

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service

Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* November 26, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean C. Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission the following requests:

Date filed with Postal Regulatory Commission	Negotiated service agreement product category and No.	MC Docket No.	K Docket No.
11/17/25	PM 945	MC2026–100	K2026–100
11/17/25	PM 946	MC2026–101	K2026–101
11/17/25	PM–GA 920	MC2026–102	K2026–102
11/17/25	PM–GA 921	MC2026–103	K2026–103
11/17/25	PM–GA 922	MC2026–104	K2026–104
11/17/25	PM–GA 923	MC2026–105	K2026–105
11/18/25	PM–GA 924	MC2026–106	K2026–106
11/18/25	PM–GA 925	MC2026–107	K2026–107
11/18/25	PM–GA 926	MC2026–108	K2026–108
11/18/25	PME–PM–GA 1459	MC2026–109	K2026–109
11/19/25	PM–GA 927	MC2026–110	K2026–110
11/20/25	PM 947	MC2026–111	K2026–111
11/20/25	PM–GA 928	MC2026–112	K2026–112
11/21/25	PM 948	MC2026–113	K2026–113
11/21/25	PM–GA 929	MC2026–114	K2026–114
11/21/25	PME–PM–GA 1460	MC2026–115	K2026–115
11/21/25	PM–GA 930	MC2026–116	K2026–116

Documents are available at www.prc.gov.

Sean C. Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–21128 Filed 11–25–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Notice of Request for Information; Accelerating the American Scientific Enterprise

AGENCY: Office of Science and Technology Policy.

ACTION: Request for information.

SUMMARY: The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) requests input from all interested parties on Federal policy updates that aim to accelerate the American scientific enterprise, enable groundbreaking discoveries, and ensure that scientific progress and technological innovation benefit all Americans. Through this Request for Information (RFI), OSTP seeks input from academia; private sector organizations; industry groups; state, local, and tribal governments; and other stakeholders regarding priorities for strengthening the science and technology (S&T) ecosystem to support both the expansion of scientific knowledge and the mechanisms to transition these discoveries into the marketplace. This RFI will inform the formulation of Executive branch efforts

to advance and maintain U.S. S&T leadership.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before 11:59 p.m. (ET) December 26, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested individuals and organizations should submit comments electronically via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov> by searching the Docket ID number OSTP–TECH–2025–0100. Comments submitted in response to this notice should be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov> by selecting the Docket ID number. Information on how to use [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), including instructions for accessing agency documents, submitting comments, and viewing the docket, is available on the site under “FAQ” (<https://www.regulations.gov/faq>).

Instructions

Response to this RFI is voluntary. Please note that all submissions received in response to this notice may be posted on <https://www.regulations.gov/> or otherwise released in their entirety.

Do not include in your submissions any copyrighted material; information of a confidential nature, such as personal or proprietary information; or any information you would not like to be made publicly available.

OSTP will not respond to individual submissions. A response to this RFI will not be viewed as a binding commitment to develop or pursue the project or ideas

discussed. This RFI is not accepting applications for financial assistance or financial incentives.

Responses containing references, studies, research, and other empirical data that are not widely published should include copies of or electronic links to the referenced materials. Responses from minors, or responses containing profanity, vulgarity, threats, or other inappropriate language or content will not be considered.

Comments submitted in response to this notice are subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Please note that the United States Government will not pay for response preparation or for the use of any information contained in a response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information, please direct questions to Sihao Huang at engagement@ostp.eop.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: America’s scientific enterprise is a complex machine comprising researchers, institutions, publishers, funders, and private-sector organizations that turn discoveries into reality—all supported by a public that both shapes and benefits from scientific progress. For decades, this enterprise has made American science the envy of the world. Our innovation engine has powered America’s dominance across industries, improved health outcomes nationwide, and fueled the greatest period of prosperity in history.

However, scientific discovery and technological progress are never guaranteed. They require the

concentrated effort of individuals and organizations. Over the past century, America relentlessly reinvented the machinery of science itself. Examples include establishing university research programs, marrying large-scale engineering with scientific exploration across America's national laboratories, founding the National Science Foundation, launching the Apollo Program to win the Space Race, and pioneering the venture capital model.

