097, 1667, 7634, 4320, 7875	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	1875, 0491, 9689, 6538, 0079, 2442, 7757, 5509, 7884, 9194, 7788, 2314, 9220, 9754, 6764, 5178, 4395, 4660, 6515, 4421, 2335, 1403, 6991, 1506, 5575, 9413, 3548, 7003	HDPE tubes: 5 mL	9/17/2020
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-01	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-02	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-03	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-04	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-05	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-06	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-07	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-08	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-09	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-10	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-11	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-12	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-13	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-14	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-15	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-16	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-17	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-18	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-19	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-20	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-21	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-22	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle	2019 PM-23	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019

Institute			
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-24	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-25	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-26	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-27	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-28	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-29	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-30	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-31	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-32	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-33	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-34	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-35	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-36	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-37	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-38	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-39	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-40	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-41	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-42	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-43	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-44	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-45	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-46	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-47	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-48	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-49	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-50	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-51	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-52	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019

Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-53	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-54	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-55	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-56	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-57	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-58	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-59	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	2019 PM-60	HDPE bottle: 65 mL	1/17/2019
Research Triangle Institute	220746A, 282236A, 320626A, 686777A, 832150A, 904511A	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	221364B, 390675B, 507866B, 712211B, 712252B, 712345B, 712683B, 713190B, 810388B, 856569B, 868311B, 868699B, 868924B, 868980B, 870147B, 891514B, 891598B, 892082B, 892172B, 902446B, 902467B, 902503B, 902649B, 913028B, 913101B, 913984B, 914079B, 914231B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	2445, 2418, 1531, 2593, 9097, 7685, 3929, 8959, 1880, 8365, 9868, 2275, 3939, 2634, 3006, 7911, 3613, 2241, 5147, 2992, 2858, 2538, 4683, 4151, 9963, 3178, 8988, 4316	Glass vial: 5 mL	1/27/2020
Research Triangle Institute	2834, 9226, 1515, 0232, 0644, 6076, 3899, 9010, 8571, 2123, 8396, 8289, 2998, 1364, 0146, 0458, 1889, 3789, 5592, 6742, 4331, 7614, 5948, 0194, 7417, 7946, 9578, 7574	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	2834, 9226, 1515, 0232, 0644, 6076, 3899, 9010, 8571, 2123, 8396, 8289, 2998, 1364, 0146, 0458, 1889, 3789, 5592, 6742, 4331, 7614, 5948, 0194, 7417, 7946, 9578, 7574	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	2873, 9921, 1910, 5451, 9674, 4055, 4201, 0728, 7321, 0802, 0444, 1871, 6745, 2850, 6439, 1011, 4630, 0574, 8294, 8286, 1270, 8908, 8845, 2075, 5843, 7391, 3817, 8272	HDPE tubes: 5 mL	9/17/2020
Research Triangle Institute	3552, 2343, 6236, 5804, 5532, 9189, 3854, 7941, 3218, 9182, 6637, 5477, 4561, 1511, 3373, 2738, 9878, 5081, 1459, 3020, 9236, 0319, 8178, 2341, 0488, 2609, 6457, 4025	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	3552, 2343, 6236, 5804, 5532, 9189, 3854, 7941, 3218, 9182, 6637, 5477, 4561, 1511, 3373, 2738, 9878, 5081, 1459, 3020, 9236, 0319, 8178, 2341, 0488, 2609, 6457, 4025	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	3874, 7057, 3994, 9254, 3161, 9393, 9464, 6013, 8497, 0718, 5908, 0399, 0156, 1952, 0951, 4227, 7325, 5056, 8752, 4724, 6503, 4844, 9997, 8885, 2906, 9958, 9857, 6379	HDPE tubes: 5 mL	9/17/2020

