

(Authority: 22 U.S.C. 2656 and 5 U.S.C. 552)

Leslie W. Hunt,

Coast Guard Liaison Officer, Office of Ocean and Polar Affairs, Department of State.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12354]

Notice of Determinations; Culturally Significant Object Being Imported for Exhibition—Determinations: “David Medalla: In Conversation With the Cosmos” Exhibition

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: I hereby determine that a certain object being imported from abroad pursuant to an agreement with its foreign owner or custodian for temporary display in the exhibition “David Medalla: In Conversation with the Cosmos” at the Armand Hammer Museum of Art and Cultural Center, Los Angeles, California, and at possible additional exhibitions or venues yet to be determined, is of cultural significance, and, further, that its temporary exhibition or display within the United States as aforementioned is in the national interest. I have ordered that Public Notice of these determinations be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Reed Liriano, Program Coordinator, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202-632-6471; email: section2459@state.gov). The mailing address is U.S. Department of State, L/DP, 2200 C Street NW (SA-5), Suite 5H03, Washington, DC 20522-0505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The foregoing determinations were made pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, Delegation of Authority No. 236-3 of August 28, 2000, and Delegation of Authority No. 523 of December 22, 2021.

Nicole L. Elkon,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Professional and Cultural Exchanges, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

[Docket Number USTR-2024-0002]

Request for Comments on Promoting Supply Chain Resilience

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Request for comments and notice of public hearing.

SUMMARY: The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) requests comments and will hold a public hearing to inform objectives and strategies that advance U.S. supply chain resilience in trade negotiations, enforcement, and other initiatives.

DATES: You must submit comments and responses in accordance with the following schedule:

April 12, 2024: Due date for filing requests to appear and a summary of expected testimony at the public hearing.

April 22, 2024: Due date for submission of written comments.

May 2, 2024: USTR will convene a public hearing in the main hearing room of the U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436 beginning at 10:00 a.m.

May 16, 2024: Due date for submission of post-hearing written comments from persons who testified at the public hearing.

ADDRESSES: USTR strongly prefers electronic submissions made through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <https://www.regulations.gov> (*Regulations.gov*). The instructions for submitting comments are in sections IV and V below. The docket number is USTR-2024-0002. For alternatives to on-line submissions, please contact Sandy McKinzy at (202) 395-9483 in advance of the deadline.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Special Counsel Victor Ban at (202) 395-5962 or supplychain@ustr.eop.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Strengthening our supply chains is a critical component of the Biden-Harris Administration’s efforts to advance our worker-centered trade policy, create sustainable economic growth, ensure that our economy is more resilient in the face of supply shocks, and enhance U.S. economic security. From the COVID-19 pandemic to Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Americans have felt first-hand the impacts of supply chain disruptions, which include volatile prices for critical

consumer goods and medical products and widespread product shortages that contribute to inflationary dynamics. Further, global supply chains have been designed to maximize short-term efficiency and minimize costs, leading to greater vulnerability and unsustainable dependencies, and furthermore have promoted trade that may not reflect our core values, like labor standards and environmental protection.

This is why the Administration is undertaking a whole-of-government effort to proactively strengthen domestic manufacturing and to secure trusted supply chains through strategic arrangements with trusted partners (friend-shoring) and with regional partners (near-shoring). The President is using all the tools at his disposal, including new authorities under the CHIPS and Science Act, Inflation Reduction Act, and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, to incentivize the re-shoring and domestic expansion of critical supply chains. Enduring resilience will require new investments in infrastructure, new incentives to increase the supply of key inputs, and new forms of cooperation with allies and trading partners to prevent and withstand supply chain disruptions and mitigate risks of price spikes and volatility that could contribute to inflationary dynamics.

To advance these policy priorities on behalf of the American people, USTR has been crafting a new approach to trade and investment policy that promotes supply chain resilience. Resilient supply chains provide a range of sources for critical inputs; adapt, rebound, and recover with agility when faced with economic shocks; uphold labor rights and environmental protections; and strengthen the domestic manufacturing base and workforce that drive economic growth and world-class American innovation.

Over the last several decades, however, U.S. trade and investment policy—including rules related to supply chains—were designed to incentivize short-term cost-efficiency and drive tariff liberalization, with the goal of creating an unfettered global marketplace. This approach helped shape producers’ decision-making that, in many cases, fostered geographically concentrated and operationally complex supply chains. For instance, natural disasters overseas in 2011 disrupted “just-in-time” supply chains with significant negative impacts for U.S. automakers. In geopolitically fraught regions, the challenges are frequently even greater; when low cost is the driver of sourcing decisions, and absent