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Executive Order 14223 of March 1, 2025

The President

Addressing the Threat to National Security From Imports of Timber, Lumber, and Their Derivative Products

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862) (Trade Expansion Act), it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Policy. The wood products industry, composed of timber, lumber, and their derivative products (such as paper products, furniture, and cabinetry) is a critical manufacturing industry essential to the national security, economic strength, and industrial resilience of the United States. This industry plays a vital role in key downstream civilian industries, including construction. The United States faces significant vulnerabilities in the wood supply chain from imported timber, lumber, and their derivative products being dumped onto the United States market.

The United States has ample timber resources. The current United States softwood lumber industry has the practical production capacity to supply 95 percent of the United States' 2024 softwood consumption. Yet, since 2016 the United States has been a net importer of lumber.

Wood products are a key input used by both the civilian construction industry and the military. Each year, the United States military spends over 10 billion dollars on construction. The military also invests in innovative building material technology, including processes to create innovative wood products such as cross-laminated timber. The procurement of these building materials depends on a strong domestic lumber industry and a manufacturing base capable of meeting both military-specific and wider civilian needs.

It is the policy of the United States to ensure reliable, secure, and resilient domestic supply chains of timber, lumber, and their derivative products. Unfair subsidies and foreign government support for foreign timber, lumber, and their derivative products necessitate action under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act to determine whether imports of these products threaten to impair national security.

Sec. 2. Investigation. (a) The Secretary of Commerce shall initiate an investigation under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act to determine the effects on the national security of imports of timber, lumber, and their derivative products.

(b) In conducting the investigation described in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of Commerce shall assess the factors set forth in 19 U.S.C. 1862(d), labeled “Domestic production for national defense; impact of foreign competition on economic welfare of domestic industries,” as well as other relevant factors, including:

- (i) the current and projected demand for timber and lumber in the United States;
- (ii) the extent to which domestic production of timber and lumber can meet domestic demand;
- (iii) the role of foreign supply chains, particularly of major exporters, in meeting United States timber and lumber demand;

(iv) the impact of foreign government subsidies and predatory trade practices on United States timber, lumber, and derivative product industry competitiveness;

(v) the feasibility of increasing domestic timber and lumber capacity to reduce imports; and

(vi) the impact of current trade policies on domestic timber, lumber, and derivative product production, and whether additional measures, including tariffs or quotas, are necessary to protect national security.

Sec. 3. Required Actions. (a) The Secretary of Commerce shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and the heads of other relevant executive departments and agencies as determined by the Secretary of Commerce to evaluate the national security risks associated with imports of timber, lumber, and their derivative products.

(b) No later than 270 days after the date of this order, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit a report to the President that includes:

(i) findings on whether imports of timber, lumber, and their derivative products threaten national security;

(ii) recommendations on actions to mitigate such threats, including potential tariffs, export controls, or incentives to increase domestic production; and

(iii) policy recommendations for strengthening the United States timber and lumber supply chain through strategic investments and permitting reforms.

Sec. 4. Definitions. As used in this order:

(a) The term “timber” refers to wood that has not been processed.

(b) The term “lumber” refers to wood that has been processed, including wood that has been milled and cut into boards or planks.

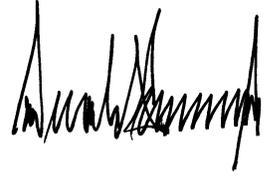
Sec. 5. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 1, 2025.

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Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3395-F4-P

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14224 of March 1, 2025

Designating English as the Official Language of the United States

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Purpose and Policy.* From the founding of our Republic, English has been used as our national language. Our Nation's historic governing documents, including the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, have all been written in English. It is therefore long past time that English is declared as the official language of the United States. A nationally designated language is at the core of a unified and cohesive society, and the United States is strengthened by a citizenry that can freely exchange ideas in one shared language.

In welcoming new Americans, a policy of encouraging the learning and adoption of our national language will make the United States a shared home and empower new citizens to achieve the American dream. Speaking English not only opens doors economically, but it helps newcomers engage in their communities, participate in national traditions, and give back to our society. This order recognizes and celebrates the long tradition of multilingual American citizens who have learned English and passed it to their children for generations to come.

To promote unity, cultivate a shared American culture for all citizens, ensure consistency in government operations, and create a pathway to civic engagement, it is in America's best interest for the Federal Government to designate one—and only one—official language. Establishing English as the official language will not only streamline communication but also reinforce shared national values, and create a more cohesive and efficient society.

Accordingly, this order designates English as the official language of the United States.

Sec. 2. *Definitions.* For purposes of this order:

(a) "Agency" has the meaning given to it in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code, except that such term does not include the Executive Office of the President or any components thereof.

(b) "Agency Head" means the highest-ranking official of an agency, such as the Secretary, Administrator, Chairman, or Director, unless otherwise specified in this order.

Sec. 3. *Designating an Official Language for the United States.* (a) English is the official language of the United States.

(b) Executive Order 13166 of August 11, 2000 (Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency), is hereby revoked; nothing in this order, however, requires or directs any change in the services provided by any agency. Agency heads should make decisions as they deem necessary to fulfill their respective agencies' mission and efficiently provide Government services to the American people. Agency heads are not required to amend, remove, or otherwise stop production of documents, products, or other services prepared or offered in languages other than English.

(c) The Attorney General shall rescind any policy guidance documents issued pursuant to Executive Order 13166 and provide updated guidance, consistent with applicable law.

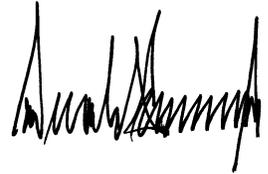
Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 1, 2025.

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14225 of March 1, 2025

Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Purpose. The production of timber, lumber, paper, bioenergy, and other wood products (timber production) is critical to our Nation's well-being. Timber production is essential for crucial human activities like construction and energy production. Furthermore, as recent disasters demonstrate, forest management and wildfire risk reduction projects can save American lives and communities.

The United States has an abundance of timber resources that are more than adequate to meet our domestic timber production needs, but heavy-handed Federal policies have prevented full utilization of these resources and made us reliant on foreign producers. Our inability to fully exploit our domestic timber supply has impeded the creation of jobs and prosperity, contributed to wildfire disasters, degraded fish and wildlife habitats, increased the cost of construction and energy, and threatened our economic security. These onerous Federal policies have forced our Nation to rely upon imported lumber, thus exporting jobs and prosperity and compromising our self-reliance. It is vital that we reverse these policies and increase domestic timber production to protect our national and economic security.

Sec. 2. Directives to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. (a) Within 30 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Chief of the United States Forest Service (USFS), respectively, shall each issue new or updated guidance regarding tools to facilitate increased timber production and sound forest management, reduce time to deliver timber, and decrease timber supply uncertainty, such as the Good Neighbor Authority described in 16 U.S.C. 2113a, stewardship contracting pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 6591c, and agreements or contracts with Indian tribes under the Tribal Forest Protection Act as contemplated by 25 U.S.C. 3115a. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall also each submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget any legislative proposals that would expand authorities to improve timber production and sound forest management.

(b) Within 60 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of the Interior, through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the Secretary of Commerce, through the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, shall complete a strategy on USFS and BLM forest management projects under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S.C. 1536) to improve the speed of approving forestry projects. The Secretary of the Interior, through the Director of the FWS, shall also examine any applicable existing authorities that would permit executive departments and agencies (agencies) to delegate consultation requirements under section 7 of the ESA to other agencies and, if necessary, provide a legislative proposal to ensure consultation is streamlined.

(c) Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall together submit to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, a plan that sets a target for the annual amount of timber per year to be offered for

sale over the next 4 years from Federal lands managed by the BLM and the USFS, measured in millions of board feet.

(d) Within 120 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of the Interior, through the Directors of the FWS and the BLM, and the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Chief of the USFS, shall complete the Whitebark Pine Rangeland Programmatic Consultation under section 7 of the ESA.

(e) Within 180 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall consider and, if appropriate and consistent with applicable law, adopt categorical exclusions administratively established by other agencies to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and reduce unnecessarily lengthy processes and associated costs related to administrative approvals for timber production, forest management, and wildfire risk reduction treatments.

(f) Within 280 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of the Interior shall consider and, if appropriate and consistent with applicable law, establish a new categorical exclusion for timber thinning and re-establish a categorical exclusion for timber salvage activities.

Sec. 3. Streamlined Permitting. All relevant agencies shall eliminate, to the maximum extent permissible by law, all undue delays within their respective permitting processes related to timber production. Additionally, all relevant agencies shall take all necessary and appropriate steps consistent with applicable law to suspend, revise, or rescind all existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, settlements, consent orders, and other agency actions that impose an undue burden on timber production.

Sec. 4. Endangered Species Committee. (a) Agencies are directed to use, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law, the ESA regulations on consultations in emergencies to facilitate the Nation's timber production. The Secretary of the Interior, as Chairman of the Endangered Species Committee, shall ensure a prompt and efficient review of all submissions to such committee, to include identification of any legal deficiencies, in order to ensure the timely consideration of exemption applications and, where possible, to resolve such applications before the deadlines set by the ESA.

(b) Federal members of the Endangered Species Committee, or their designees, shall coordinate to develop and submit a report to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, that identifies obstacles to domestic timber production infrastructure specifically deriving from implementation of the ESA and recommends procedural, regulatory, and interagency improvements.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior shall ensure that the Director of the FWS, or the Director's authorized representative, is available to consult promptly with agencies and to take other appropriate action concerning the applicability of the ESA's emergency regulations. The Secretary of Commerce shall ensure that the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, or the Assistant Administrator's authorized representative, is available for such consultation and to take such other action as may assist in applying the ESA's emergency regulations.

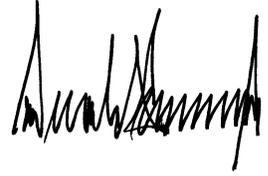
Sec. 5. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be a stylized name, possibly "Donald Trump", written in a cursive script.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 1, 2025.

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Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14226 of March 2, 2025

Amendment to Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby determine and order:

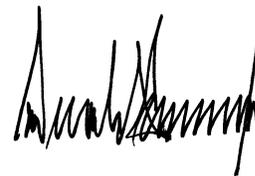
Section 1. Amendment. Executive Order 14193 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border), as amended by Executive Order 14197 of February 3, 2025 (Progress on the Situation at Our Northern Border), is further amended by revising section 2(h) to read as follows:

“(h) Duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321 is available for otherwise eligible covered articles described in subsection (a) and subsection (b) of this section. Such duty free *de minimis* treatment shall cease to be available for such otherwise eligible covered articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expeditiously process and collect tariff revenue applicable pursuant to subsection (a) and subsection (b) of this section for covered articles otherwise eligible for *de minimis* treatment.”

Sec. 2. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

- (i) the authority granted by law to an executive department, agency, or the head thereof; or
 - (ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.
- (b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 2, 2025.

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Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14227 of March 2, 2025

Amendment to Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby determine and order:

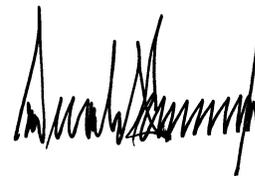
Section 1. Amendment. Executive Order 14194 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties to Address the Situation at Our Southern Border), as amended by Executive Order 14198 of February 3, 2025 (Progress on the Situation at Our Southern Border), is further amended by revising section 2(g) to read as follows:

“(g) Duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321 is available for otherwise eligible covered articles described in subsection (a) of this section. Such duty-free *de minimis* treatment shall cease to be available for such otherwise eligible covered articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expeditiously process and collect tariff revenue applicable pursuant to subsection (a) of this section for covered articles otherwise eligible for *de minimis* treatment.”

Sec. 2. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

- (i) the authority granted by law to an executive department, agency, or the head thereof; or
 - (ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.
- (b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be a stylized name, possibly "Donald Trump", written in a cursive script.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 2, 2025.

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 43

Thursday, March 6, 2025

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 2 and 15

[ET Docket No. 18–295, GN Docket No. 17–183; FCC 24–125; FR ID 275890]

Unlicensed Use of the 6 GHz Band; Expanding Flexible Use in Mid-Band Spectrum Between 3.7 and 24 GHz

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission or FCC) expands unlicensed very low power (VLP) device operation to the entire 6 gigahertz (GHz) band (5.925–7.125 megahertz (MHz)). The VLP devices will operate with the same power levels and other technical and operational requirements that apply to VLP devices in the U–NII–5 (5.925–6.425 MHz) and U–NII–7 (6.525–6.875 MHz) portions of the 6 GHz band. These technical and operational requirements are designed to prevent the licensed services that operate in the 6 GHz band from experiencing harmful interference. The Commission’s actions will provide additional spectrum for high-throughput, low latency operations for these versatile portable devices.

DATES: This final rule is effective May 5, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicholas Oros of the Office of Engineering and Technology, at Nicholas.Oros@fcc.gov or 202–418–0636.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s *Third Report and Order*, in ET Docket No. 18–295, GN Docket No. 17–138, FCC 24–125, adopted on December 11, 2024, and released on December 13, 2024. The full text of this document is available for public inspection and can be downloaded at <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-24-125A1.pdf>.

Alternative formats are available for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format) by sending an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or calling the Commission’s Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

Regulatory Flexibility Act. The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), requires that an agency prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for notice-and-comment rulemaking, unless the agency certifies that “the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.” Accordingly, the Commission has prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) concerning the possible impact of the rule and policy changes contained in the *Third Report and Order* on small entities. The FRFA is set forth in Appendix B, <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-24-125A1.pdf>.

Paperwork Reduction Act. This document does not contain new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified 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, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

Congressional Review Act. The Commission has determined, and the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, concurs, that this rule is “major” under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 804(2). The Commission will send a copy of the *Third Report and Order* to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

Synopsis

Introduction

In 2020, the Commission adopted rules making unlicensed device access to 1200 megahertz across the 6 GHz band (5.925–7.125 GHz) more flexible, resulting in increased unlicensed device usage. These rules unleashed a torrent of new devices taking advantage of the newer Wi-Fi 6 and 6E standards to

provide users across the U.S. with a better Wi-Fi user experience. More recently, in 2023, the Commission expanded 6 GHz band unlicensed use to permit an additional class of unlicensed access points—very low power (VLP) devices. VLP devices are intended to provide high data rate connections across short distances.