Research Triangle Institute	4409, 5323, 2740, 4133, 3318, 8028, 5110, 0750, 2229, 3845, 2202, 8276, 9748, 0469, 8799, 8805, 1945, 6877, 9978, 4463, 5518, 1748, 6945, 5315, 5807, 7406, 5321, 5467	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	4409, 5323, 2740, 4133, 3318, 8028, 5110, 0750, 2229, 3845, 2202, 8276, 9748, 0469, 8799, 8805, 1945, 6877, 9978, 4463, 5518, 1748, 6945, 5315, 5807, 7406, 5321, 5467	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	4897, 4580, 7563, 5311, 6146, 3382, 5454, 1822, 0531, 5748, 5788, 2123, 5028, 3916, 4816, 8241, 1417, 1486, 6346, 9595, 9358, 7058, 5254, 9662, 7712, 6848, 1856, 2497	HDPE tubes: 5 mL	9/17/2020
Research Triangle Institute	5198, 2869, 0551, 2122, 7849, 9436, 9321, 5277, 1548, 5540, 9695, 9611, 5355, 8593, 1759, 3204, 6361, 8433, 0474, 1905, 8867, 1700, 3239, 9511, 8812, 1144, 5744, 1433	Glass vial: 5 mL	1/27/2020
Research Triangle Institute	530509B, 530560B, 530633B, 530738B, 530779B, 531694B, 532493B, 532678B, 532723B, 532929B, 532987B, 533116B, 533365B, 533408B, 549296B, 549351B, 550014B, 550027B, 550444B, 550455B, 858931B, 859080B, 859592B, 859714B, 875852B, 876395B, 876520B, 876977B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	530871B, 530915B, 530967B, 531400B, 983004B, 983558B, 983611B, 984039B, 984260B, 984993B, 985092B, 985607B, 985788B, 985854B, 985861B, 986647B, 986945B, 987138B, 987391B, 987447B, 987664B, 987874B, 987888B, 987931B, 987968B, 988260B, 988974B, 989064B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	5385, 7935, 8044, 6617, 0660, 7506, 5313, 8997, 1265, 7682, 0129, 7688, 7462, 7221, 8472, 7748, 5556, 8788, 9335, 8764, 8986, 0564, 5094, 3025, 1195, 1314, 9226, 9676	HDPE tubes: 5 mL	9/17/2020
Research Triangle Institute	5588, 6197, 3054, 9950, 6857, 5645, 3100, 6776, 2206, 2642, 4399, 5542, 3027, 4703, 1928, 5305, 9202, 6814, 9207, 8114, 0905, 3242, 3643, 3212, 4322, 8737, 4285, 7767	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	5588, 6197, 3054, 9950, 6857, 5645, 3100, 6776, 2206, 2642, 4399, 5542, 3027, 4703, 1928, 5305, 9202, 6814, 9207, 8114, 0905, 3242, 3643, 3212, 4322, 8737, 4285, 7767	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	5641, 5304, 8067, 5519, 8598, 4067, 6766, 5611, 9464, 6937, 2928, 5789, 2778, 0856, 8752, 1895, 6332, 9360, 6883, 5622, 8846, 6460, 6769, 1715, 2253, 2066, 0623, 5695	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	5641, 5304, 8067, 5519, 8598, 4067, 6766, 5611, 9464, 6937, 2928, 5789, 2778, 0856, 8752, 1895, 6332, 9360, 6883, 5622, 8846, 6460, 6769, 1715, 2253, 2066, 0623, 5695	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020

Research Triangle Institute	5801, 4489, 1238, 4813, 5132, 8219, 2378, 6971, 5815, 1211, 3479, 6390, 2905, 1299, 6975, 1478, 2450, 0959, 6686, 1263, 8699, 2435, 2844, 6276, 3113, 7775, 0262, 8332	Glass vial: 5 mL	1/27/2020
Research Triangle Institute	6029, 1473, 6352, 8580, 0229, 2357, 6333, 4787, 2168, 9168, 4497, 8584, 0601, 7771, 4038, 4708, 7157, 4701, 3308, 7803, 3857, 8179, 5032, 0282, 2071, 3995, 8316, 8123	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	6029, 1473, 6352, 8580, 0229, 2357, 6333, 4787, 2168, 9168, 4497, 8584, 0601, 7771, 4038, 4708, 7157, 4701, 3308, 7803, 3857, 8179, 5032, 0282, 2071, 3995, 8316, 8123	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	6495, 5923, 8551, 3310, 3046, 2092, 9729, 6528, 4762, 2015, 0919, 9091, 9048, 1971, 5309, 6773, 6833, 3285, 1777, 9077, 3385, 9083, 8835, 8011, 6406, 5361, 9955, 7379	HDPE tubes: 5 mL	9/17/2020
Research Triangle Institute	7322, 7253, 6646, 5388, 8638, 5975, 6577, 0760, 5561, 4996, 1448, 0705, 8499, 5222, 7301, 1341, 4432, 5586, 5254, 9270, 8381, 4021, 6184, 8922, 9916, 9222, 4696, 1615	Glass vial: 5 mL	1/27/2020
Research Triangle Institute	7346, 6862, 4782, 4446, 5514, 0921, 7947, 4671, 1904, 1426, 2496, 0609, 4743, 1788, 4611, 3032, 5630, 4625, 8916, 1749, 5274, 5286, 1987, 0358, 0018, 1419, 4918, 2677	Glass vial: 5 mL	1/27/2020
Research Triangle Institute	7418-177-33.3	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	7418-190-37.3	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	7418-190-37.7	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	7583, 4208, 5546, 1032, 5390, 7456, 6561, 4733, 5570, 5895, 0977, 6629, 8603, 1443, 9762, 3759, 1045, 8682, 9494, 5229, 6117, 1839, 6131, 9705, 7929, 6730, 6079, 2222	Glass vial: 5 mL	1/27/2020
Research Triangle Institute	7769, 7319, 1480, 8959, 4621, 4187, 7636, 5294, 0396, 1530, 3064, 3661, 3580, 0289, 8810, 2742, 1554, 4291, 6238, 1831, 3624, 3100, 5461, 3134, 9352, 1094, 0186, 3121	HDPE tubes: 5 mL	9/17/2020
Research Triangle Institute	7996, 8303, 1324, 1019, 3911, 6054, 9488, 4919, 9975, 5040, 3645, 3829, 2644, 8464, 3810, 6728, 5831, 0209, 3733, 6965, 1435, 1836, 7966, 3783, 6798, 4609, 2437, 2690	Glass vial: 5 mL	1/27/2020
Research Triangle Institute	8091, 5164, 2843, 4209, 9480, 0616, 4044, 5012, 9026, 9924, 2453, 4598, 3552, 8862, 2797, 5386, 6134, 8780, 5724, 7227, 4562, 8717, 2765, 9710, 5422, 3768, 6830, 9116	HDPE tubes: 5 mL	9/17/2020