Today, multiple forces are reshaping how scientific research is conducted. New institutional models like focused research organizations operate outside traditional academic structures; emerging questions in fields like quantum information science and biology require ever-closer collaboration between engineering and basic science; and rapid progress in AI promises to accelerate discovery cycles. These shifts demand continuous improvement in how the Federal government supports scientific research. Simultaneously, America's strategic competitors have placed unprecedented focus on scientific advancement. While the U.S. retains a leading global position, breakthrough research that advances our short- and long-term national security and economic competitiveness is now more urgently needed than ever.

These converging factors, which include new scientific opportunities, intensifying global competition, and evidence that traditional approaches to research could be greatly improved, call for a comprehensive assessment of how the Federal government prioritizes and structures scientific research.

Specifically, OSTP invites responses to one or more of the following questions:

(i) What policy changes to Federal funding mechanisms, procurement processes, or partnership authorities would enable stronger public-private collaboration and allow America to tap into its vast private sector to better drive use-inspired basic and early-stage applied research?

(ii) How can the Federal government better support the translation of scientific discoveries from academia, national laboratories, and other research institutions into practical applications? Specifically, what changes to technology transfer policies, translational programs, or commercial incentives would accelerate the path from laboratory to market?

(iii) What policies would encourage the formation and scaling of regional innovation ecosystems that connect local businesses, universities, educational institutions, and the local workforce—particularly in areas where

the Federal government has existing research assets like national laboratories or federally-funded research centers?

(iv) How can Federal policies strengthen the role played by small- and medium-sized businesses as both drivers of innovation and as early adopters of emerging technologies?

(v) What empirically grounded findings from metascience research and progress studies could inform Federal grantmaking processes to maximize scientific productivity and increase total return on investment? Please provide specific examples of evidence-based reforms that could improve funding allocation, peer review, or grant evaluation.

(vi) What reforms will enable the American scientific enterprise to pursue more high-risk, high-reward research that could transform our scientific understanding and unlock new technologies, while sustaining the incremental science essential for cumulative production of knowledge?

(vii) How can the Federal government support novel institutional models for research that complement traditional university structures and enable projects that require vast resources, interdisciplinary coordination, or extended timelines?

(viii) How can the Federal government leverage and prepare for advances in AI systems that may transform scientific research—including automated hypothesis generation, experimental design, literature synthesis, and autonomous experimentation? What infrastructure investments, organizational models, and workforce development strategies are needed to realize these capabilities while maintaining scientific rigor and research integrity?

(ix) What specific Federal statutes, regulations, or policies create unnecessary barriers to scientific research or the deployment of research outcomes? Please describe the barrier, its impact on scientific progress, and potential remedies that would preserve legitimate policy objectives while enabling innovation.

(x) How can Federal programs better identify and develop scientific talent across the country, particularly leveraging digital tools and distributed research models to engage researchers outside traditional academic centers?

(xi) How can the Federal government foster closer collaboration among scientists, engineers, and skilled technical workers, and better integrate training pathways, recognizing that breakthrough research often requires deep collaboration between theoretical and applied expertise?

(xii) What policy mechanisms would ensure that the benefits of federally-funded research—including access to resulting technologies, economic opportunities, and improved quality of life—reach all Americans?

(xiii) How can the Federal government strengthen research security to protect sensitive technologies and dual-use research while minimizing compliance burdens on researchers?

(Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6613.)

Dated: November 21, 2025.

Stacy Murphy,

Deputy Chief Operations Officer/Security Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–21150 Filed 11–25–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3270-F1-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35800; File No. 812–15685]

Columbia Credit Income Opportunities Fund, et al.

November 21, 2025.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission” or “SEC”).

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of application for an order under sections 17(d) and 57(i) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Act”) and rule 17d–1 under the Act to permit certain joint transactions otherwise prohibited by sections 17(d) and 57(a)(4) of the Act and rule 17d–1 under the Act.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order to permit certain registered closed-end management investment companies and business development companies to co-invest in portfolio companies with each other and with certain affiliated investment entities.

APPLICANTS: Tri-Continental Corporation, Columbia Credit Income Opportunities Fund, Columbia Strategic Income Private Fund, LLC, and Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on January 7, 2025 and amended on May 6, 2025, September 4, 2025 and September 30, 2025.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing on any application by emailing the SEC’s Secretary at Secretarys-Office@sec.gov and serving the Applicants with a copy of the