The Commission expands unlicensed VLP device operation to the entire 6 GHz band. This will provide additional spectrum for high-throughput, low latency operations for these versatile portable devices. Specifically, the Commission’s actions pave the way for these devices to use the latest standards and to take advantage of larger channels across the 6 GHz band. The Commission expects that VLP devices will be instrumental in supporting cutting-edge applications, such as augmented and virtual reality and body-worn technologies, that will help businesses, enhance learning opportunities, advance healthcare opportunities, and bring new entertainment experiences. As the Commission expands the spectrum available for VLP devices, it adopts the same power levels and other technical and operational requirements that apply to VLP devices in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 portions of the 6 GHz band, which are designed to prevent the licensed services that operate in the 6 GHz band from experiencing harmful interference. In this way, the Commission facilitates more intensive use of its valuable spectrum resources, thereby enabling exciting new technologies to be deployed to American consumers, while ensuring that incumbent services are protected from harmful interference.

Background

The 6 GHz band has allocations for the Fixed Service, Mobile Service, and Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) across four sub-bands. These four sub-bands—which the Commission refers to as U–NII–5, U–NII–6, U–NII–7, and U–NII–8, respectively—are delineated based on the prevalence and characteristics of the incumbent licensed services that operate in each sub-band as denoted in table 1. Fixed microwave service licensees, specifically those operating point-to-point microwave links that support a variety of critical services provided by utilities, commercial and private entities, and public safety

agencies, are the largest user group in the 6 GHz band. These fixed microwave service licensees make significant use of the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands, and also operate in relatively smaller

numbers in the U–NII–8 band. The microwave links provide backhaul for commercial wireless providers (such as traffic between commercial wireless base stations and wireline networks),

coordinate railroad train movements, control natural gas and oil pipelines, manage electric grids, as well as carry long-distance telephone calls.

TABLE 1—PREDOMINANT LICENSED USES OF THE 6 GIGAHERTZ BAND

Sub-band	Frequency range (GHz)	Primary allocation	Predominant licensed services
U–NII–5	5.925–6.425	Fixed FSS	Fixed Microwave. FSS (uplinks).
U–NII–6	6.425–6.525	Mobile FSS	Broadcast Auxiliary Service. Cable Television Relay Service. FSS (uplinks).
U–NII–7	6.525–6.875	Fixed FSS	Fixed Microwave. FSS (uplinks/downlinks).
U–NII–8	6.875–7.125	Fixed Mobile FSS	Fixed Microwave. Broadcast Auxiliary Service. Cable Television Relay Service. FSS (uplinks/downlinks) (6.875–7.075 GHz only).

The Broadcast Auxiliary Service (BAS) and Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) operate in the U–NII–6 band on a mobile basis, and in the U–NII–8 band on both a fixed and mobile basis. Licensees use BAS and CARS pick-up stations to transmit programming material from special events or remote locations, including electronic news gathering, back to the studio or other central receive locations. Television broadcast related microwave links, such as television studio transmitter links, television inter-city relay links, and television translator relay links, operate primarily one-way point-to-point systems in the U–NII–8 band. Additionally, Low Power Auxiliary Stations (*i.e.*, wireless microphones), which operate on an itinerant basis, are authorized to operate in the U–NII–8 band on a secondary basis for uses such as portable cameras, wireless microphones, cues, and backstage communications.

The Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) is allocated in the Earth-to-space direction in all four sub-bands, except for the 7.075–7.125 GHz portion of the U–NII–8 band. FSS operations are heaviest in the U–NII–5 band, which is paired with the 3.7–4.2 GHz frequency band in the space-to-Earth direction to comprise the “conventional C band.” Predominant FSS uses of these frequencies include content distribution to television and radio broadcasters, including transportable antennas to cover live news and sports events, cable television and small master antenna systems, and telephone and data backhaul traffic. The 7.025–7.075 GHz portion of the U–NII–8 band also hosts feeder uplinks to Satellite Digital Audio Radio Service space stations. Additionally, portions of the U–NII–7 and U–NII–8 bands are

allocated for FSS space-to-Earth operations for Mobile-Satellite Service feeder links between 6.700 GHz and 7.075 GHz. In addition to these licensed incumbent services, an international footnote in the table of frequency allocations urges that the Commission takes “all practicable steps” to protect the radio astronomy service in the 6650–6675.2 MHz range from harmful interference. Finally, low-power unlicensed ultra-wideband (UWB) and wideband systems operate in the 6 GHz band under the Commission’s part 15 rules. Like all other part 15 devices, UWB and wideband devices operate on a non-interference basis and must accept interference from and are not permitted to cause harmful interference to authorized stations.

On April 23, 2020, the Commission adopted a *Report and Order (6 GHz First Order)*, 85 FR 31390 (May 26, 2020), that expanded unlicensed operations in the 6 GHz band (5.925–7.125 GHz). The *6 GHz First Order* adopted rules for two categories of unlicensed operations—standard-power operations and low-power indoor (LPI) operations. Standard-power access points and fixed client devices are limited to two portions of the 6 GHz band—the U–NII–5 band (5.925–6.425 GHz) and the U–NII–7 band (6.525–6.875 GHz)—and are required to operate under the control of an automated frequency coordination (AFC) system. Low-power indoor access points can operate across the entire 6 GHz band, but at lower power levels than standard power operations, and must incorporate a contention-based protocol. Client devices operate under the control of either a standard-power or low-power indoor access point and communicate using power levels that

depend on the type of access point to which they are connected.

On November 1, 2023, the Commission released a *Second Report and Order*, 89 FR 874 (January 8, 2024), that allowed unlicensed very low power (VLP) devices to operate in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 portions of the 6 GHz band (*6 GHz Second Order*). The VLP devices are authorized to operate anywhere, indoors and outdoors, without being under the control of an AFC system. The VLP devices are limited to power levels that allow them to coexist with incumbent operations in the band: 14 decibel-milliwatts (dBm) equivalent isotropic radiated power (EIRP) and a – 5 dBm/MHz EIRP power spectral density. VLP devices are also required to employ a transmit power control mechanism that has the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the – 5 dBm/MHz EIRP power spectral density (PSD) level and must employ a contention-based protocol. VLP devices are prohibited from operating as part of a fixed outdoor infrastructure, such as poles or buildings. Also, VLP devices are required to prioritize operations above 6105 MHz prior to operating on frequencies between 5925 MHz and 6105 MHz to ensure that services below the U–NII–5 band are protected from potential harmful interference. In the *6 GHz Second Order*, the Commission required emissions from VLP devices in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands to comply with the transmission emission mask adopted in the *6 GHz First Order*. The power spectral density must be suppressed by 20 dB at one megahertz outside of an unlicensed device’s channel edge, suppressed by 28 dB at one channel bandwidth from an unlicensed device’s channel center, and suppressed by 40 dB at one and one-half

times the channel bandwidth away from an unlicensed device's channel center. At frequencies between one megahertz outside an unlicensed device's channel edge and one channel bandwidth from the center of the channel, the limits must be linearly interpolated between the 20 dB and 28 dB suppression levels. At frequencies between one and one and one-half times an unlicensed device's channel bandwidth from the center of the channel, the limits must be linearly interpolated between the 28 dB and 40 dB suppression levels. Emissions removed from the channel center by more than one and one-half times the channel bandwidth, but within the U-NII-5 and U-NII-7 bands, must be suppressed by at least 40 dB. The Commission is adopting the same emission limits for VLP devices operating in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands. For emissions limits at the edge of the U-NII-5 and U-NII-8 bands, 6 GHz VLP devices must comply with a -27 dBm/MHz EIRP limit at frequencies below the bottom of the U-NII-5 band (5.925 GHz) and above the upper edge of the U-NII-8 band (7.125 GHz). Consistent with the rules adopted in the *6 GHz Second Order* for LPI and standard power devices, VLP devices will be prohibited from operating in low flying aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems. For aircraft above 10,000 feet, VLP devices can operate across the 5.925-6.425 GHz band. The Commission will also continue to prohibit VLP devices from operating on oil platforms. Similarly, in the *6 GHz Second Order*, VLP devices will continue to be permitted to operate on boats.

In the *Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (6 GHz Second FNPRM)*, 89 FR 14015 (February 26, 2024), adopted concurrently with the *6 GHz Second Order*, the Commission proposed to expand VLP operation to the U-NII-6 (6.425-6.525 GHz) and U-NII-8 (6.875-7.125 GHz) portions of the 6 GHz band, with no requirement that the devices be kept indoors or be under the control of an AFC system. The *6 GHz Second FNPRM* also proposed to permit VLP operation at higher power levels while under the control of a geofencing system. The geofencing system would utilize Commission databases to create exclusion zones to protect incumbent licensed services. In addition, because the current 6 GHz unlicensed rules prohibit direct communication between client devices, the *6 GHz Second FNPRM* sought comment on allowing such communications between client devices to 6 GHz unlicensed low-power indoor

access points. In the *Third Report and Order*, the Commission only addresses the *6 GHz Second FNPRM* proposal to expand VLP operation to the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 portions of the 6 GHz band while deferring the remaining issues to future Commission actions.

The Commission received comments from numerous parties in favor of allowing unlicensed VLP operations in the 6 GHz band, as well as from parties representing the interests of incumbent licensees raising concerns about potential harmful interference from the proposed unlicensed VLP operations in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands. In response to the *6 GHz Second FNPRM*, 6 GHz band unlicensed device proponents—including Apple, Broadcom, Google, Intel Corporation, Meta Platforms, Microsoft Corporation, Qualcomm, the Wi-Fi Alliance, the Wireless Broadband Alliance, the Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association, and the Consumer Technology Association (CTA)—support the Commission's proposal for authorizing unlicensed VLP device operations across the 6 GHz band. They emphasize that such operations will support a host of immersive, real-time applications in areas such as healthcare, high accuracy location, advanced connectivity, innovative game experiences, and augmented reality/virtual-reality devices, among other uses. CTA points out that providing high-speed connections for some of the most advanced applications, including wearables and augmented and virtual reality (AR/VR), will help businesses, enhance learning opportunities, advance healthcare opportunities, and bring new entertainment experiences. Several commenters also assert that technical rules can be established to protect incumbent spectrum users from harmful interference. Apple, Broadcom, et al. submitted several technical studies to support their contention that VLP devices will not cause harmful interference to licensed incumbent users.

Commenters representing incumbent users express various concerns about the potential for harmful interference to their operations from unlicensed VLP operations. Commenting parties include the National Public Safety Telecommunications Council on behalf of public safety microwave incumbents, Sirius XM Radio, the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) on behalf of local radio and television stations and broadcast networks, and the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Radio Frequencies regarding radio astronomy

observatories. In its comment, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) states that incumbent microwave operators will incur significant costs in trying to locate VLP interference sources if the protection scheme is ineffective in providing adequate protection.

According to EPRI, "VLP sources being outdoor and portable or vehicular mobile[] will make locating the offending device extremely difficult if not impossible." MEMA, The Vehicle Suppliers Association, also expressed interference concerns in its filing, pointing out that higher transmitting power in VLP devices could "increase the potential for interference with vehicle safety systems communications."

Discussion

The Commission adopts rules to permit VLP devices to operate across the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 portions of the 6 GHz band at the same power levels the Commission adopted for VLP operations in the U-NII-5 and U-NII-7 bands: -5 dBm/MHz EIRP power spectral density (PSD) and 14 dBm EIRP. This will expand the spectrum available for VLP devices to 1200 megahertz, thereby permitting the use of up to seven 160-megahertz channels or three 320-megahertz channels. VLP devices will enable new innovative uses and will provide opportunities to enhance nascent applications, such as augmented reality/virtual reality, in-car connectivity, wearable on-body devices, healthcare monitoring, short-range mobile hotspots, high accuracy location and navigation, and automation. The rules the Commission is adopting are designed to support innovation to bring exciting new applications to market while protecting the important licensed services that operate in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 portions of the 6 GHz band from harmful interference. The Commission concludes that VLP operation at the power levels they are permitting will have an insignificant potential for causing harmful interference to licensed users of the band.

In expanding VLP operations to the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 portions of the 6 GHz band, the Commission is adopting the same rules that it previously adopted for VLP devices operating in the U-NII-5 and U-NII-7 bands. For example, VLP devices in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands must operate at the same power levels, employ a contention-based protocol, and implement transmit power control.

Protecting Mobile Services

The U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands are used for electronic newsgathering (ENG) and other video broadcasting-related applications by licensees operating under the part 74 broadcast auxiliary services, part 78 Cable Television Relay Service, and part 101 Local Television Transmission Service. Additionally, Low Power Auxiliary Stations (*i.e.*, wireless microphones), which operate on an itinerant basis, are authorized to operate in the U–NII–8 band on a secondary basis for uses such as portable cameras, wireless microphones, cues, and backstage communications. The *6 GHz Second FNPRM* specifically requested information on three categories of mobile 6 GHz band equipment: (i) outdoor ENG central receive sites; (ii) outdoor ENG truck receivers (transmissions from portable cameras and microphones to a receiver on a truck); and (iii) low-power short range mobile devices. Commenters in response to the *6 GHz Second FNPRM* discussed the interference potential of VLP devices to outdoor ENG central receive sites and transmissions from portable cameras to outdoor ENG truck receivers. No commenters provided feedback regarding other types of mobile 6 GHz equipment or use scenarios, such as low-power short range mobile devices. Because no commenters have raised concerns or suggested other use cases, the Commission directs its examination of the potential for VLP devices to cause harmful interference to mobile applications to the three specific use cases discussed in the *6 GHz Second FNPRM*. As discussed in more detail below, the Commission concludes that there is an insignificant risk that VLP device operation in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands will cause harmful interference to licensed mobile operations for these use cases.

Limiting its discussion to these three use cases closely mirrors the approach the Commission followed when adopting rules to permit unlicensed 6 GHz band low-power indoor devices to operate in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands. For low-power indoor devices, the Commission considered three distinct use cases as representative of mobile use of those portions of the 6 GHz band: (i) an ENG truck transmitting to a central receive site; (ii) portable cameras transmitting to an outdoor ENG truck receiver; and (iii) portable cameras transmitting to an indoor receive site. These were the three use cases that were examined in an engineering study conducted by Alion (Alion Study) that was provided by NAB. The first two of these use cases are identical to the cases

in the *6 GHz Second FNPRM*, while the *6 GHz Second FNPRM* discusses a slightly broader third case. Given the Commission’s past approach to considering the interference potential of 6 GHz unlicensed devices to mobile operations, the Commission believes that discussing the three use cases raised in the *6 GHz Second FNPRM* adequately addresses mobile operations in the band.