Research Triangle Institute	844299B, 844769B, 845146B, 845279B, 845835B, 846243B, 846605B, 846748B, 846854B, 846982B, 847147B, 847224B, 847501B, 848062B, 848114B, 848466B, 848504B, 848721B, 848726B, 848943B, 848970B, 849164B, 849342B, 849500B, 849613B, 849749B, 850004B, 850298B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	850891B, 850911B, 850921B, 851175B, 851226B, 851239B, 851402B, 851575B, 851644B, 851759B, 851825B, 852081B, 852210B, 852529B, 853344B, 853512B, 853694B, 855472B, 855769B, 856287B, 856366B, 856438B, 856598B, 856910B, 857242B, 857329B, 857516B, 857719B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	859765B, 860000B, 860033B, 860560B, 860737B, 861046B, 861211B, 862013B, 862385B, 862739B, 862860B, 862982B, 863476B, 863504B, 863564B, 863655B, 863813B, 864160B, 864314B, 864521B, 864603B, 864669B, 864734B, 864795B, 865030B, 865254B, 865262B, 865888B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	8692, 1782, 5257, 4638, 0555, 2494, 2079, 4606, 5871, 8239, 3884, 6678, 2339, 6963, 9813, 0725, 7068, 8990, 5734, 4159, 5253, 8400, 1491, 7394, 8292, 6468, 7745, 8694	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	8692, 1782, 5257, 4638, 0555, 2494, 2079, 4606, 5871, 8239, 3884, 6678, 2339, 6963, 9813, 0725, 7068, 8990, 5734, 4159, 5253, 8400, 1491, 7394, 8292, 6468, 7745, 8694	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	869355B, 869378B, 869496B, 869576B, 869888B, 870276B, 870348B, 871126B, 871166B, 871339B, 871669B, 872120B, 872494B, 872694B, 872905B, 873059B, 873151B, 873168B, 873171B, 873614B, 873729B, 873750B, 873915B, 874305B, 874574B, 874869B, 874905B, 875078B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	8708, 6562, 0068, 3678, 9710, 1272, 0544, 1611, 9422, 4088, 9677, 4893, 7960, 5185, 0254, 3738, 4998, 1117, 5521, 9626, 1639, 2639, 0049, 4764, 4261, 0165, 4057, 8202	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	8708, 6562, 0068, 3678, 9710, 1272, 0544, 1611, 9422, 4088, 9677, 4893, 7960, 5185, 0254, 3738, 4998, 1117, 5521, 9626, 1639, 2639, 0049, 4764, 4261, 0165, 4057, 8202	Glass vial: 5 mL	3/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	877889B, 877910B, 877939B, 878115B, 878229B, 878418B, 878434B, 878445B, 878549B, 878652B, 878754B, 878994B, 879051B, 879151B, 879286B, 879582B, 879652B, 880007B, 880094B, 880333B, 880350B, 880546B, 880629B, 880783B, 880959B, 881402B, 881509B, 881531B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	883053B, 883147B, 883400B, 883645B, 883736B, 883859B, 883876B, 884322B, 885479B, 885652B, 885673B, 886221B, 886882B, 887385B, 887528B, 887535B, 887629B, 887735B, 887970B, 888190B,	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020

