

- JinkoSolar (Shangrao) Co., Ltd.
6. Jinko Solar Technology Sdn. Bhd.
7. Jinkosolar Middle East DMCC
8. Longi Solar Technology Co. Ltd.
9. Trina Solar Energy Development Company Limited
10. Trina Solar Science & Technology (Thailand) Ltd.

Appendix IV

Companies That Remain in the China-Wide Entity

1. Canadian Solar Manufacturing, Inc.
2. Changzhou Trina PV Ribbon Materials Co., Ltd.
3. Chint Energy (Haining) Co., Ltd.
4. CSI Solar Power Group Co., Ltd. (f.k.a. CSI Solar Power (China) Inc.)
5. De-Tech Trading Limited HK
6. Hengdian Group DMEGC Magnetics Co. Ltd.
7. JA Solar Co., Ltd.
8. JA Solar International Limited
9. JA Solar PV Vietnam Company Limited
10. Jiawei Solarchina (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.
11. Jiawei Solarchina Co., Ltd.
12. Jinko Solar International Limited
13. Lightway Green New Energy Co., Ltd.
14. Longi (HK) Trading Ltd.
15. Luoyang Suntech Power Co., Ltd.
16. New East Solar Energy Cambodia Co., Ltd.
17. Ningbo ETDZ Holdings, Ltd.
18. Ningbo Qixin Solar Electrical Appliance Co., Ltd.
19. Red Sun Energy Long An Company Limited
20. Renesola Jiangsu Ltd.
21. ReneSola Zhejiang Ltd.
22. Shanghai Nimble Co., Ltd.
23. Shenzhen Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Baoding Jiasheng Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.; Baoding Tianwei Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Beijing Tianneng Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Hainan Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Hengshui Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Lixian Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Tianjin Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Yingli Energy (China) Company
24. Sumec Hardware & Tools Co., Ltd
25. Suntech Power Co., Ltd
26. Taizhou BD Trade Co., Ltd.
27. tenKsolar (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
28. Trina Solar Energy Development PTE Ltd.
29. Wuxi Suntech Power Co., Ltd.
30. Yingli Green Energy International Trading Company Limited

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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; West Coast Region Permit Family of Forms

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite 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. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on December 22, 2025, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

Title: West Coast Region Permit Family of Forms.

OMB Control Number: 0648-0204.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular Submission [Revision and extension of a current information collection].

Number of Respondents: 1,164.

Average Hours per Response: Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Permits: New-Paper—20 minutes; New-Online—15 minutes; Renewal-Paper—10 minutes; Renewal-Online—5 minutes; Coastal Pelagic Species (CPS) Permit Renewal: Paper—10 minutes; Online—5 minutes; CPS Transfer—30 minutes; Limited Entry (LE) Drift Gillnet (DGN) Renewal: Paper—10 minutes; Online—5 minutes; LE DGN Transfer, Designation Request, or Exemption Request—30 minutes each; LE Deep-Set Buoy Gear (DSBG) Initial Permit Qualification Application—20 minutes; LE DSBG Renewal—10 minutes; LE DSBG ID of Ownership Interest Application—10 minutes; LE DSBG Transfers—30 minutes; Appeals—4 hours; Scientific research plans—13 hours; scientific research reports—7 hours; Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) Application—1 hour; EFP Reports—4.5 hours; Exempted Educational Activity Authorization (EEAA)—5 hours; EEAA Reports—2.5 hours.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 421 hours.

Needs and Uses: This request is for a revision and extension of a currently approved information collection. Two information collections (IC) are being removed from this collection as they were duplicate entries for renewals. Reports are added for exempted fishing permits, scientific research, and exempted educational activity authorizations. Reports are required by regulation, however, these ICs were not previously accounted for.

Section 303(b)(1) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) specifically recognizes the necessity for permit issuance. Regulatory authorities at international, federal, state, and local levels acknowledge the utility of permits as an essential component of fishery management systems. Collecting data on participants, including vessel specifications, gear types, and projected activity levels, is critical for evaluating the impacts of management measures and ensuring compliance with fishery regulations. Regulatory experience demonstrates that the potential for permit revocation, which precludes participation in a fishery, serves as a more effective deterrent than monetary penalties alone.