ENG Central Receive Sites

The communications link between ENG trucks and a central receive site shares many of the characteristics of a fixed microwave link. Specifically, the link uses directional antennas to send signals between two fixed locations that are mostly above the local clutter. The *6 GHz Second FNPRM* proposed to permit VLP devices to operate in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands and sought comment on whether VLP devices could operate at up to -5 dBm/MHz EIRP PSD and 14 dBm EIRP in those bands while keeping the risk of harmful interference to ENG central receive sites to an insignificant level. The *6 GHz Second FNPRM* also sought comment on whether the same type of analysis discussed in the *6 GHz Second Order* showing an insignificant harmful interference risk to fixed microwave receive sites would be appropriate with respect to ENG central receive sites, or whether there are inherent differences between BAS/CARS operations as compared to fixed point-to-point operations that must be considered when analyzing the harmful interference risk, *e.g.*, differences in antenna beamwidth and gain, typical antenna heights or receive antenna locations.

NAB expresses concerns about potential interference to ENG central receive sites from VLP devices in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands. In making its comments, NAB considered a study filed by Apple, Broadcom, et al. on September 11, 2023, which found that VLP devices would not cause harmful interference to ENG central receive sites. NAB concedes that “in a Monte Carlo analysis that relies on reasonable assumptions, some number, even a large number, of simulations might yield no degradation or interference to an ENG receiver,” but states that Apple, Broadcom, et al.’s claim of absolutely no interference to ENG receivers, ever, is “plainly and facially unreasonable.” NAB states that “[m]any hypothetical VLP transmitters located near [an] ENG receive antenna would certainly present signals exceeding -6 dB above the receiver noise floor,” and argues as an example that the Washington, DC Old

Post Office site considered in the Alion Study would have a received signal level 34 dB above the -6 dB interference-to-noise (I/N) criterion from a VLP device located 500 meters away. NAB disputes Apple, Broadcom, et al.’s claim that “‘ENG links typically are configured to operate with a significantly higher signal-to-noise ratio than needed to successfully operate,’” stating that this is “unfounded and inaccurate” because “‘ENG links are not ‘configured’ to operate in some excessive or overengineered manner . . . and often operate within a few dB of failure.”

On June 28, 2024, Apple, Broadcom, and Meta submitted an additional study performed by RKF Engineering (RKF) on the potential for interference from VLP devices to ENG central receive sites in the 6 GHz band. RKF performed a Monte Carlo analysis with 100,000 iterations over the contiguous United States to investigate the likelihood of harmful interference to ENG central receiver sites from VLP devices in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands. A Monte Carlo simulation uses random sampling and statistical modeling to estimate mathematical functions and mimic the operations of complex systems. The simulation examined all 567 ENG central receive sites listed in the FCC’s Universal Licensing System for the continental United States as a representative sample of all ENG central receive sites. RKF states that “[t]he analysis demonstrates that the risk that VLP devices will cause exceedances of -6 dB I/N is extremely low,” and is in fact “lower than [in] other scenarios where the Commission has determined that sharing between 6 GHz [Radio Local Area Network (RLAN)] devices and incumbent licensees presented an ‘insignificant’ risk of harmful interference by the FCC’s definition.” It states that 95% of ENG receive sites “had no exceedance over 100,000 simulation iterations,” and that “[t]he risk of harmful interference from VLP devices to [ENG receive sites] was exceedingly small with a 0.0001% average probability of an exceedance across all [ENG receive sites].”

On November 7, 2024, Apple, Broadcom, et al. submitted updated results for the June 28, 2024, study. NAB pointed out that it might be possible that the June 28, 2024, study had inverted the antenna pattern for the ENG central receive sites to have positive gain above the horizon instead of below the horizon. Apple, Broadcom, et al. agreed with NAB that the antenna pattern used in the June 28, 2024, study was incorrect and submitted new simulation results with the antenna

pattern correctly implemented. The revised simulation indicates the probability of exceeding -6 dB I/N across all ENG central receive sites was 0.0005%, which Apple, Broadcom, et al. contend is below what the Commission found to be acceptable for low-power indoor operation in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands. The revised simulation also indicates that the probability of exceeding -6 dB I/N for the ENG receive site with the highest probability of exceedance increased from 0.007% to 0.009%, which Apple, Broadcom, et al. point out is much lower than the 0.04% exceedance probability for the worst-case link in the San Francisco study that the Commission relied on in the *6 GHz Second Order*.

The Commission finds that the June 28, 2024, computer simulations based on Monte Carlo analysis submitted by Apple, Broadcom, and Meta, as corrected by the Apple, Broadcom, et al. November 7, 2024, filing, provides sufficient support for permitting VLP operation at up to -5 dBm/MHz EIRP power spectral density (PSD) and 14 dBm EIRP across the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 portions of the 6 GHz band. Relying on this computer simulation is consistent with a directive the Commission made in a 2023 Policy Statement to follow a data-driven approach to spectrum management rather than placing dispositive weight on worst-case examples that may be rare or never occur in practice. Relying on Monte Carlo computer simulations is also consistent with the Commission's previous actions in adopting rules for unlicensed 6 GHz low-power indoor devices and for VLP devices in the U-NII-5 and U-NII-7 bands. For the low-power indoor device rules, the Commission characterized a Monte Carlo computer simulation submitted by CableLabs as "the best evidence in the record of the impact that unlicensed low-power indoor devices will have on incumbent operations," and for the VLP rules the Commission found that Monte Carlo computer simulations submitted by Apple, Broadcom, et al. and by Apple provided sufficient support for permitting VLP operation in the U-NII-5 and U-NII-7 bands.

The Commission previously found that a well-designed computer simulation can simultaneously model many probabilistic factors that determine whether harmful interference may occur. In the case of ENG central receive sites in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands, these factors include VLP device location variability in relation to the ENG receiver, height of the VLP device, whether the VLP device is operating co-channel to the ENG

receiver, the VLP power level, and the radio propagation environment. In examining the potential for harmful interference to occur to ENG central receive sites from VLP devices, the characteristics of the receivers and antennas must also be considered. ENG central receive sites use directional antennas typically located on tall towers or building rooftops, but unlike fixed microwave antennas their directivity may be variable to accommodate ENG signals from multiple directions. In addition, other factors that affect the potential for VLP devices to cause harmful interference include body loss, the use of transmit power control (TPC), and antenna polarization mismatch.

Based on Apple, Broadcom, and Meta's June 28, 2024, study, as corrected by the Apple, Broadcom, et al. November 7, 2024, filing, the Commission concludes that there is an insignificant risk of harmful interference occurring to ENG central receiver sites from VLP devices operating in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands. This simulation provides a detailed description of all the assumptions used in performing a Monte Carlo analysis to determine the likelihood of harmful interference to ENG central receive sites from VLP devices operating in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands. With the exception of certain assumptions specific to ENG central receive sites described below, it uses the same assumptions as the San Francisco simulation that the Commission relied upon in the *6 GHz Second Order* when it adopted rules for VLP devices in the U-NII-5 and U-NII-7 bands. It assumes a -5 dBm/MHz PSD VLP EIRP and a 14 dBm maximum EIRP, power reduction from TPC based on a Gaussian distribution with a 3 dB mean that is truncated at 0 dB and 6 dB, body loss based on a Gaussian distribution with a 4 dB mean that is truncated at 0 dB and 8 dB, and a VLP device height of 1.5 meters in 90% of cases with higher elevation (e.g., on balconies) in 10% of cases. To determine the number of active VLP devices in each simulation iteration, the study used the same assumptions as for the San Francisco study regarding the percentage of people outdoors (6%), the percentage of people outdoors using VLP devices (25%), the percentage of VLP devices operating in unlicensed bands (90%), the percentage of those devices capable of using the 6 GHz band (50%), the percentage of the devices actually using the 6 GHz band (65%), and the percentage of devices actively transmitting at any instant (2%). Multiplying these percentages by the total United States population

results in 29,661 active VLP devices for each iteration. The study also used the same propagation models previously specified by the Commission and used in prior studies, i.e., free space path loss at distances less than 30 meters, WINNER II line-of-sight (LOS) at distances between 30 meters and 50 meters, WINNER II Combined LOS/non-LOS (NLOS) at distances between 50 meters and 1 kilometer, and Irregular Terrain Model (ITM) at distances greater than 1 kilometer.

Apple, Broadcom, and Meta's June 28, 2024, study used ENG receive site antenna information for the 567 receive sites listed in the Commission's Universal Licensing System (ULS), specifically, the center frequency, bandwidth, location, antenna height above ground, and maximum antenna gain. In analyzing the ULS data, RKF discovered that 99 of these sites had an apparently erroneous antenna height of exactly 6.1 meters listed when in fact the antenna height was much greater because it was mounted on a building or tall tower. RKF believed that it was more appropriate to perform the analysis by excluding the sites with apparently erroneous antenna height information, but also provided results showing the effect of including these sites. Apple, Broadcom, and Meta's June 2024 study uses the same parameters and assumptions as NAB's Alion Study for ENG central receive sites, specifically, Vislink ProScan III antenna patterns (azimuth and elevation), a 4 dB receiver noise figure, and a 1 dB feeder loss.

Apple, Broadcom, and Meta's June 28, 2024, study, as corrected by the Apple, Broadcom, et al. November 7, 2024, filing, shows that the average probability of exceeding the -6 dB I/N interference protection criterion in a given iteration is only 0.0005% per central receive site. Further, the study showed the worst-case probability for a single receive site to exceed this metric is only 0.009%. Based on the results of this study, which uses assumptions and parameters that are consistent with those the Commission previously accepted, the Commission finds that the risk of harmful interference to ENG central receive sites is insignificant. The Commission notes that these results showing an extremely low harmful interference likelihood are consistent with those of the September 11, 2023, study submitted by Apple, Broadcom, et al., which analyzed the potential for interference from VLP devices at two ENG central receive sites. The Commission recognizes the limitations of Apple, Broadcom, and Meta's latest analysis in that not every ENG central

receive site is listed in the ULS, but the Commission believes that the sample size is large enough to represent the harmful interference potential of VLP devices in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands. Regardless of whether the analysis includes or excludes the 99 receive sites listed in the ULS that have apparently incorrect height information, the Commission’s conclusion is the same in that the likelihood that the –6 dB I/N ratio will be exceeded at ENG central receive sites is very low and presents only an insignificant harmful interference risk.

NAB takes issue with several aspects of Apple, Broadcom, and Meta’s June 28, 2024, study. NAB faults the study for placing VLP devices at locations throughout the entire contiguous United States, which it notes includes locations more than 30 kilometers from ENG central receive sites. NAB claims that interference would not be possible at such distances. NAB also claims that the study does not include enough active VLP devices in each iteration. It points out that by using only approximately 30,000 VLP devices across the contiguous United States, it only evaluates potential interference from an average of one device in every 100 square miles. The Commission disagrees with NAB regarding the merit of its criticism. Apple, Broadcom, and Meta’s June 28, 2024, study, as corrected by the Apple, Broadcom, et al. November 7, 2024, filing, provides I/N statistics at ENG central receive sites resulting from VLP operations. The Commission believes that the methodology employed, which randomly placed the active VLP devices based on population density, was appropriate for evaluating the potential interference environment to generate these I/N statistics. The study used appropriate assumptions to determine that 30,000 VLP devices will be transmitting at a time. As noted, active VLP devices were placed based on population density, and because the study accounts for receivers in densely populated areas, the number of active VLP devices near ENG central receive sites evaluated during each iteration is likely to be far higher than NAB’s calculated average. The Commission agrees with Apple, Broadcom, et al. that the inclusion of VLP devices in the simulation that are distant from ENG central receive sites does not change the properly modeled density of VLP devices close to the ENG central receive sites, which is based on user density. Thus, NAB’s argument does not reflect the nature of how VLP devices were actually placed for evaluation. Relatedly, the Commission also notes

that the fact that many VLP devices will not be located within 30 kilometers of an ENG central receiver site reflects the reality that the majority of VLP devices active at any given time will not be operating near these locations.

The Commission disagrees with NAB’s contention that a VLP device operating at 500 meters from the Old Post Office Building in Washington, DC would produce a received signal level that exceeds the –6 dB I/N threshold by 34 dB at an ENG receiver located there. The Commission reiterates that exceeding a –6 dB I/N does not constitute harmful interference, rather, if the probability of exceeding this level is extremely low, then the probability of actual harmful interference is insignificant. NAB does not describe how it calculated its result, but based on the magnitude the Commission believes that NAB used a methodology inconsistent with previous Commission orders, resulting in an unrealistically high I/N ratio. Its result appears to be consistent with the use of free-space propagation modeling, whereas the Commission previously rejected free-space propagation modeling at distances greater than 30 meters, stating that free space propagation has limited applicability beyond that distance because it ignores environmental clutter and over long distances can result in extremely conservative calculations that under predict the amount of actual path loss. The Commission found that the WINNER II model is more appropriate for distances between 30 meters and 1 kilometer because it accounts for obstructions from urban and suburban clutter, which the free space model does not. Also, NAB’s stated value of –104 dBm/10 MHz for ENG receiver sensitivity appears to be too low. The Commission calculates that this level would be the thermal noise floor of a receiver with a 10 megahertz bandwidth, meaning it does not include the receiver noise figure. The Alion Study specifies that a receiver noise figure of 4 dB along with a line loss of 1 dB should be included in calculating potential interference to ENG receivers. Additionally, NAB failed to include other mitigating factors that the Commission previously found were appropriate, specifically, 3 dB for TPC, 4 dB for body loss, 3 dB for antenna polarization mismatch, and 5 dB for antenna pattern mismatch. Taking all these factors into account, the Commission calculates that the received signal strength in NAB’s example would be –129 dBm, compared to a receiver noise floor of –100 dBm (including

noise figure), significantly less than the –6 dB I/N metric.

In sum, Apple, Broadcom, and Meta’s latest study performed in the same manner and using the same assumptions as previous studies (with the exception of those specific to ENG receivers) that the Commission found acceptable for permitting VLP devices in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands shows that the likelihood of VLP devices in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands exceeding –6 dB I/N at an ENG central receive site is extremely low. In addition, the Commission’s calculations show that even in what NAB indicates would be a worst-case scenario, a VLP device would likely not exceed –6 dB I/N. Thus, the Commission concludes that the risk of harmful interference from VLP devices to ENG central receive sites in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands is insignificant. Because this interference risk is so low in the absence of any of the additional factors or mitigation measures suggested by Apple, Broadcom, et al. that could further reduce the likelihood of harmful interference (*i.e.*, that links have a significantly higher signal-to-noise ratio than needed to successfully operate, the locations of ENG trucks can be moved to get a better line of sight to a fixed receive site, and ENG power levels can be increased), the Commission does not address NAB’s arguments on the validity of the Apple, Broadcom, et al.’s statements.