	889174B, 889237B, 889738B, 889757B, 889927B, 889966B, 889999B, 890533B		
Research Triangle Institute	8843, 9686, 7201, 3147, 0982, 8023, 4238, 0948, 5857, 7311, 7179, 3010, 0343, 4800, 2365, 4904, 7828, 4636, 7104, 9243, 7282, 7110, 6666, 6884, 5992, 4905, 7761, 6716	Glass vial: 5 mL	1/27/2020
Research Triangle Institute	892454B, 892487B, 892666B, 892721B, 892825B, 892924B, 893002B, 893113B, 893341B, 893364B, 893405B, 893521B, 893710B, 894079B, 894701B, 894749B, 895087B, 895582B, 895652B, 897712B, 897751B, 898755B, 898791B, 899460B, 899512B, 900377B, 901215B, 901356B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	902905B, 903101B, 903114B, 903340B, 904224B, 904397B, 904664B, 904669B, 905009B, 905203B, 905312B, 905429B, 906111B, 906975B, 907360B, 907687B, 907782B, 908226B, 908578B, 908768B, 908955B, 909043B, 909188B, 909881B, 910457B, 910646B, 910867B, 911118B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	914375B, 914585B, 914767B, 914948B, 914997B, 915329B, 915369B, 915494B, 916001B, 916758B, 916796B, 917402B, 917417B, 917595B, 917681B, 917832B, 917963B, 918225B, 918263B, 918607B, 918779B, 918783B, 918942B, 919153B, 919629B, 919880B, 920343B, 920567B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	922380B, 922406B, 922745B, 922783B, 922831B, 923186B, 923208B, 924201B, 924626B, 925089B, 925263B, 925701B, 925958B, 925993B, 926214B, 926417B, 926545B, 926762B, 927625B, 927760B, 928062B, 928629B, 928972B, 929139B, 929301B, 929745B, 930473B, 930832B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	932326B, 932465B, 932565B, 932764B, 932770B, 932801B, 933033B, 933148B, 933743B, 934233B, 934517B, 934522B, 934712B, 935074B, 935220B, 935358B, 935598B, 935769B, 935852B, 935883B, 936802B, 937653B, 937799B, 938341B, 938534B, 938633B, 939226B, 939430B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	940535B, 940539B, 940625B, 940978B, 941983B, 942264B, 942354B, 942385B, 942536B, 942855B, 942856B, 943007B, 943221B, 943258B, 943438B, 943781B, 943931B, 944191B, 944559B, 944951B, 945348B, 946133B, 946355B, 946870B, 947157B, 947551B, 947746B, 947885B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	948400B, 948553B, 948607B, 948814B, 948888B, 948979B, 949115B, 949248B, 949304B, 949557B, 949628B, 949985B, 950374B, 950427B, 950918B, 951025B, 951096B, 951262B, 951324B, 951613B, 951665B, 951976B, 952306B, 952550B, 952621B, 952728B, 952741B, 953076B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020

Research Triangle Institute	955359B, 955772B, 955838B, 956682B, 957065B, 957270B, 957447B, 957475B, 957624B, 957636B, 957766B, 957997B, 958018B, 958019B, 958036B, 958160B, 959068B, 959196B, 959437B, 959451B, 959531B, 959814B, 959876B, 959967B, 960205B, 960438B, 960597B, 960766B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	961787B, 961958B, 962317B, 962451B, 962597B, 963038B, 963414B, 963445B, 963536B, 963575B, 963602B, 964270B, 964311B, 964801B, 965160B, 965215B, 965728B, 966246B, 967036B, 967265B, 967492B, 967945B, 968042B, 968173B, 968216B, 968643B, 968957B, 969013B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	9657-115-37.10	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-115-68.3	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-131-75.03	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-131-75.2	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-131-75.4	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-131-76.02	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-131-77.06	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-144-84.16	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-157-14	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-161-16.41	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-167-3.3	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-167-3.4	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-180-1	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-180-2	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-180-3	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-180-4.1	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-186-48	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-188-1	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-188-3	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-188-4	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-191-02	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-191-03	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-196-06	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019

Research Triangle Institute	9657-196-07	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-196-08	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-197-02	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-199-05	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-199-06	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	9657-32-47.2	Split-specimen vial: 45 mL	1/18/2019
Research Triangle Institute	971535B, 971652B, 971703B, 971731B, 972037B, 972216B, 972448B, 972481B, 972563B, 972739B, 973014B, 973535B, 974088B, 974103B, 974205B, 974339B, 974465B, 974515B, 974520B, 975298B, 975302B, 975362B, 975561B, 975885B, 976304B, 976432B, 976509B, 976993B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	978234B, 978343B, 978368B, 978398B, 978461B, 978740B, 979021B, 979155B, 979183B, 979241B, 979289B, 979710B, 979819B, 979896B, 979933B, 980066B, 980323B, 980486B, 980506B, 980542B, 980865B, 980927B, 980977B, 981116B, 981271B, 981352B, 981577B, 981770B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	9/29/2020
Research Triangle Institute	990749B, 990936B, 990982B, 991035B, 991594B, 991604B, 992053B, 992342B, 992613B, 992773B, 992880B, 993142B, 993236B, 993385B, 993481B, 993559B, 993956B, 994274B, 994561B, 994769B, 997071B, 997221B, 997247B, 997581B, 997629B, 997901B, 997999B, 998129B	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	12/10/2020
Research Triangle Institute	DC20-01	Polyethylene bottle: 50 mL	3/30/2020
Research Triangle Institute	DC20-02	Polyethylene bottle: 50 mL	3/30/2020
Research Triangle Institute	DC20-03	Polyethylene bottle: 50 mL	3/30/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-01	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-02	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-03	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-04	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-05	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-06	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-07	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-08	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-09	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-10	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle	OF19-11	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019

Institute			
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-12	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-13	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-14	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF19-15	Amber vial: 3 mL	1/14/2019
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-01	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-02	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-03	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-04	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-05	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-06	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-07	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-08	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-09	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-10	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020