The following permit functions constitute this information collection:

(1) *Fisheries Permits:* Permits administered by the NOAA Fisheries West Coast Region under the Coastal Pelagic Species (CPS) and Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Fishery Management Plans (FMP). These authorizations are required for commercial participation in these fisheries.

(2) *Experimental/Testing Permits:* Voluntary authorizations supporting research and experimental activities designed to provide data for management decisions. This includes application and reporting for exempted fishing permits (EFPs), scientific research plans and letters of acknowledgment, and exempted educational activity authorizations (EEAAs).

Affected Public: Individuals, businesses, and other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: Varies.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary and required to maintain benefits.

Legal Authority: Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

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 and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0648–0204.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental PRA Compliance Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Commerce Department.

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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; Gear-Marking Requirements for Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan

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 August 24, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Adrienne Thomas, NOAA PRA Officer, at NOAA.PRA@noaa.gov. Please reference OMB Control Number 0648–0364 in the subject line of your comments. All comments received are part of the public record and will

generally be posted on <https://www.regulations.gov> without change. 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 Jennifer Goebel, Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Team Coordinator, Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01970, (978) 281–9175, or nmfs.gar.alwtrt@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This is a request for renewal of an approved information collection. In 1996, pursuant to section 118 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) established and convened an Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Team (Team) to assist in the development of the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan (Plan). Throughout this process, the Team has provided NMFS with recommended measures designed to reduce mortality and serious injury to North Atlantic right (*Eubalaena glacialis*), humpback (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), minke (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*), and fin (*Balaenoptera physalus*) whales from incidental interactions with commercial fishing gear. To gather information on where entanglements are occurring and what type of gear is involved, the Team developed gear marking requirements. As a result, any person setting trap/pot or gillnet gear to fish commercially in some areas of the Atlantic Ocean are required to paint or otherwise mark their gear with specific color codes, designating the type of gear and area where it is set, in addition to specific buoy marking requirements.

NMFS is continuing the gear marking regulations amended in the 2021 rule for the Northeast Region Trap/Pot Management Area (northeast region) commercial trap/pot fisheries because increased gear marking continues to be necessary to improve our understanding of where entanglement incidents occur (RIN 648–BJ09). The gear modifications required by the rule became effective May 1, 2022, which is the start of the American lobster/Jonah crab fishing year.

The continuation of this data collection allows for improved information on entanglement origins

that will further enable NMFS to reduce injuries and deaths of large whales, especially North Atlantic right whales, due to incidental entanglement in United States commercial fishing gear. In order to develop fair and effective management measures, the Team requires comprehensive data on when, where, and how fixed gear vessels fish, and where whales become entangled in fishing gear.

The 2021 rule modified gear marking requirements by establishing a state-specific color for Maine (purple), New Hampshire (yellow), Massachusetts (red), and Rhode Island (silver/gray) on buoy lines used in the lobster and Jonah crab trap/pot fishery, except those fishing in lobster management area (LMA) 3, which retains black as the primary gear mark color. For ropeless fishing operations working under EFPs or state authorizations, gear marking is likely to be recommended as a permit condition for any stored buoy line that is retrieved remotely, and that unique color combination is anticipated to be defined in future rule making. All lobster and Jonah crab trap/pot vessels in the Northeast Region are required to include a 3-foot (0.9-meter (m)) solid mark within the surface system using paint or tape, at least three 1-foot state specific marks (in the top, middle and bottom of the buoy line), and at least four 1-foot (0.3-m) green marks (no marking convention defined; tape, paint, twine, etc.) within 6 inches (15.24 centimeters (cm)) of each area-specific gear mark to distinguish state from Federal waters or, in the case of LMA 3 vessels, to distinguish Northeast Region vessels from vessels fishing in the southern and western LMA 3 waters. Gear marks are all required to be 1-foot (0.3-m) long or greater when installed to distinguish them from Canadian marks, which currently are required to be at least 6 inches (15.24 cm) in length. The term “state” refers to the state associated with the vessel’s principal port as declared on state and Federal permits. A principal port is considered the city and state where the majority of landings occur. Although more than 90 percent of lobster and Jonah crab Federal permit holders identify the same state as their principal port, mailing address, and home port (city and state where a vessel is moored), the port of landing was selected based on recommendations from some state managers, and is considered to be the area where fishing occurs.