NAB’s points regarding interference matters in other bands and outside the record of this proceeding do not add support to its claims of potential interference described here, and the Commission has adequately addressed those for purposes of this rulemaking. Specifically, NAB claims that it has repeatedly demonstrated that broadcasters have lost access to licensed spectrum in the 2.4 GHz band “due to ruinous interference from unlicensed devices” that “has continued unabated for nearly 25 years.” The Commission has previously concluded that the record in this proceeding “contains no substantial evidence of harmful interference to broadcast operations in the 2.4 GHz band” and noted the absence of interference complaints regarding the 2.4 GHz band. No commenter to this proceeding offers new information regarding such interference claims, and the Commission declines to revisit them on its own motion. NAB also contends that even when interference occurs among licensed users, such as alleged interference to private land mobile systems in spectrum bands shared with broadcast television stations, the

Commission has not consistently investigated or resolved these conflicts. NAB claims that rather than take action to resolve these longstanding interference problems, the Commission has demurred. According to NAB, this past FCC inaction raises concerns that if the risk of interference is not addressed now it will go unaddressed in the future. The Commission takes seriously its responsibility to prevent harmful interference from occurring. The Commission has concluded that permitting VLP devices to operate in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands will present an insignificant harmful interference risk to licensed mobile operations. Therefore, the Commission has adequately addressed NAB’s interference concerns and NAB’s allegations concerning the Commission’s inaction regarding interference in other bands do not provide grounds to alter its course. Nonetheless, the Commission also remains committed to resolving harmful incidents in the unlikely possibility that they occur.

ENG Truck Receivers

Electronic newsgathering (ENG) trucks are generally situated near a news or sporting event and receive signals from hand-held cameras or other portable news gathering equipment. According to the Alion Study previously submitted by NAB, the ENG truck receive antenna may be omnidirectional or sectoral with adjustable height from 5 to 50 feet and the signals may use various bandwidths between 3 and 20 megahertz. The *6 GHz Second FNPRM* proposed to permit VLP devices to operate in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands and sought comment on whether the devices can operate at up to -5 dBm/MHz EIRP PSD and 14 dBm EIRP while minimizing the risk of harmful interference to ENG truck receivers. The *6 GHz Second FNPRM* asked what is the appropriate metric for evaluating the harmful interference risk to an ENG truck receiver; if signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR) is used as a metric what value or range of values should be used; and is there a connection between reliance on an I/N metric for evaluating ENG trucks connecting to a central receive site and evaluating the risk to a truck receiver based on SINR. The *6 GHz Second FNPRM* also requested information on the typical bandwidth and coding rates used by ENG truck receivers and how close a random VLP device can come to a ENG truck receiver under normal operating conditions.

According to Apple, Broadcom, et al., a SINR of 1 dB is necessary for the link

between a camera and a portable ENG truck receiver to operate without harmful interference. As described in their comments, the parties base this claim on empirical SINR measurements that Broadcom previously submitted showing the level necessary to maintain an error-free video signal for different signal bandwidths, coding rates, and unlicensed device activity factors. These measurements show that there would be no audio or video defects with an SINR of at least 1 dB for an unlicensed device activity factor of 2% and a video signal of 10 megahertz bandwidth. Apple, Broadcom, et al. note that the *6 GHz First Order* relied on these Broadcom measurements in authorizing low-power indoor operations in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands. Apple, Broadcom, et al. claim that while the Commission, in the *6 GHz First Order*, discussed studies that apply a 10 dB SINR threshold for interference, it did not adopt this 10 dB SINR as an interference threshold. Instead, they note that the Commission observed that the Broadcom measurements found “that for a 10% activity factor the [ENG] link required a signal-to-interference-plus-noise of between 2 and 9 dB.” Apple, Broadcom, et al. point out that the Commission has more recently determined that a more realistic 2% activity factor should be assumed for VLP devices. Therefore, they claim that Broadcom’s measurements demonstrate that with a VLP duty cycle of 2%, the portable equipment to ENG truck receiver link only requires an SINR of 1 dB. Apple, Broadcom, et al. also suggest that assuming broadcasters would use a 10 megahertz bandwidth signal rather than an 8 megahertz bandwidth signal is more realistic as this would be more robust and support higher throughput. But, even with an 8 megahertz bandwidth, they state that the ENG Truck Receiver Studies show harmful interference is extremely unlikely because only a 7 dB SINR would be needed for a 2% activity factor and a SINR below 10 dB is only possible in a small area very close to the truck receiver and only when the truck receiver is not elevated.

Apple, Broadcom, et al. claim that the record demonstrates that VLP devices will not pose a significant interference risk to the link between mobile transmitters and ENG truck receivers. To support this claim, they refer to a set of related technical studies submitted by Broadcom and Apple, Broadcom, et al. (collectively, “ENG Truck Receiver Studies”). The ENG Truck Receiver Studies use a link budget methodology to calculate the SINR for an ENG camera

transmitting at a fixed location 94 meters from an ENG truck receiver receiving interference from a single VLP device. The ENG Truck Receiver Studies present plots of the variation of SINR with VLP device location within a 94-meter radius of the ENG truck receiver for truck antenna heights of 1.5, 2.5, 5, 10, and 15 meters. The ENG Truck Receiver Studies assume that a portable ENG camera transmits with either 20 dBm or 23 dBm of power from a fixed location 94 meters away from the ENG truck receiver and that the ENG truck receiver uses a 10 megahertz bandwidth, has a 4 dB noise figure, and uses the ITU–R F.1336–4 antenna pattern used in the Alion Study. The ENG Truck Receiver Studies use a free space propagation model, assume that the VLP device transmits at -5 dBm/MHz, 4 dB of body loss, a power reduction of 3 dB from transmit power control, an attenuation of 5 dB from the mismatch between the VLP device’s antenna pattern and the ENG receiver, and a 3 dB loss from polarization mismatch between the VLP device antenna and truck receiver. Apple, Broadcom, et al. claim that the ENG Truck Receiver Studies show that a SINR below 1 dB only occurs when the VLP device is operating within a few meters of the ENG truck receiver and the ENG truck receiver antenna is located at the same height as the VLP device. Apple, Broadcom, et al. view such a scenario as unlikely because the receive antenna would likely be located on top of the truck or on a telescoping mast, and the VLP device would operate so close to the truck receiver that it could easily be observed and controlled. They claim that “in every realistic scenario” the SINR will be above 8 dB. They also point out that for antenna heights above 2.5 meters, the SINR is greater than 10 dB at all locations. According to Apple, Broadcom, et al., the results of the ENG Truck Receiver Studies are conservative because 94 meters is an unusually long distance for ENG transmissions, the ENG receiver would be elevated on a mast especially where the ENG transmitter is located so far from the receiver, and ENG transmitters commonly use an antenna with 3 dB of gain to transmit at 23 dBm instead of 20 dBm. Apple, Broadcom, et al. contend that if the ENG receiver is elevated to 5 meters, the SINR would be at least 15 dB for all locations at least one meter from the truck.

Apple, Broadcom, et al. also suggest that the Commission adopt a requirement that VLP devices operating in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands be required to employ a contention-based

protocol as is required for the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands. They point out that the Commission previously acknowledged that the contention-based protocol will protect incumbents by “avoid[ing] co-frequency interference with other services sharing the band.” According to Information Technology Industry Council, a VLP device that is near an ENG truck receiver will also be close enough to an ENG camera transmitter for the contention-based protocol to detect the signal and select an alternative channel.

NAB criticizes Broadcom for assuming both the VLP devices and ENG truck receiver are located at fixed locations with the ENG transmitter always 94 meters away from the truck receiver. According to NAB the purpose of using a radio link for ENG is to allow the camera transmitter to move in real time and a Monte Carlo simulation should consider a variety of possible scenarios. NAB also faults the ENG Truck Receiver Studies for assuming static line-of-sight conditions, claiming that the probability that the signals from both the ENG camera and the VLP device will be simultaneously faded is situation-dependent and that fades can be greater than 10 dB. NAB characterizes the 5 dB VLP/ENG antenna mismatch and 3 dB body loss used by Broadcom as “unexplained and unjustified” and claims that Apple, Broadcom, et al.’s measurements allow for less body loss 20 percent of the time. NAB claims that it was improper for Broadcom to include body loss, antenna mismatch, and polarization loss for the link between the VLP device and ENG truck receiver but not include these losses for the link between the ENG camera and ENG truck receiver.

NAB also criticizes Broadcom’s use of SINR instead of a -6 dB I/N as has been used by the Commission. NAB explains that SINR may be appropriate for static conditions where the signal paths are well characterized and the systems well engineered, but both ENG and VLP operations are variable in time and location, which indicates the appropriate protection criteria is one that preserves the incumbent’s noise floor. Regarding use of a 1 dB SINR threshold as an interference threshold, NAB states that Apple, Broadcom, et al. neither provide the assumed ENG link parameters (modulation type, error correction code, bandwidth, etc.), nor describe the bandwidth of the Wi-Fi interference. NAB believes that the 1 dB SINR threshold employed by Apple, Broadcom, et al. is not realistic based on bench measurements and decades of ENG field experience by broadcasters. NAB points to bench and field tests

conducted by the Department of Defense and its contractors for the 2 GHz band that demonstrate a SINR threshold of 11.3 dB is needed to avoid harmful interference from a co-channel interferer with a 3.2 megahertz bandwidth. NAB suggest that because 6 GHz and 2 GHz ENG systems use identical modulation, coding, and bandwidth, this result is applicable to the 6 GHz band and that wider bandwidth Wi-Fi signals would have more interference potential. NAB also claims that these measurements indicate the duty cycle of the interfering signal has little effect because once a link is broken it requires a significant interference-free interval to reestablish.

According to NAB, for Apple, Broadcom, et al.’s claim that VLP devices will not pose a significant harmful interference risk to be viable, “the following confluence of circumstances must hold as well: an atypically low height of the ENG receiving antenna; 4 dB of continuous body loss; antenna pattern and polarization mismatches of 5 dB and 3 dB; operation with continuous transmit power reduction; and static free-space conditions for both the ENG transmitter and VLP devices.” NAB contends that for all of these conditions to be simultaneously true, a series of providential conditions would have to occur. NAB also points out that Broadcom’s claims that VLP devices causing interference are likely to leave the area quickly ignore the fact that newsworthy events frequently transpire in proximity to crowds, meaning that ENG receivers can easily receive harmful interference from nearby VLP devices. Because VLP devices are not required to operate through an access point, there would not be any way to shut down operations if interference were to occur during breaking news event. NAB also explains that assertions that news gathering operations are opportunistic with respect to channel selection are incorrect and irrelevant because television stations in most markets have defined channel plans and VLP device operation is also opportunistic. The Society of Broadcast Engineers (SBE) states that the studies proffered by VLP supporters are flawed as demonstrated by NAB, in that they do not account for the full range of mobile BAS operations and rest on mere assumptions. SBE also points to comments of the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) which claim that real-world testing has shown results differing from those predicted by Monte Carlo simulations provided by VLP proponents and call for the models and inputs of the studies to be made public.

NAB claims that an ENG truck receiver with an antenna height of 15 meters would receive a signal from a VLP device located 100 meters distant that exceeds the -6 dB I/N criterion established by the Commission by more than 34 dB. For this ENG truck receiver and VLP device, NAB calculates that the desired-to-undesired (D/U) ratio would be 12 dB under static conditions for a signal from a camera transmitter located 4 meters from the truck receiver. According to NAB, this would leave the ENG receiver only 0.7 dB from failure under static conditions based on measurements showing a D/U ratio of 11.3 dB is required to achieve zero uncorrected errors. NAB claims that this 0.7 dB margin for a typical link configuration is unacceptably low because some configurations will fall short of the median value and the link will not close. NAB notes that in addition both transmitters are likely to be in motion, resulting in statistical fading due to multipath effects, which increase the likelihood of harmful interference.

Apple, Broadcom, et al. respond to NAB that there is no record support for NAB’s claim that an 11.3 dB D/U ratio is required for error-free ENG operation, noting that NAB’s citation is to an NAB conference related to the 2 GHz band. Apple, Broadcom, et al. fault NAB for failing to address the Broadcom measurement data that directly contradicts this claim and that the Commission relied on in the *6 GHz First Order*. Apple, Broadcom, et al. claim that the ENG Truck Receiver Studies employ a more conservative methodology than a Monte Carlo approach because they used an ENG transmitter 94 meters from the receiver while a Monte Carlo approach would have included a large number of shorter distances. Apple, Broadcom, et al. note that NAB raised the same objection regarding fading about a 2020 ENG study by Broadcom that it raises about the ENG Truck Receiver Studies and that the Commission rejected this contention in the *6 GHz First Order*. Apple, Broadcom, et al. also note that the assumption of 5 dB from the mismatch between the VLP device’s antenna pattern and the ENG receiver and 4 dB for body loss that NAB criticizes are consistent with assumptions upon which the Commission has previously relied.

Discussion. The Commission concludes that VLP devices can operate without creating a significant risk of harmful interference to communication links between portable ENG transmitters and ENG truck receivers. The Commission bases this conclusion on

many factors, including the large power differential between portable ENG transmitters and VLP devices, the requirement that VLP devices employ a contention-based protocol, and the low probability that a VLP device will overlap the ENG signal in frequency because of the large amount of spectrum available for VLP operations. The results of the ENG Truck Receiver Studies provide additional support for the Commission's conclusion.

The consequences of the large power differential between ENG portable transmitters and VLP devices is illustrated by examining in detail the example provided by NAB of an ENG truck receiver with a 15 foot high antenna receiving signals from a VLP device located 100 meters away and an ENG portable camera transmitter located 4 meters away. This situation represents one of the worst potential interference cases because the VLP device is in the main beam of the ENG truck receiver antenna while the ENG portable camera transmitter is far below the antenna's main beam. According to the antenna pattern for an ENG truck receiver used in a Alion Study previously submitted by NAB, the antenna gain toward the VLP device would be 10.1 dB while the gain would be only -8.9 dB toward the ENG portable camera signal, assuming both transmitters are at a 1.5 meter height. This 19 dB difference in antenna gain is greater than the difference in propagation loss of 17.1 dB between the two locations using a free space path loss model, which illustrates that moving the VLP device closer to the truck receiver would not result in the VLP device's interference potential being appreciably worse.