Research Triangle Institute	OF20-11	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-12	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-13	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-14	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF20-15	High Density Polyethylene externally-threaded cryogenic storage vials: 5 mL	2/5/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-01	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-02	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-03	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-04	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-05	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-06	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-07	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-08	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-09	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-10	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-11	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-12	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-13	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-14	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Research Triangle Institute	OF21-15	HDPE vial: 3 mL	12/16/2020
Restek Corporation	Cannabidivarin (CBDV) Standard	Glass ampule: 1.3 mL	1/17/2019
Restek Corporation	Cannabigerolic Acid (CBGA) Standard	Glass ampule: 1.3 mL	1/17/2019
Restek Corporation	Cannabinoids Acids 8 Standard	Glass ampule: 1.3 mL	7/1/2020
Restek Corporation	Cannabinoids Neutrals 8 Standard	Glass ampule: 1.3 mL	9/16/2020

Restek Corporation	Custom Appendix IX Standard #2	Glass ampule: 1.3 mL	11/24/2020
Restek Corporation	Custom Chloral Hydrate Standard	Glass ampule: 1.3 mL	3/25/2019
Restek Corporation	Custom CPC Standard #2	Glass ampule: 1.3 mL	10/2/2019
Restek Corporation	Custom Oxazepam Standard	Glass Ampule: 1.3 mL	11/14/2019
Restek Corporation	Custom Pesticide Standard #15	Glass Ampule: 1.3 mL	3/26/2020
Restek Corporation	Restek Corporation	Glass ampule: 1.3 mL	1/28/2020
RTI	2021 FTC-01	HDPE screw cap bottle: 20 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 FTC-03	HDPE screw cap bottle: 20 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 FTC-04	HDPE screw cap bottle: 20 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 FTC-07	HDPE screw cap bottle: 20 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 FTC-08	HDPE screw cap bottle: 20 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 FTC-12	HDPE screw cap bottle: 20 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 FTC-13	HDPE screw cap bottle: 20 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 FTC-14	HDPE screw cap bottle: 20 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 FTC-15	HDPE screw cap bottle: 20 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 NOB-01	Amber vial: 15 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 NOB-02	Amber vial: 15 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 NOB-04	Amber vial: 15 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 NOB-05	Amber vial: 15 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 NOB-06	Amber vial: 15 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 SCDD-01	HDPE screw cap bottle: 10 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 SCDD-02	HDPE screw cap bottle: 10 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 SCDD-03	HDPE screw cap bottle: 10 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 SCDD-04	HDPE screw cap bottle: 10 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 SCDD-05	HDPE screw cap bottle: 10 mL	9/14/2020
RTI	2021 SCDD-06	HDPE screw cap bottle: 10 mL	9/14/2020
RTI International	2021 FTC-02	HDPE screw top Bottle: 20 mL	9/24/2020
RTI International	2021 NOB-03	Amber vial: 15 mL	9/24/2020
RTI International	PM_2019-2020	Nalgene™ Narrow-Mouth HDPE IP2 Bottle: 2000 mL	7/8/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ADVIA Centaur ANDRO	Kit: 2 vials; 2 mL each	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ADVIA Centaur MCM ANDRO	Kit: 4 vials; 1 mL each	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO Gold Standard S2	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO Gold Standard S3	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare	ANDRO Gold Standard S4	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	11/14/2019

Diagnostics, Inc.			
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO Gold Standard S5	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO Gold Standard S6	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO Gold Standard S7	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO Gold Standard Set	1 Set; 7 vials x 1 mL each	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MC STDS S2	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MC STDS S3	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MC STDS S4	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MC STDS S5	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MC STDS S6	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MC STDS S7	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MC STDS SET	1 Set; 7 vials x 1 mL each	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MCM S2	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MCM S3	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MCM S4	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MCM S5	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDRO MDP Set	5 Vials; 1.0 mL each	10/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Andro Stock A 10 µg/mL	Glass volumetric flask: 50 mL	9/6/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDROMDP 1	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	10/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDROMDP 2	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	10/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDROMDP 3	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	10/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDROMDP 4	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	10/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	ANDROMDP 5	Cryovial: 1.0 mL	10/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Atellica IM ANDRO	Kit: 2 vials; 2 mL each	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Atellica IM ANDRO CAL (CAL H)	Glass vial: 2 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Atellica IM ANDRO CAL (CAL L)	Glass vial: 2 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Atellica IM ANDRO MCM	Kit: 4 vials; 1 mL each	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Atellica IM ANDRO MCM 2	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Atellica IM ANDRO MCM 3	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Atellica IM ANDRO MCM 4	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019

Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Atellica IM ANDRO MCM 5	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CAL ANDRO (CAL H)	Glass vial: 2 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CAL ANDRO (CAL L)	Glass vial: 2 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Calibrator ANDRO HI	Glass vial: 2 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Calibrator ANDRO LO	Glass vial: 2 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO CAL HI BULK	Carboys: 18- 14,000 mL; Tanks: 12 – 1,400L	5/30/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO CAL HI BULK	Carboys: 18- 14,000 mL; Tanks: 12 – 1,400L	5/30/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO CAL LO BULK	Carboys: 18- 14,000 mL; Tanks: 12 – 1,400L	5/30/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO CAL LO BULK	Carboys: 18- 14,000 mL; Tanks: 12 – 1,400L	5/30/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO GOLD STDS BULKSET 2	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO GOLD STDS BULKSET 3	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO GOLD STDS BULKSET 4	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO GOLD STDS BULKSET 5	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO GOLD STDS BULKSET 6	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO GOLD STDS BULKSET 7	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO GOLD STDS Stock	Carboys: 18-2,400 mL	11/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MC STDS BULKET 4	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MC STDS BULKSET 2	Carboys: 18-14,000 Ml	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MC STDS BULKSET 3	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MC STDS BULKSET 5	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MC STDS BULKSET 7	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	10/28/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MCM BULKSET 2	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	9/6/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MCM BULKSET 3	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	9/6/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MCM BULKSET 4	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	9/6/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MCM BULKSET 5	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	9/6/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MDP 1 BULK	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	10/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MDP 2 BULK	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	10/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MDP 3 BULK	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	10/14/2019

Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MDP 4 BULK	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	10/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO MDP 5 BULK	Carboys: 18-14,000 mL	10/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO STOCK	Carboys: 18-2400 mL	9/6/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CEN ANDRO STOCK MDP Stock	Plastic Bottle: 50 mL	10/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CENT TSTII MC STDS BULKSET 10	Plastic bottle: 0.5 – 500 L	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CENT TSTII MC STDS BULKSET 4	Plastic bottle: 0.5 – 500 L	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CENT TSTII MC STDS BULKSET 5	Plastic bottle: 0.5 – 500 L	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CENT TSTII MC STDS BULKSET 6	Plastic bottle: 0.5 – 500 L	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CENT TSTII MC STDS BULKSET 7	Plastic bottle: 0.5 – 500 L	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CENT TSTII MC STDS BULKSET 8	Plastic bottle: 0.5 – 500 L	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CENT TSTII MC STDS BULKSET 9	Plastic bottle: 0.5 – 500 L	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CENT TSTII MDP 2 BULK	Plastic bottle: 0.5 – 500 L	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CENT TSTII MDP 3 BULK	Plastic bottle: 0.5 – 500 L	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CENT TSTII MDP 4 BULK	Plastic bottle: 0.5 – 500 L	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	CENT TSTII MDP 5 BULK	Plastic bottle: 0.5 – 500 L	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Dimension Vista UDAT CAL	Glass vial: 3 mL; Carton: 6 vials	11/26/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Dimension Vista UDAT CAL B	Glass vial: 3 mL	11/26/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Dimension Vista UDAT Cal Pilot, Level B	Pilot Container 1 mL-250 mL	11/26/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	MCM ANDRO 2	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	MCM ANDRO 3	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	MCM ANDRO 4	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	MCM ANDRO 5	Glass vial: 1 mL	7/16/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Pilot 6-AM/Ecstasy Cal/Ctrl Lvl 1	Pilot container: 4-250 mL	4/2/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Pilot 6-AM/Ecstasy Cal/Ctrl Lvl 2	Pilot container: 4-250 mL	4/2/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Pilot 6-AM/Ecstasy Cal/Ctrl Lvl 3	Pilot container: 4-250 mL	4/2/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Pilot 6-AM/Ecstasy Cal/Ctrl Lvl 4	Pilot container: 4-250 mL	4/2/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Semi-Finished AED Cal 1	Glass vial: 3 mL; Tray: 1-350 glass vials (liquid or solid)	3/19/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Semi-Finished AED Cal 2	Glass vial: 3 mL; Tray: 1-350 glass vials (liquid or solid)	3/19/2019

Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Semi-Finished AED Cal 3	Glass vial: 3 mL; Tray: 1-350 glass vials (liquid or solid)	3/19/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Semi-Finished AED Cal 4	Glass vial: 3 mL; Tray: 1-350 glass vials (liquid or solid)	3/19/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Semi-Finished AED Cal 5	Glass vial: 3 mL; Tray: 1-350 glass vials (liquid or solid)	3/19/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Semi-Finished Tox Serum Low Cal	Glass Vial: 3 mL liquid or lyophilized solid	6/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Semi-Finished Tox Serum Low Cal	Tray: 1-350 vials; 3 mL each	6/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Semi-Finished Tox Serum Med Cal	Glass Vial: 3 mL liquid or lyophilized solid	6/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	Semi-Finished Tox Serum Med Cal	Tray: 1-350 vials; 3 mL each	6/14/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	TSTII MC STD S10	Plastic vial: 1 mL	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	TSTII MC STD S4	Plastic vial: 1 mL	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	TSTII MC STD S5	Plastic vial: 1 mL	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	TSTII MC STD S6	Plastic vial: 1 mL	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	TSTII MC STD S7	Plastic vial: 1 mL	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	TSTII MC STD S8	Plastic vial: 1 mL	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	TSTII MC STD S9	Plastic vial: 1 mL	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	TSTII MDP 2	Plastic vial: 1 mL	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	TSTII MDP 3	Plastic vial: 1 mL	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	TSTII MDP 4	Plastic vial: 1 mL	6/25/2020
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.	TSTII MDP 5	Plastic vial: 1 mL	6/25/2020
Sigma Aldrich	Allopregnanolone-2,2,3,4,4-d5 solution	Glass vial: 1 mL	2/10/2020
SMC Biosolutions	CAP (BMV2)	Amber vial: 5 mL	12/5/2019
SMC Biosolutions	CAP (CHM)	Amber vial: 5 mL	12/5/2019
SMC Biosolutions	CAP (CZQ)	Amber vial: 5 mL	12/5/2019
SMC Biosolutions	IPPR Routine Chemistry	Amber vial: 5 mL	7/20/2020
SMC Biosolutions	IPPR Special Chemistry	Amber vial: 5 mL	7/20/2020
SMC Biosolutions	LGC Chemistry/Immunoassay	Amber vial: 5 mL	7/20/2020
SMC Biosolutions	Oneworld Accuracy BCHE	Amber vial: 5 mL	7/20/2020
SMC Biosolutions	Oneworld Accuracy CCHM	Amber vial: 5 mL	7/20/2020
Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cascadion SM Total Testosterone Internal Standard	Box: 8 bottles, 29 mL each	8/16/2018
U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention Inc.	USP Cannabinoid Acids Mixture RS	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	12/11/2019
USP	Cannabinoid Mixture	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	12/11/2019
USP	Cannabinoids Mixture	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/12/2019
USP	USP Cannabinoid Acids Mixture	Glass ampule: 1 mL	8/12/2019

The Assistant Administrator has found that each of the compounds, mixtures, and preparations described in Chart II below is not consistent with the criteria stated in 21 U.S.C. 811(g)(3)(B) and in 21 CFR 1308.23. Accordingly, the Assistant Administrator has determined that the chemical preparations or mixtures generally described in Chart II below and specifically described in the application materials received by DEA, are not exempt from application of any part of the CSA or from application of any part of the CFR, with regard to the requested exemption pursuant to 21 CFR 1308.23, as of the date that was provided in the determination letters to the individual requesters.

Chart II

Supplier	Product Name	Form	Application Date
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Phenobarbital in-house Solution	Glass bottle: 2 L	7/18/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Phenobarbital in-house Solution 1 mg/mL	Glass bottle: 200, 250, 500 mL	8/22/2018
Aalto Scientific, Ltd.	Testosterone Stock Solution	Glass bottle: 2 L	8/13/2018
Agilent Technologies	CA/CP Required Cannabinoids Kit	Kit: 7 ampules, 1 mL each	8/1/2018
Agilent Technologies	Cannabinoid Potency Kit	Kit: 4 ampules, 1 mL each	8/1/2018
Agilent Technologies	Individual Cannabinoid Kit	Kit: 11 ampules, 1 mL each	8/1/2018
Cayman Chemical Company	DUID Urine Analysis Mixture 1 (CRM)	Glass Ampule: 1.0 mL	8/26/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	LSD (D-tartrate) (solution) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL acetonitrile)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) (CRM) (100 µg in 1 mL methanol)	Glass Ampule: 1 mL	7/5/2019
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 11 (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 15 (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Phytocannabinoid Mixture 16 (CRM) (1.0 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020

Cayman Chemical Company	Δ9-THC (CRM) (5.0 mg/mL in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020
Cayman Chemical Company	Δ9-THC (CRM) (5.0 mg/mL in methanol)	Glass ampule: 1.0 mL	5/27/2020
Cerilliant Corporation	Triazolam - D4	Glass ampule: 1 mL	7/17/2019
Cerilliant Corporation	Triazolam-D4	Glass ampule: 0.5 mL	8/29/2019
College of American Pathologists	2019 UT-05	Bottle: 50 mL	10/8/2018
College of American Pathologists	2020 SCDD-01	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 SCDD-02	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 SCDD-04	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
College of American Pathologists	2020 SCDD-05	HDPE Bottle: 10 mL	10/23/2019
IsoSciences, LLC	Testosterone Bulk Stock Solution in methanol (100 mL)	Plastic Media bottle: 100 mL	5/6/2019
LGC Standards	ISO-LSD (ISO-Lysergic Acid Diethylamide Solution, 100 mg/L, 30 x 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 30	12/19/2018
Lipomed Inc.	(±)-11-Nor-Δ-9THC-carboxylic acid-D9 (0.1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	(±)-11-Nor-Δ-9THC-carboxylic acid-D9 (1 mg/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	Cannabiodiolic Acid (CBDA) (1 mg/1 mL acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
Lipomed Inc.	Furanylfentanyl (1 mg free base/1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	7/25/2018
Lipomed Inc.	HU-210 (0.1 mg /1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
Lipomed Inc.	HU-210 (1 mg /1 mL methanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/1/2019
Lipomed Inc.	Lormetazepam-D3 (1 mg/1ml in acetonitrile)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	4/8/2019
Lipomed Inc.	THC-A (-)-trans-Δ9-THC carboxylic acid A (1 mg/1 mL isopropanol)	Glass ampule: 1 mL	10/18/2018
National Laboratory Certification Program, Research Triangle Institute	018301a, 025979a, 041811a, 042993a, 108594a, 123987a, 136659a, 179056a, 206560a, 266403a, 296835a, 305428a, 348054a, 363079a, 442479a, 477362a, 498427a, 518040a, 590175a, 600973a, 618232a, 623805a, 685018a, 725217a, 726429a, 734265a, 737113a	HDPE bottles: 35 mL	10/8/2019
Noramco, Inc	Naltrexone Selectivity Batch	Glass vial: 1 g	6/6/2019