In providing this example, NAB has considered only the antenna gain and propagation loss in calculating the received power from these two transmitters. In the *6 GHz First Order*, when the Commission examined a set of link budget examples provided by AT&T, it treated statistical quantities such as polarization loss and antenna discrimination using median or average values. As was done in the *6 GHz First Order*, the Commission believes that for a static link budget analysis it is appropriate to treat such statistical quantities using median values when calculating signal levels for NAB's example case. Using mean values for these parameters, the Commission evaluates the received signal power from the VLP device—operating at -5 dBm/MHz EIRP PSD and 14 dBm EIRP—at the ENG truck receiver to be -88.8 dBm. For the ENG camera transmitter, NAB used 20 dBm as the transmit power. As Apple, Broadcom, et

al. point out, ENG camera transmitters commonly use antennas with 3 dB of gain which would increase the transmit EIRP to 23 dBm. This results in -57.6 dBm received signal power at the ENG truck receiver. The resulting D/U ratio is 31.2 dB, which greatly exceeds the 11.3 dB D/U ratio that NAB states is necessary to avoid harmful interference. Even if the ENG portable camera transmits with only 20 dBm of power, the resulting 28.2 dB D/U ratio would greatly exceed the 11.3 dB D/U ratio. Regarding NAB's concern that fading is likely to occur from the motion of the devices thereby increasing the interference likelihood, given that both the ENG transmitter and VLP device are likely to be stationary or possibly moving slowly and that the distances between transmitters and the receiver are less than 100 meters, the Commission expects that any fading that occurs would be mild and less than 10 dB in magnitude. These large D/U ratios indicate that even with that level of fading the D/U ratio would remain above 11.3 dB. This illustrates that VLP devices operating at the power level that the Commission is permitting under its rules are unlikely to cause harmful interference to this type of ENG operation. In addition, for this particular example, the signal from the VLP device is likely to experience more clutter loss than the signal from the ENG transmitter due to the greater distance, which suggests that the D/U ratio would be even greater.

The fact that the Commission is requiring the VLP devices to employ a contention-based protocol also lessens the risk that harmful interference will occur to ENG operations. For the scenarios discussed in both NAB's examples and the ENG Truck Receiver Studies, the portable ENG transmitter is likely to be within a relatively close distance to the truck receivers—*i.e.*, 100 meters or less. VLP devices that present a harmful interference risk are also likely to be within such a distance of the ENG truck receiver. Consequently, the VLP devices and portable ENG transmitters will operate in close proximity to each other. In such situations, the VLP device should be able to detect when a portable ENG transmitter is operating nearby on the same channel. Because the portable ENG transmitter operates continuously when sending a video signal, the Commission would expect that the contention-based protocol used by the VLP device will cause it to vacate the channel used by the portable ENG transmitter and thereby further lessen

the potential for harmful interference to occur.

Because there is 1,200 megahertz of 6 GHz band spectrum available for VLP device operation under the rules adopted in the *Third Report and Order*, it is unlikely that a VLP device will transmit co-channel with a portable ENG camera transmitter. This provides additional protection against harmful interference occurring. For a VLP device using a 20 megahertz bandwidth, there is a 1.7% chance of channel overlap with an ENG transmitter operating in a 10 megahertz bandwidth. For VLP devices using a 160 megahertz bandwidth, the likelihood of channel overlap would be 11.8%.

The Commission is basing its conclusion that there is an insignificant risk of harmful interference occurring to ENG truck receivers from VLP operations on the factors discussed above: the power differential between VLP devices and portable ENG transmitters, the use of a contention-based protocol by VLP devices, and the large amount of spectrum available for VLP operations in the 6 GHz band. In addition to these factors, the Commission also recognizes that the ENG Truck Receiver Studies provide additional evidence to support this conclusion. Despite NAB and SBE's contentions, the Commission believes that the assumptions used in the ENG Truck Receiver Studies are appropriate. The 4 dB for body loss, 3 dB power reduction from transmit power control, 5 dB attenuation from the mismatch between the VLP device's antenna pattern and the ENG truck receiver, and 3 dB loss from polarization mismatch between the VLP device antenna and the ENG truck receiver are consistent with the assumptions that the Commission concluded were appropriate in the *6 GHz First Order* and/or the *6 GHz Second Order*. The Commission also believes that Broadcom was correct not to include these losses for the ENG camera to ENG truck receiver link. As shown in the pictures submitted by NAB, the portable ENG cameras use an external antenna that is not body worn and is located on the back of the camera that is at least half a foot from the operator's body. Because this antenna is located several wavelengths away from body, body loss is expected to be insignificant. As the vertical orientation of the antenna does not change as the camera operator moves, there is unlikely to be polarization loss. Antenna pattern mismatch is not a significant factor for large external antennas that have omnidirectional patterns such as the camera antennas. The ENG Truck Receiver

Studies assume a receiver bandwidth, noise figure, and antenna pattern that were taken from the Alion Study previously submitted by NAB, which included an interference analysis for an ENG portable camera transmitting to an ENG truck receiver. In addition, contrary to NAB's contention, Broadcom does indicate the ENG camera's modulation, coding rates, and signal bandwidths used in its SINR measurement study. While Broadcom does not specify the unlicensed device signal bandwidth when conducting these measurements, the Commission presumes that the unlicensed device's signal fully overlaps the 8- or 10-megahertz ENG signals examined based on the 20-megahertz minimum Wi-Fi bandwidth.

In examining the ENG Truck Receiver Studies, the Commission appreciates that a 94-meter distance between the ENG portable camera transmitter and ENG truck receiver is at the outer range of what is likely to occur in practice. Given this large distance between the ENG portable camera transmitter and the ENG truck receiver, the Commission would expect that the ENG truck receiver would use an elevated antenna—at least 5 meters in height—in order to increase the available margin by elevating the signal path over any obstacles. At such a height, the ENG Truck Receiver Studies indicate that the SINR would be greater than 11 dB for VLP devices located anywhere within 94 meters of the ENG truck receiver when the camera is transmitting at 20 dBm and greater than 14 dB if the camera transmits at 23 dBm. When the ENG truck is being used to relay video signals to a central receive site, it would likely use a 15-meter antenna height to rise above any ground clutter and to achieve a line-of-sight link to the ENG central receive site, which would result in a SINR of over 23 dB. Even if a 2.5-meter antenna height were used, as would be the case for a receiver on the roof of the truck, the area where a VLP device would result in a SINR that is lower than 10 dB is small and the SINR remains above 8 dB everywhere for an ENG camera transmitting at 20 dBm.

The Commission cannot endorse use of an SINR of 1 dB as an indication of whether there is an insignificant risk of harmful interference occurring when examining the results of the ENG Truck Receiver Studies, as suggested by Apple, Broadcom, et al. According to the SINR measurements submitted by Broadcom, a 1 dB SINR is needed to ensure error-free video signals when a Wi-Fi device with a 2% activity factor when a 10 megahertz bandwidth video signal is used. While this appears to be a valid

result for a static channel, the Commission agrees with NAB that fading may affect the signals received from the ENG transmitter and VLP device. No information submitted on the record addresses the extent of fading that may occur other than NAB's unsupported contention that such fading may be greater than 10 dB. Given that the portable ENG camera transmitter and body worn VLP devices are likely to be stationary or moving slowly and that the distances between transmitters and the receiver are less than 100 meters, the Commission expects that any fading that occurs would be mild and less than 10 dB in magnitude. Even with this level of fading the ENG Truck Receiver Studies supports the Commission's conclusion that there is an insignificant risk that harmful interference will occur to the ENG truck receivers. The ENG Truck Receiver Studies indicate that for an ENG truck receiver antenna elevation of at least 5 meters, the SINR remains above 11 dB when the ENG transmitter is transmitting at 20 dBm and the SINR is above 14 dB when the ENG transmitter is transmitting at 23 dBm. The Commission notes that an 11 dB SINR is only slightly lower than the 11.3 dB SINR at which NAB claims bench and field tests demonstrate to be the median threshold for no harmful interference. The SINR increases to at least 23 dB when the ENG truck receiver antenna is raised to 15 meters as would often occur for relaying a video signal to an ENG central receive site. While the ENG Truck Receiver Studies indicate the SINR can be as low as 8 dB if the ENG truck receiver height is only 2.5 meters, the Commission notes that NAB states that with robust modulation and coding the required SINR can be reduced to 7.3 dB. In addition, Apple, Broadcom, et al. show that the SINR will exceed 8 dB in every scenario examined and that SINRs of less than 11 dB are quite rare, providing an additional basis for the Commission's conclusion that the risk of harmful interference to mobile receivers is insignificant.

The Commission does not believe that the ENG Truck Receiver Studies' examination of the SINR produced by VLP devices instead of I/N is improper, as NAB suggests. In the *6 GHz First Order*, the Commission agreed with the technical study findings provided by CableLabs and Apple, Broadcom, et al. that examined the potential for interference from 6 GHz low-power indoor devices to ENG truck receivers, which used SINR as a measure of interference potential. It also adopted a

– 6 dB I/N ratio for use by the automated frequency coordination (AFC) systems that manage spectrum access by 6 GHz standard power access points. The Commission made the decision to use I/N for this purpose based on implementation simplicity and because it was used by most commenters in their analyses. In making this decision, the Commission clearly stated that it was not “making a determination that any signal received with an I/N greater than – 6 dB would constitute harmful interference.” The Commission did not prohibit (or imply that it was prohibiting) the use of other signal quality measurements besides I/N as an indication as to whether harmful interference may occur. In examining a study that uses SINR, the Commission is not implying that any SINR below a particular level constitutes harmful interference.

The Commission agrees with NAB that a Monte Carlo simulation that considers a wide variety of situations would have been more informative than the approach employed by the ENG Truck Receiver Studies. The Commission acknowledges the limitations of the ENG Truck Receiver Studies in only considering one location for the ENG camera transmitter rather than examining more scenarios as could have been done in a Monte Carlo simulation. Despite this limitation, the Commission concludes the ENG Truck Receiver Studies provide additional support for concluding that there is an insignificant harmful interference risk to ENG receivers from VLP devices.

The Commission disagrees with SBE that the evidence to support VLP operations is flawed because the various studies submitted for the record do not account for the full range of mobile operations. As explained above, the Commission is limiting its discussion to three use cases—ENG central receive sites, ENG truck receivers, and low-power short range devices—consistent with the *6 GHz Second FNPRM* and the approach followed for low-power devices in the *6 GHz First Order*. As neither SBE nor any other commenters have suggested other use cases beyond these three cases, the Commission believes the approach the Commission is following is reasonable. The Commission also disagrees with SBE that the technical studies from Apple, Broadcom, et al. are flawed because EPRI claims real-world test have shown differing results from previous Monte Carlo simulations. The measurement studies that EPRI cites all claim that interference is occurring from unlicensed devices at particular fixed locations because the I/N ratio is greater

than -6 dB. Because Monte Carlo simulations are designed to examine the likelihood of interference occurring in general and the simulations have indicated that it is not impossible for an I/N over -6 dB to occur, the fact that there may exist locations where the I/N exceeds -6 dB does mean that the results differ from the Monte Carlo simulations. In addition, the Commission has not indicated that the occurrence of an I/N of greater than -6 dB indicates that harmful interference is occurring. The Commission also rejects EPRF's suggestion that the models and inputs of the Monte Carlo simulations be made publicly available for the same reasons the Commission rejected a similar request in the *6 GHz Second Order*. The Commission believes that Apple, Broadcom, et al. and Broadcom have provided sufficient information for knowledgeable engineers to understand the algorithms and models used in the technical studies they have submitted and find it noteworthy that no opponent of VLP expansion to U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 have conducted their own similar technical studies.

In reaching its conclusion that VLP devices will not present a significant risk of causing harmful interference to ENG truck receivers, the Commission is not relying on the opportunistic nature of ENG operations or on the assumption that VLP devices causing interference are likely to leave the areas quickly. Mobile ENG operations by broadcasters are conducted on a primary basis and licensees have the right to operate on any channel permitted by their license and are not expected to need to adjust their operating frequency to avoid VLP devices. The Commission also does not find that NAB's concern that there would be no way to shut down VLP devices that cause interference during a breaking news event provides justification for prohibiting VLP devices in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands because the record supports its conclusion that the risk of such harmful interference occurring would be insignificant. Because of the difference in power levels between the ENG operations and VLP devices, the use of a contention-based protocol by VLP devices, and the large amount of spectrum available for VLP operations, the Commission expects there to be an insignificant risk that harmful interference will occur to ENG truck receivers. This conclusion is further supported by the ENG Truck Receiver Studies.

Low-Power Short Range Mobile Devices

No commenters provided technical studies or described specific use cases

for low-power short range mobile devices. Low-power short range mobile devices include portable cameras and microphones as well as Low-power Auxiliary Stations, which operate on an itinerant basis and transmit over distances of approximately 100 meters for uses such as wireless microphones, cue and control communications, and TV camera synchronization signals. While the Commission refers to these devices as low-power short range mobile devices, they operate at significantly higher power than VLP devices—portable ENG cameras typically operate at 20 dBm and Low-power Auxiliary Stations may operate at up to 30 dBm. The *6 GHz Second FNPRM* suggested that these low-power short range mobile devices be protected by a combination of a required contention-based protocol and the low probability of a VLP device operating on the same channel in a nearby location. The Commission concludes that these measures will adequately protect low-power short range mobile devices from harmful interference from VLP devices.

The *6 GHz First Order* discussed a simulation submitted by Apple, Broadcom, et al. that simulated ENG equipment operating indoors within the U.S. House of Representatives chamber, a scenario which had been explored in the Alion Study submitted by NAB. To confirm that the energy sensing employed by the contention-based protocol in the 802.11 specification could be used to mitigate interference to indoor ENG receivers, the simulation calculated the received power level from ENG transmitters at 20 unlicensed access point locations operating within the U.S. House of Representatives chamber. The results of this simulation demonstrate that, even at the lowest ENG transmit power level, all unlicensed access points would detect the ENG signal at greater than the -62 dBm threshold used in the 802.11 specification and therefore not transmit co-channel with the ENG transmitters. While this simulation was limited to low-power ENG cameras and associated receivers, it should equally apply to other low-power short range mobile devices that operate with similar power levels and at similar distances. This simulation illustrates that unlicensed VLP devices using such a contention-based protocol have the capability to sense the energy from nearby low-power mobile devices and avoid using the same channel. In addition, for the same reasons as discussed above regarding ENG truck receivers, the 1200 megahertz of 6 GHz band spectrum available for VLP device operation makes it unlikely

that even absent a contention-based protocol, these devices would transmit co-channel with low-power short range mobile devices.

Reservation of Spectrum for ENG

The Commission notes that NAB requests that the Commission “adopt a 55 MHz carve-out at the top of the U-NII-8 band at which no VLP operations are permitted, at least until there is significant experience to determine such a carve-out is unnecessary.” NAB has made similar requests previously in this proceeding, and in both instances the Commission chose not to adopt NAB's suggestion. In this case, NAB repeats prior concerns without providing any new information that addresses any changes in operational parameters. As the Commission has thoroughly addressed interference considerations related to VLP operations in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands herein and found that such operations will have an insignificant potential for causing harmful interference to ENG operations, it declines to adopt NAB's suggestion.

Protecting Fixed Services

The operational and technical characteristics of the limited number of fixed microwave links in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands are consistent with those in the U-NII-5 and U-NII-7 bands. Because the Commission is adopting identical technical rules for VLP operation in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands as apply in U-NII-5 and U-NII-7 bands, the Commission's conclusion in the *6 GHz Second Order* that VLP operations will not present a significant risk of harmful interference to fixed microwave links applies equally to the U-NII-6 and U-NII-7 bands.

Apple, Broadcom, et al. and the IEEE 802 LAN/MAN Standards Committee support this contention, suggesting that the previously conducted studies demonstrate that there will be no harmful interference to incumbent fixed microwave services in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands. AT&T raises concerns that the simulation studies the Commission previously relied upon remain unfiled and untested and contends it is poor public policy to rely on studies that have not been filed for public review. The Fixed Wireless Communications Coalition (FWCC) states that the record was insufficient to act on the proposals prior to the *6 GHz Second FNPRM* and remains insufficient to support Commission action because the comments “were either non-substantive or rehashed information previously submitted [in] the record.” Several microwave licensees and their representatives urge

the Commission to gain real-world experience or require testing with VLP devices before further liberalizing the rules. The American Petroleum Institute (API) raises several specific concerns regarding the technical studies that the Commission relied upon in its decision to permit VLP in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands. API claims that for the Houston area microwave link simulation (Houston Simulation) submitted by Apple, using an antenna based on the Commission’s rules instead of the 44 dBi gain antenna with the ITU–R F.1245 pattern relied upon by Apple, would have resulted in more predicted interference. API also criticizes the Houston Simulation’s use of 1.3 dB cable loss (*i.e.*, feeder loss) for microwave systems, claiming that most modern microwave systems utilize receivers with the radio directly connected to the antenna that may have less than 0.5 of coupling loss. Regarding the Commission’s discussion of a link budget analysis submitted by Nokia, API suggest that the Commission should not have included a 2 dB feeder loss and that what API refers to as “antenna polarization mismatch” should have been 1.5 dB instead of 5 dB.

In responding to AT&T’s previous request that the code for the simulation studies be publicly disclosed, the Commission in the *6 GHz Second Order* explained that both Apple, Broadcom, et al. and Apple provided sufficient information regarding their simulations. The Commission sees no reason to reconsider this finding or the Commission’s reliance on these simulations in concluding that VLP devices will not result in a significant risk of harmful interference to fixed microwave receivers. The Commission also does not agree with FWCC’s general contention about the sufficiency of the record to support its expansion of VLP operations to the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands. Given that the VLP operations the Commission is now authorizing in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands are identical to what the Commission currently permits in the adjacent much larger U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands, the Commission sees no reason to pause its rulemaking for some unspecified time to gain experience with VLP devices as suggested by some of the microwave licensees.

Regarding API’s concerns, the *6 GHz Second Order* explained that the Houston Simulation’s use of the ITU–R F.1245 antenna pattern with a 44 dBi gain was appropriate because it represents an “average” antenna, which would provide a reasonable estimate of microwave link interference performance. The goal of a Monte Carlo

simulation is to obtain overall statistics on the potential for harmful interference to occur to all microwave links. Hence, the Commission disagrees with API’s contention that a pattern based strictly on what is permitted by its rules would be more appropriate, as this would likely result in a worst-case overprediction of harmful interference occurring rather than overall interference statistics. Regarding the Houston Simulation’s 1.3 dB feeder loss, AT&T previously raised the same concern that some microwave radios are mounted directly to the antenna and have no feeder loss. The *6 GHz Second Order* explained that using 1.3 dB feeder loss was a reasonable approach as the simulation is designed to model the interference potential in general rather than explore the interference risk for a particular microwave receiver.

The Commission also does not agree with API’s concerns regarding the Nokia link budget analysis. Contrary to API’s contention, the 5 dB loss the Commission applied was for “RLAN/FS antenna pattern mismatch between unlicensed devices and microwave receivers” rather than for a polarization mismatch. This 5 dB value was used by the Commission in link budget analyses in the *6 GHz First Order* for analyzing potential interference from low-power indoor devices to microwave receivers and is based on the antenna patterns of typical indoor enterprise and consumer access points. In those analyses, the Commission applied a separate attenuation for polarization loss. The Commission also used a 2 dB feeder loss for the link budget analysis in the *6 GHz First Order*. The *6 GHz Second Order* explained that because the Nokia analysis is a link budget that assumes the same type of microwave antennas and that the VLP devices likely have similar antenna patterns to the low-power indoor devices, these assumptions are appropriate for examining the Nokia analysis. The Commission also notes that even after the Commission applied these adjustments for antenna pattern mismatch and feeder loss, Nokia’s suggested VLP power would be -11 dBm/MHz EIRP, which is significantly lower than the -5 dBm/MHz EIRP limit the Commission adopted for VLP devices. As the Commission explained, a Monte Carlo analysis rather than a static link budget analysis is a more realistic indication of the potential for VLP devices to cause harmful interference. Hence, even if the Commission had not applied the 7 dB of adjustment to the Nokia analysis, it would not have changed its conclusion

regarding the risk of harmful interference occurring to microwave receivers from VLP devices.

Fixed-Satellite Service Uplinks

In the *6 GHz First Order*, the Commission authorized standard power devices in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 portions of the 6 GHz band and low-power indoor unlicensed devices across the entire 6 GHz band. To protect FSS uplinks that operate in all except the upper fifty megahertz of the 6 GHz band, the Commission required outdoor standard power access points to limit their maximum EIRP above a 30 degree elevation angle to 21 dBm. However, the Commission determined no restrictions were necessary for low power indoor devices because of these device’s relatively low EIRP as well as building attenuation due to the indoor operation. Similarly, in the *6 GHz Second Order*, the Commission determined that VLP devices operating in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands did not require any restrictions because VLP devices are limited to no more than 14 dBm. In the *6 GHz Second FNPRM*, the Commission proposed expanding VLP access to the entire 6 GHz band but made no specific proposal regarding protecting FSS Earth-to-space operations.

Sirius XM urges the Commission to prohibit outdoor VLP devices in the upper U–NII–8 band, as they may disrupt Satellite Digital Audio Radio Service (SDARS) operations. While SDARS is not a part of the FSS, its ground stations use a portion of the U–NII–8 band to transmit digital audio signals to Sirius XM’s geostationary satellite constellation. Sirius XM points out that the only analysis provided by unlicensed proponents of interference to FSS receivers was a 2018 study conducted by RKF Engineering (2018 RKF Study) that addressed FSS, but not SDARS. According to Sirius XM, SDARS is different than FSS because it must deliver a reliable signal to consumer-grade antennas rather than the large high-gain antennas used by C-band FSS operations. Sirius XM previously criticized the assumptions used by the 2018 RKF Study and further calls into question a number of its assumptions. Specifically, Sirius points out that the 2018 RKF Study assumed a 2% outdoor use factor while more recent simulations have assumed a 6% outdoor use factor, that the Study used an estimate of 6 GHz band unlicensed devices that is far lower than more recent estimates of connected devices from Cisco, and that device activity factors have been trending higher due to increased video streaming. Sirius points out that the interference levels from VLP

devices would be 40 times higher than low-power indoor devices due to the lack of building attenuation. Sirius XM also cautions that once interference occurs to SDARS, there would not be a practical enforcement mechanism to resolve it. Sirius contends that the risk of harm to the valuable SDARS service outweighs the benefit of satisfying an undemonstrated need for more spectrum for outdoor VLP device use. Sirius XM renews its previous proposal that the Commission prescribe a maximum aggregate increase in the uplink noise floor and prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of additional unlicensed devices if a -23 dB I/N is exceeded. It also suggests that VLP devices be required to prioritize other parts of the 6 GHz spectrum outside of the SDARS uplink band.

Apple, Broadcom, et al. respond that Sirius XM presents no detailed analysis of the interference risk to its system, nor any concrete interference protection requirements. Apple, Broadcom, et al. contend that Sirius XM's satellites are no different from other 6 GHz FSS operations in that they receive aggregate interference over a large footprint and receive interference from numerous existing terrestrial licensees and that the record demonstrates these other devices contribute orders of magnitude more energy than unlicensed devices will. According to Apple, Broadcom, et al., high power 6 GHz licensees will continue to be the dominant interferers to Sirius XM's uplinks, not VLP devices. They point to the 2018 RKF Study on the potential for interference from standard-power devices operating at 4 Watts (36 dBm) and claim that interference from VLP devices would be even fainter than the -20 dB I/N predicted.

Discussion. The Commission believes that its previous conclusion that FSS uplinks in the U-NII-5 and U-NII-7 bands will not have a significant risk of experiencing harmful interference from VLP devices applies equally to FSS uplinks in the U-NII-6 and U-NII-8 bands, including to Sirius XM's SDARS system. This conclusion is based on the fact that VLP devices, which can operate with up to 14 dBm EIRP, will transmit with significantly less power than the 21 dBm power permitted above 30 degrees elevation for standard power access points. Sirius XM's SDARS operations in the U-NII-8 band have the same characteristics as 6 GHz FSS systems. As with 6 GHz band FSS systems, its satellites operate in geostationary orbits and have receive beams that cover the entire United States. Its satellites potentially receive interference from other licensed users

that share the 6 GHz band just as 6 GHz FSS uplinks. As to Sirius XM's observation that the power received from outdoor VLP devices can be significantly higher than the power from low-power indoor devices due to the lack of building attenuation, the power from outdoor VLP devices would be significantly less than that of standard power access points, which its rules permit to operate outdoors and which the Commission previously found are unlikely to cause harmful interference to FSS receivers.

The Commission notes that Sirius XM has not produced any technical analysis regarding the Commission's proposal to permit U-NII-8 VLP operations. Instead, Sirius XM refers back to its previous critique of the 2018 RKF Study, which was available to the Commission prior to adopting the rules for 6 GHz band standard power and low-power indoor devices. The only new points regarding the 2018 RKF Study that Sirius XM now raises are that more recent technical studies regarding VLP devices filed by unlicensed proponents assume a 6% outdoor use factor instead of 2%, that Cisco recent estimates of connected devices are higher than the 2018 RKF Study, and that unlicensed device activity factors will continue to increase due to video downloads. The Commission notes that the 6% and 2% outdoor use factors to which Sirius refers have different meanings in the 2018 RKF Study than in the more recent VLP simulation Sirius references. The 2018 RKF Study assumed that 2% of the "RLANs" are outdoors while the Apple, Broadcom, et al. simulation of VLP use in San Francisco assumed 6% of the people were outdoors with 25% of those people using VLP devices and only 2% of those devices active at any given time. The two simulations also had different foci: The 2018 RKF Study simulated radio local area networks, including Wi-Fi access points, both indoor and outdoor across the entire United States while the Apple, Broadcom, et al. simulation only considered outdoor VLP use in San Francisco. Given the different meanings of these outdoor use factors, the Commission cannot directly compare whether the two simulations in fact represent a different level of outdoor device use. Because of the different scope of these two simulations, the Commission believes it was appropriate to use different methodologies for modeling the number of outdoor devices. The Cisco connected device data Sirius XM points to is for all internet-connected devices in general and not for 6 GHz VLP devices in

particular. As for the contention regarding increasing device activity factor because of growing video activity on the internet, the Commission stated in the *6 GHz Second Order*, which was adopted in 2023, that assuming a 2% activity factor for VLP devices is reasonable for analytical purposes and the Commission sees no reason to reconsider this conclusion. Given the limited new technical information that has been presented, the Commission is not convinced that it should reconsider its conclusion as to the likelihood of interference occurring to FSS uplinks.

Sirius's concern about the lack of any practical enforcement mechanism if harmful interference were to occur also does not give the Commission reason to limit VLP access to the U-NII-8 band. The Commission is concluding, based on the currently available technical evidence, that there is an insignificant risk that harmful interference will occur to 6 GHz FSS systems and SDARS systems and thus there is no basis to prevent the introduction of an exciting new service to the public. As the demand for spectrum continues to grow, the Commission believes that it is in the public interest to continue to find ways to more intensively use the valuable spectrum resource, so long as the Commission also concludes that the evidence presented in the record shows the likelihood for harmful interference to remain insignificant.

Because the Commission has concluded that the likelihood of harmful interference occurring to Sirius XM's system from VLP devices is insignificant, it sees no reason to adopt an aggregate interference threshold as Sirius XM suggests. The Commission also does not find it appropriate to require VLP devices to prioritize operations in portions of the 6 GHz band outside of the SDARS uplink spectrum because the record does not support that Sirius XM will experience a harmful interference problem from VLP device operations.

Fixed-Satellite Service Downlinks

Portions of the U-NII-7 and U-NII-8 bands are allocated for FSS space-to-Earth (downlink) operations. However, no such earth stations are currently licensed in the U-NII-7 band. The U-NII-8 space-to-Earth allocation is limited to use by non-geostationary Mobile-Satellite Service feeder links. Globalstar operates earth station receive sites in the U-NII-8 band at Clifton, TX, Naalehu, HI, Wasilla, AK, Reno, NV, Sebring, FL, and Barrio of Las Palmas, Cabo Rojo, PR.

In the *6 GHz Second FNPRM*, the Commission sought comment on

whether any restrictions on VLP devices are necessary to protect space-to-Earth stations. The Commission recognized that VLP devices operate at significantly lower power spectral density levels than the geofenced VLP devices it also proposed to permit in the *6 GHz Second FNPRM*; therefore, it sought comment on how this difference impacts the analysis of potential harmful interference. Globalstar, the only stakeholder in the U–NII–8 band for FSS downlink transmission, expresses concern that a new class of higher-power, geofenced VLP devices could cause harmful interference and suggests that the geofencing system protect their earth stations. However, Globalstar does not address VLP operations of the type previously authorized in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands.

In the *6 GHz First Order*, the Commission concluded that the low probability of harmful interference to FSS space-to-Earth stations from low-power indoor devices in the U–NII–8 band was due to the indoor restriction and a transmit EIRP below 30 dBm. While a majority of VLP use cases are expected to be indoors, there will undoubtedly be scenarios in which VLP operations occur outdoors. In these cases, VLP transmissions will still be attenuated by transmit power control (TPC) and body loss. Additionally, at 1.5 meters at which most VLP devices will be operated there will be significant clutter loss. These losses will bring the effective EIRP below that of a low-power access points effective EIRP. The Commission also notes that Globalstar has raised no interference concerns regarding VLP operation in U–NII–8 at the current VLP power levels. Therefore, the Commission concludes that no restrictions on VLP devices are necessary to protect FSS space-to-Earth operations.