o2si smart solutions	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 1 mg	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-trans-11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol 1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 1 mg	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 0.1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 0.1 mg	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(-)-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) 1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 1 mg	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 0.1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 1 mg	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	(±)-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol 1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 1 mg	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9 0.1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 0.1 mg	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	11-Nor-9-carboxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabiol D9, 1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 1 mg	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in M-t-BE	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Drug Mixture, 34-0092, Various Concentrations, 1 mL in Acetonitrile w/ 0.1% Formic Acid	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Drugs Mix, 25-0114, 10:20:30 mg/L, 2 x 5 mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 5 mL x 2	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Custom Drugs Mix, 25-0114, 10:20:30 mg/L, 5 mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 5 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Drug IS Mix (Internal Standards), 6 components, 10 mg/L, 10 mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 10 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Drug IS Mix (Internal Standards), 6 components, 10 mg/L, 2 x 10 mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 10 mL x 2	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 - Custom Drugs Mix, 25-0114, 10:20:30 mg/L, 2 x 5 mL in Methanol	Amber ampule: 5 mL x 2	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methylene Chloride	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in M-t-BE	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018

o2si smart solutions	ISO 17034 Phentermine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	ISO-LSD (ISO-Lysergic Acid Diethylamide Solution, 100 mg/L, 1 ml in P/T Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	Phentermine Solution, 1,000 mg/L, 5 x 1 ml in Methanol	Amber ampule: 1 mL x 5	12/19/2018
o2si smart solutions	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 0.1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 0.1 mg	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	trans-11-Hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol D3 1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 1 mg	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 0.1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 0.1 mg	4/1/2019
o2si smart solutions	Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid A (THCA-A) 1 mg - NEAT	Amber ampule: 1 mg	4/1/2019
Restek Corporation	Custom GC/MS Spiking Standard #1	Glass Ampule: 1.3 mL	10/29/2019
Rowley Biochemical	Klotz Fixative	HDPE bottles: 4 oz, 8 oz, pint, quart, 1 gallon; Cubitainer: 5 gallons	8/26/2019
Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Inc.	Dimension Vista UDAT Cal Bulk, Level B	Bulk Container: 1L – 20L	11/26/2019
SPEX CertiPrep Group, LLC	Phytocannabinoid Mix 3 CRM	Glass ampule: 2 mL	11/29/2018
SPEX CertiPrep Group, LLC	Phytocannabinoid Mix 5 CRM	Glass ampule: 2 mL	11/29/2018
SPEX CertiPrep Group, LLC	Phytocannabinoid Mix 6 CRM	Glass ampule: 2 mL	11/29/2018

Opportunity for Comment

Pursuant to 21 CFR 1308.23(e), any interested person may submit written comments on or objections to any chemical preparation in this order that has been approved or denied as exempt. If any comments or objections raise significant issues regarding any finding of fact or conclusion of law upon which this order is based, the Assistant Administrator will immediately suspend the effectiveness of any applicable part of this order until he may reconsider the application in light of the comments and objections filed. Thereafter, the Assistant Administrator shall reinstate, revoke, or amend his original order as he determines appropriate.

Approved Exempt Chemical Preparations Are Posted on the DEA's Website

A list of all current exemptions, including those listed in this order, is available on the DEA's website at *http://www.DEAdiversion.usdoj.gov/schedules/exempt/exempt_chemlist.pdf.* The dates of applications of all current exemptions are posted for easy reference.

William T. McDermott,

Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2021–06689 Filed 4–22–21; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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Part III

The President

Proclamation 10177—National Fair Housing Month, 2021 [White House correction]

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Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 10177 of April 11, 2021

National Fair Housing Month, 2021

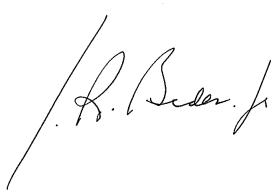
By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Correction

Proclamation 10177, published on pages 19775–19776 in the *Federal Register* of Thursday, April 15, 2021, is corrected to add the following editorial note:

[Editorial Note: Proclamation 10177, published on pages 19775–19776 in the *Federal Register* of Thursday, April 15, 2021, was printed with a White House correction.]



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