Protecting Passive Services

The Committee on Radio Frequencies (CORF) expresses concerns about potential interference from VLP devices to the radio astronomy service and to the Earth Exploration Satellite Service (EESS) in the U–NII–6, U–NII–7, and U–NII–8 bands. Several radio astronomy observatories located in remote areas observe methanol spectral lines in the 6.65–6.6752 GHz portion of the U–NII–7 band. Remote sensing using the EESS, which CORF states is critical to weather prediction and the study of climate change and of the Earth in general, operates in the 6.425–7.250 GHz band, which includes all of the U–NII–6, U–NII–7, and U–NII–8 bands. CORF argues that the methodology the Commission used in the *6 GHz Second Order* to

calculate VLP power limits in the U–NII–7 band by extrapolating the low-power indoor power limits was not appropriate in that the Commission failed to properly take into account differences between the two types of devices, including power levels and building entry loss. CORF requests that certain frequencies around the 6.65–6.6752 GHz band be made unavailable to VLP devices in areas close to radio astronomy sites, but suggests that these frequencies could be made available in areas where the spectrum is congested but are sufficiently removed from radio astronomy sites to avoid causing interference.

With regard to the EESS in the U–NII–6, U–NII–7, and U–NII–8 bands, CORF argues that a 14 dBm EIRP VLP device would exceed the ITU–R RS.2017 – 166 dBW interference threshold in a 200 MHz bandwidth. It states that a single 14 dBm EIRP VLP device within a receiver's antenna beam and passband could result in a signal that exceeds the ITU–R RS.2017 threshold by as much as 33 dB. CORF further states that VLP devices in the U–NII–5 band would have a negligible effect on sensing operations in the bands where the EESS operates. As a result, CORF states that geofencing could be used with devices programmed to avoid the U–NII–6, U–NII–7, and U–NII–8 bands in oceanic zones, including in coastal waters, and non-geofenced usage could be restricted to the U–NII–5 band only.

Discussion. The Commission declines to restrict the frequencies that may be used by VLP devices in the U–NII–7 band to protect radio astronomy operations. That request is outside the scope of this Order, which addresses VLP operations in only the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands. However, the Commission notes that in the *6 GHz Second Order* the Commission already considered and rejected CORF's request to prohibit use of certain frequencies by VLP devices to protect radio astronomy operations, stating that the interference potential for VLP devices in the U–NII–7 band is even lower than for low-power indoor devices that were already permitted to operate at higher power levels than those adopted for VLP devices. The Commission continues to believe that VLP devices in the U–NII–7 band are unlikely to interfere with radio astronomy operations, noting that CORF's analysis, in which it questioned the validity of extrapolating the low power indoor device power limit to determine the appropriate VLP device power limit, suggests a greater value for building entry loss (30 dB) than the Commission previously found to be appropriate (20.5 dB). Additionally,

CORF failed to consider mitigating factors that reduce the potential for interference, including, 3 dB for the use of TPC, 4 dB for body loss, and 2% (17 dB) activity factor correction.

The Commission finds that it can permit VLP devices to operate in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands while protecting the EESS. In the *6 GHz Second Order*, the Commission permitted VLP devices to operate in the U–NII–7 band where the EESS also operates, subject to a prohibition on their use on oil platforms to protect ocean temperature sensing activities. The power levels the Commission are permitting for VLP devices in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands are the same as those the Commission permits for VLP devices in the U–NII–7 band, and as discussed below, the Commission is maintaining the prohibition on operation on oil platforms. Consequently, EESS operations in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands will be protected to the same extent that they are in the U–NII–7 band.

CORF's analysis of potential interference in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands overstates VLP device interference potential to the EESS. In particular, CORF's analysis fails to consider certain mitigating factors that the Commission previously found to be appropriate. When using the Commission's previously assumed factors of 5 dB for antenna pattern mismatch, 3 dB for antenna polarization loss, 20.5 dB for building entry loss, 3 dB for the use of TPC, and 4 dB for body loss, the Commission calculates a 4.2 dB protection margin. It should be noted that this calculation does not take into account clutter loss that can exist. Furthermore, given that EESS observation times are in the order of milliseconds while Wi-Fi transmissions are generally in the order of microseconds, the Commission believes that using the average power instead of peak power is appropriate. With a conservative 2% activity factor assumption (a 17 dB reduction), the protection margin evaluates to 21.2 dB.

Given the limited footprint of EESS satellites, the significant protection margin that exists, and that large numbers of VLP devices generally are not transmitting simultaneously on boats in an area, the Commission believes that continuing to allow VLP devices to operate on boats in the ocean will not result in any significant risk to EESS operations. For these same reasons, the Commission does not see a need to impose restrictions on VLP devices over large lakes and rivers, as CORF suggests. The Commission will continue to prohibit 6 GHz devices,

including VLP devices, from operating on oil platforms because oil platform locations tend to be concentrated in areas where the passive and active sensing of EESS operations are conducted.

Technical Rules

In the *6 GHz Second Order*, the Commission adopted rules that permitted VLP devices to operate in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands at power levels up to –5 dBm/MHz EIRP PSD and 14 dBm EIRP. The Commission determined that the risk of harmful interference to incumbent services in those bands was insignificant for VLP devices operating at that power level. As a natural outgrowth of that determination, in the *6 GHz Second FNPRM*, the Commission proposed to permit VLP devices to operate in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands without geofencing. In the *Third Report and Order*, the Commission is adopting this proposal.

Many of the proponents arguing to expand VLP operations to the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands without geofencing suggest no changes to the technical rules governing VLP U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 operations. Several commenters, as discussed in more detail below, suggest modification to the rules that will apply to VLP operation throughout the 6 GHz band. To the extent that the Commission did not seek comment on those rule changes in the *6 GHz Second FNPRM*, the Commission is not able to consider applying them to U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 VLP operations. In addition, the Commission believes that having uniform rules that apply to all VLP operations will be of great benefit because it will make product development easier and lead to economies of scale that will reduce cost. For this reason, the Commission is adopting identical technical rules for VLP operations in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands as currently apply to such operations in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands.

However, the *6 GHz Second FNPRM* did seek comment on making several changes to the VLP rules. The Commission sought comment on any adjustment needed to the VLP device rules to adequately protect C–V2X operations in vehicles. The Commission also sought comment on relaxing the restrictions regarding VLP use on aircraft and on oil platforms and on providing additional flexibility for in-vehicle use. The Commission defers action on all of these *6 GHz Second FNPRM* proposals.

VLP Power Levels. The Wi-Fi Alliance and the IEEE 802 LAN/MAN Standards

Committee support increasing the permitted power for VLP devices to 1 dBm/MHz with a total EIRP of 14 dBm without use of a geofencing system. IEEE 802 LAN/MAN Standards Committee states this would contribute to global harmonization of VLP devices and claims that this increased power spectral density for 20 and 40 megahertz wide channels would not cause any risk to incumbent services as these channel sizes may not be widely used. The Commission determined the power levels for VLP devices in the *6 GHz Second Order* based on an extensive record examining the potential for these devices to cause harmful interference to microwave receivers. No commenters submitted additional technical analysis examining interference to microwave receivers, and the simulation submitted by Apple, Broadcom, et al. of interference to ENG central receive sites assumed a VLP power of –5 dBm/MHz. Therefore, the record does not support adjusting the power for VLP device operations.

Firmware Download. AT&T suggests that all new unlicensed devices be required to accept mandatory firmware updates that alter their operating parameters, which will allow unlicensed performance to be changed in the future, enhancing efficiency and improving spectrum management. AT&T claims this would be consistent with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) Commerce Spectrum Management Advisory Committee's recommendation that rules for unlicensed devices be designed to avoid creating obstacles to future reallocation of the band. APCO also supports requiring, wherever possible, that unlicensed devices be capable of modification through over-the-air firmware updates as the harm resulting from interference from unlicensed devices is potentially irreversible. Sirius XM also advocates that new unlicensed devices be capable of changing operating parameters through over-the-air firmware updates to address interference to its satellite radio system from unlicensed devices that are in the hands of consumers. Utilities Technology Council recommends that the Commission require all new unlicensed devices to accept mandatory firmware updates that alter their operating parameters to allow devices to be changed in the future for enhanced efficiency and improved spectrum management.

While AT&T and others assert that requiring unlicensed devices to be capable of firmware updates could have many benefits, such as permitting

devices to adjust their operations to account for changing priorities in spectrum demand and evolving technology capabilities or to address interference issues, such a mandate could be complex and was not raised in the *6 GHz Second FNPRM*. Accordingly, the Commission does not have a record to explore such a mandate. Given the Commission's conclusion that there is an insignificant risk that harmful interference will occur due to the operation of VLP devices in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands it does not believe such a mandate is necessary. Therefore, the Commission will not impose a firmware update mandate on VLP devices. However, the Commission notes that the vast majority of today's devices have capability for firmware updates as manufacturers routinely make changes and upgrades to correct bugs, enable more efficient operation, or add capabilities. Thus, even absent a Commission mandate, the Commission expect that most, if not all, VLP devices will have the ability to receive firmware updates, including updates to change a device's ability to transmit on certain frequencies, if such an update is necessary.

Transmit Power Control (TPC). The VLP rules require that VLP devices employ a TPC mechanism that has the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the maximum –5 dBm/MHz EIRP PSD. The Ultra Wide Band Alliance suggests that the Commission expand the TPC requirement beyond the 6 dB level. The Ultra Wide Band Alliance notes there are many benefits to using only the power required for a given link, such as reducing the area that could be impacted, increasing device density, and increasing the overall capacity of the band. While the Ultra Wide Band Alliance encourages the Commission to consider technical requirements for use of TPC that will "encourage innovation in intelligent TPC as part of link adaptation schemes," it does not provide any concrete proposal on what specific TPC rules the Commission should require. Without a specific proposal, the Commission is unable to evaluate the merits of their request or the impact it would have on VLP operations.

Benefits and Cost

In the *6 GHz Second FNPRM*, the Commission sought comment on whether allowing VLP devices in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands will yield comparable benefits to those that stem from allowing VLP devices in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands in the *6 GHz Second Order*. The Commission tentatively concluded that at a

minimum the benefits would be in proportion to the amount of spectrum in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands relative to the amount of spectrum in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands. No commenter objected to this methodology so the Commission will estimate benefits on that basis.

The 6 GHz Second Order found a lower bound of the benefit of opening the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands to unlicensed use to be \$2 billion. The Commission expects unlicensed uses in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands to be similar, but with less megahertz of spectrum involved compared to the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 bands. To approximate a new lower bound of benefits, the Commission therefore multiplies the ratio of the sum of megahertz of spectrum in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands to the sum of megahertz of spectrum in the U–NII–5 and U–NII–7 MHz bands by \$2 billion, resulting in \$820 million of expected benefits. This lower bound also does not include any benefits that may come from creating a large contiguous band of spectrum for unlicensed use, which may allow greater speed and decreased latency. In any case, these benefits will be well in excess of the costs that the Commission estimates.

Because any changes to the design of VLP devices will be voluntary for device manufacturers, the rules that the Commission promulgates do not have net cost implications for the existing unlicensed device ecosystem. Manufacturers will change designs only if the additional revenue from taking advantage of the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 bands outweighs the costs of redesign. And because the harmful interference risk to incumbent operators is insignificant and the Commission is not imposing any specific requirements on any incumbent operator, there are also no cost implications on them. Thus, by promulgating these rules to enable VLP devices to operate in the U–NII–6 and U–NII–8 portions of the 6 GHz band, significant economic benefits will be bestowed on the American public.

Table of Frequency Allocations

Finally, the Commission takes this opportunity to reinstate the text of international footnotes 5.458A and 5.458B in the Table of Frequency Allocations (Table), § 2.106 of its rules. This text was inadvertently removed when the Commission implemented formatting changes to accommodate the Office of the Federal Register’s publication guidelines, even though the underlying citations to these footnotes continued to be printed in the graphical portion of the Table under both the

International Table and the United States Table columns. Because this change is editorial and does not alter the substance of these pre-existing footnotes, the Commission finds good cause to conclude that notice and comment are not necessary for its adoption.

Ordering Clauses

Accordingly, *it is ordered*, pursuant to sections 2, 4(i), 302, and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 152, 154(i), 302a, 303, the *Third Report and Order* is hereby adopted.

It is further ordered that the amendments of the Commission’s rules as set forth in Appendix A of the *Third Report and Order* are adopted, effective 60 days from the date of publication in the **Federal Register**.

It is further ordered that the Office of the Secretary, shall send a copy of the *Third Report and Order*, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

It is further ordered that the Office of Managing Director, Performance Program Management, shall send a copy of the *Third Report and Order* in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

List of Subjects

47 CFR Part 2

Communications, Communications equipment, Radio, Satellites.

47 CFR Part 15

Communications equipment, Radio.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary.

Final Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR parts 2 and 15 as follows:

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 2 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 302a, 303, and 336, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Amend § 2.106 by adding paragraphs (b)(458)(i) and (ii) to read as follows:

§ 2.106 Table of Frequency Allocations.

* * * * *

(b) * * *
(458) * * *

(i) 5.458A In making assignments in the band 6700–7075 MHz to space stations of the fixed-satellite service, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect spectral line observations of the radio astronomy service in the band 6650–6675.2 MHz from harmful interference from unwanted emissions.

(ii) 5.458B The space-to-Earth allocation to the fixed-satellite service in the band 6700–7075 MHz is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems of the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. The use of the band 6700–7075 MHz (space-to-Earth) by feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service is not subject to No. 22.2.

* * * * *

PART 15—RADIO FREQUENCY DEVICES

■ 3. The authority citation for part 15 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 302a, 303, 304, 307, 336, 544a, and 549.

■ 4. Amend § 15.403 by revising the definition of “Very low power device” to read as follows:

§ 15.403 Definitions.

* * * * *

Very low power device. For the purpose of this subpart, a device that operates in the 5.925–7.125 GHz band and has an integrated antenna. These devices do not need to operate under the control of an access point.

■ 5. Amend § 15.407 by revising paragraphs (a)(9) and (d)(10) to read as follows:

§ 15.407 General technical requirements.

(a) * * *

(9) For very low power devices operating in the 5.925–7.125 GHz band, the maximum power spectral density must not exceed –5 dBm e.i.r.p in any 1-megahertz band and the maximum e.i.r.p must not exceed 14 dBm.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(10) Very low power devices operating in the 5.925–7.125 GHz band shall employ a transmit power control (TPC) mechanism. A very low power device is required to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the maximum EIRP PSD value of –5 dBm/MHz.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 660**

[Docket No. 241022–0278]

RIN 0648–BN48

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2025–2026 Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule; inseason adjustments to biennial groundfish management measures.

SUMMARY: This final rule announces routine inseason adjustments to management measures in commercial groundfish fisheries. This action is intended to allow commercial fishing vessels to access more abundant groundfish stocks while protecting overfished and depleted stocks.

DATES: This final rule is effective March 6, 2025.

ADDRESSES:**Electronic Access**

This rule is accessible via the internet at the Office of the Federal Register website at <https://www.federalregister.gov>. Background information and documents are available at the Pacific Fishery Management Council's website at <http://www.pcouncil.org/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Biegel, phone: 503–231–6291 or email: christopher.biegel@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

The Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (PCGFMP) and its implementing regulations at title 50 in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), part 660, subparts C through G, regulate fishing for over 90 species of groundfish off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) develops groundfish harvest specifications and management measures for 2-year periods (*i.e.*, a biennium). NMFS published the final rule to implement harvest specifications and management measures for the

2025–2026 biennium for most species managed under the PCGFMP on December 16, 2024 (89 FR 101514). In general, the management measures set at the start of the biennial harvest specifications cycle help the various sectors of the fishery attain, but not exceed, the catch limits for each stock. The Council, in coordination with Pacific Coast Treaty Indian Tribes and the States of Washington, Oregon, and California, recommends adjustments to the management measures during the fishing year to achieve this goal.

At its November 13–18, 2024 meeting, the Council recommended increasing the open access (OA) trip limit for shelf rockfish in the area between 40°10' N lat. and 42° N lat. to be consistent with that in the area north of 42° N lat. The current trip limit for OA shelf rockfish between 40°10' N lat. and 42° N lat. is 1,200 lb (544 kg) per 2 months. Pacific Coast groundfish fisheries are managed using harvest specifications or limits (*e.g.*, overfishing limits (OFL), acceptable biological catch (ABC), annual catch limits (ACL) and harvest guidelines (HG)) recommended biennially by the Council and based on the best scientific information available at that time (50 CFR 660.60(b)). During development of the harvest specifications, the Council also recommended management measures (*e.g.*, trip limits, area closures, and bag limits) that are meant to mitigate catch so as not to exceed the harvest specifications. The harvest specifications and mitigation measures developed for the 2025–2026 biennium used data through the 2023 fishing year. Each of the adjustments to mitigation measures discussed below are based on updated fisheries information that was unavailable when the analysis for the current harvest specifications was completed. As new fisheries data becomes available, adjustments to mitigation measures are projected so as to help harvesters achieve but not exceed the harvest limits.

At the November 2024 Council meeting, the Groundfish Management Team (GMT) received a request to increase the OA trip limit for the shelf rockfish north of 40°10' N lat. complex beginning in 2025. The request was aimed to provide relief to the OA sector who have been affected by closures to protect California quillback rockfish. Some vessels have landed more than 80 percent of their 2024 trip limit over multiple periods and the request may allow those participants to utilize the stocks in the complex that are under-attained (*i.e.*, bocaccio and chilipepper rockfish). Absent inseason action, the 2025 trip limits would have remained

the same, except for a change in the limit structure, *i.e.*, the 2024 trip limit was a monthly limit whereas the 2025 limit is a bimonthly limit. The GMT analyzed the following two options to increase the shelf rockfish complex trip limits: (1) increased trip limits in the area between 40°10' N lat. and 42° N lat. to be consistent with that in the area north of 42° N lat., and (2) Option 1 as well as doubling the trip limits north of 40°10' N lat. As a whole, the non-trawl shelf rockfish complex non-trawl allocation of the annual catch limit (ACL) is underutilized. However, individual fishermen are attaining close to the trip limit, which increases the risk of regulatory discards.

To consider increasing the OA shelf complex trip limits in the area 40°10' N lat. and 42° N lat., the GMT evaluated non-trawl species-specific mortality relative to ACL contributions to the shelf complex. During their analysis, vermilion/sunset rockfish, which is one of the stocks managed in the shelf complex, attainment arose as a concern, because the California harvest of vermilion/sunset rockfish has exceeded area-specific ACL contributions in recent years. Vermilion/sunset rockfish off California is managed in a split between two shelf rockfish stock complexes north and south of 40°10' N lat. To prevent exceedance of the area-specific overfishing limit of the California vermilion/sunset rockfish stock as defined for status determination, the NMFS will maintain management measures, including harvest targets, that aim to keep mortality of vermilion/sunset rockfish in all areas south of 42° N lat. within the OFL contributions associated with that area (*i.e.*, the combined OFL contributions for northern and southern California). While the combined ACL contribution of vermilion/sunset rockfish south of 42° N lat. to the shelf rockfish complexes north and south of 40°10' N lat. has been exceeded in the past, the Agenda Item I.6.a, Supplemental CDFW Report 1, November 2024 notes that vermilion/sunset rockfish mortality is lower in 2024 than in recent years and is projected to remain within California-specific harvest targets. Similar attainment is expected in 2025. The GMT discussed creating a sub-trip limit for vermilion/sunset rockfish north of 40°10' N lat., similar to the sub-trip limit for vermilion/sunset rockfish in the shelf rockfish complex trip limit south of 40°10' N lat. The GMT determined this action could not be accomplished inseason and would instead need to be addressed in the biennial harvest

specification process. Table 5 of the GMT report describes the additional projected vermilion/sunset rockfish mortality relative to the trip limit options analyzed. The respective ACL contribution for vermilion/sunset rockfish off California are not at risk of being exceeded with the addition of 0.1 mt mortality associated with the Option 1 trip limit. Noting the limited impacts to species-specific contributions to the shelf complex including vermilion/sunset rockfish, the GMT recommended increasing the OA trip limit for shelf rockfish in the area between 40°10' N lat. and 42° N lat. to be consistent with that in the area north of 42° N lat. (i.e., Option 1 in table 4).

Therefore, the Council recommended, and NMFS is implementing, a trip limit increase for OA shelf rockfish trip limits between 40°10' N lat and 42° N lat. to 1,600 lbs/2 months in table 3b (North) to part 660, subpart F.

Classification

This final rule makes routine inseason adjustments to groundfish fishery management measures, based on the best scientific information available, consistent with the PCGFMP and its implementing regulations.

This action is taken under the authority of 50 CFR 660.60(c) and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

The aggregate data upon which these actions are based are available for public inspection by contacting Christopher Biegel in NMFS West Coast Region (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, above), or view at the NMFS West Coast Groundfish website: <https://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/fisheries/groundfish/index.html>.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b), NMFS finds good cause to waive prior public notice and an opportunity for public

comment on this action, as notice and comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. The adjustments to management measures in this document modify trip limits in California to keep catch within allocations established by the 2025–2026 harvest specifications. No aspect of this action is controversial, and changes of this nature were anticipated in the final rule for the 2025–2026 harvest specifications and management measures which published on December 16, 2024 (89 FR 101514).

The Council recommended, and NMFS is implementing, an increase to the OA trip limit for shelf rockfish in the area between 40°10' N. lat and 42° N lat. to be consistent with that in the area north of 42° N lat. As a whole, the non-trawl shelf rockfish complex allocation is underutilized and providing the OA fishery with increased access to these stocks would have economic benefits without jeopardizing the ACL.

Delaying implementation to allow for public comment would likely reduce the economic benefits to the commercial fishing industry and the businesses that rely on that industry because it is unlikely the new regulations would publish and could be implemented in time to realize the projected benefits to fishing communities and the resource. A delay in implementation could also contribute to unnecessarily discarded and largely wasted fish for any fishermen who are attaining the lower trip limit, which could otherwise be landed to provide food and revenue, and responsible use of the resource. Therefore, providing a comment period for this action could limit the economic benefits to the fishery, and would hamper the achievement of optimum yield from the affected fisheries.

Therefore, the NMFS finds reason to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1) so that this final rule may become effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**. The adjustments to management measures in this document affect commercial fisheries by increasing opportunity and allowing greater economic benefit. These adjustments were requested by the Council’s advisory bodies, as well as members of industry during the Council’s November 2024 meeting, and recommended unanimously by the Council. No aspect of this action is controversial, and changes of this nature were anticipated in the biennial harvest specifications and management measures established through a notice and comment rulemaking for 2025–2026 (89 FR 101514).

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 660

Fisheries, Fishing, Indian fisheries.

Dated: February 28, 2025.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, NOAA amends 50 CFR part 660 as follows:

PART 660—FISHERIES OFF WEST COAST STATES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 660 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*, 16 U.S.C. 773 *et seq.*, and 16 U.S.C. 7001 *et seq.*

■ 2. Amend table 3b (North) to part 660, subpart F by revising the entry for “Shelf rockfish complex (42°00' N lat.–40°10' N lat.)” to read as follows:

TABLE 3b (NORTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART F—TRIP LIMITS FOR OPEN ACCESS NORTH OF 40°10' N LAT.

Species	Trip limit
* * * * *	* * * * *
Shelf rockfish complex (42°00' N lat.–40°10' N lat.)	1,600 lb/2 months.
* * * * *	* * * * *

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2025–03556 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 43

Thursday, March 6, 2025

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.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Chapter I

[NRC–2025–0055]

Draft Regulatory Issue Summary: Applicability of Requirements During the Movement of Radioactive Material Within a Temporary Jobsite

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is seeking public comment on a draft regulatory issue summary (RIS) clarifying the requirements for the transport of radioactive material within a temporary jobsite. NRC regulations provide requirements for packaging, preparation for shipment, and transportation of licensed material. The regulations apply to any licensee authorized by specific or general license issued by the Commission to receive, possess, use, or transfer licensed material, if the licensee delivers that material to a carrier for transport, transports the material outside the site of usage as specified in the NRC license, or transports that material on public highways.

DATES: Submit comments by May 5, 2025. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the Commission is able to ensure consideration only for comments received on or before this date.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods; however, the NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website:

- *Federal rulemaking website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2025–0055. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301–415–1003; email: Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed

in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

- *Mail comments to:* Office of Administration, Mail Stop: TWFN–7–A60M, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, ATTN: Program Management, Announcements and Editing Staff.

For additional direction on obtaining information and submitting comments, see “Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments” in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Phyllis Clark, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–6447; email: Phyllis.Clark@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments

A. Obtaining Information

Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2025–0055 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2025–0055.
- *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, at 301–415–4737, or by email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov. Draft RIS 2025–XX, “Applicability of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 71 Requirements During the Movement of Radioactive Material Within a Temporary Jobsite,” is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML24206A139.

- *NRC’s PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern

time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

B. Submitting Comments

The NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website (<https://www.regulations.gov>). Please include Docket ID NRC–2025–0055 in your comment submission.

The NRC cautions you not to include identifying or contact information that you do not want to be publicly disclosed in your comment submission. The NRC will post all comment submissions at <https://www.regulations.gov> as well as enter the comment submissions into ADAMS.

The NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove identifying or contact information.

If you are requesting or aggregating comments from other persons for submission to the NRC, then you should inform those persons not to include identifying or contact information that they do not want to be publicly disclosed in their comment submission. Your request should state that the NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove such information before making the comment submissions available to the public or entering the comment into ADAMS.

II. Background

NRC staff and other stakeholders have recently raised questions about the applicability of certain requirements in part 71 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), “Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material” to NRC licensed service providers operating within a temporary jobsite that is authorized pursuant to the service provider’s license.

The NRC is issuing this draft RIS to clarify the applicability of the requirements of 10 CFR part 71, “Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material,” for the transport of radioactive material within a temporary jobsite. This draft RIS requires no action or written response on the part of any addressee.

The draft RIS clarifies that, during movement of radioactive materials for the purpose of transport by an NRC licensed service provider within a temporary jobsite (as defined by the applicable section of 10 CFR), the regulations at 10 CFR 71.5(a) and 10 CFR 71.5(b) are not applicable so long

as the activities are within an area established as a temporary jobsite pursuant to the service provider's license.

As noted in the **Federal Register** on June 8, 2018 (83 FR 20858), this document is being published in the "Proposed Rules" section of the **Federal Register** to comply with publication requirements under 10 CFR chapter I.

III. Proposed Action

The NRC is requesting public comments on the draft RIS. All comments that are to receive consideration in the final RIS must be submitted electronically or in writing as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. The NRC staff will make a final determination regarding issuance of the RIS after it considers any public comments received in response to this request.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Dated: March 3, 2025.

Brian Benney,

Acting Chief, Generic Communication and Operating Experience Branch, Division of Reactor Oversight, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 2025-03638 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA-2025-0371 **Airspace Docket No. 25-ANM-128**]

RIN 2120-AA66

Revocation of Jet Route J-534 and Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airway V-349, Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V-23 and V-165 and Establishment of Canadian Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-645 in Northwestern United States

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to revoke Jet Route J-534 and Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airway V-349, amend VOR Federal Airways V-23 and V-165, and establish Canadian Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-645 in the Northwestern United States. The FAA is proposing this action due to the pending decommissioning of the VOR portion of the Whatcom, WA, VOR/Tactical Air

Navigation (VORTAC) navigational aid (NAVAID). The VOR portion of the Whatcom VORTAC is being decommissioned in support of the FAA's VOR Minimum Operational Network (MON) program. There are two airways that use the naming convention of V-23. One is located in the state of Hawaii and the other is located in the state of California. This action proposes to affect the V-23 in the state of California and does not propose any changes to the V-23 in the state of Hawaii.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by FAA Docket No. FAA-2025-0371 and Airspace Docket No. 25-ANM-128 using any of the following methods:

* *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to www.regulations.gov and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.

* *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M-30; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12-140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590-0001.

* *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12-140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

* *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at (202) 493-2251.

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at www.regulations.gov at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to the Docket Operations in Room W12-140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FAA Order JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence Avenue SW, Washington DC, 20597; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Roff, Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20597; 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 amend the airway structure as necessary to preserve the safe and efficient flow of air traffic within the National Airspace System.

Comments Invited

The FAA invites interested persons to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments, data, or views. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. To ensure the docket does not contain duplicate comments, commenters should submit only one time if comments are filed electronically, or commenters should send only one copy of written comments if comments are filed in writing.

The FAA will file in the docket all comments it receives, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning this proposed rulemaking. Before acting on this proposal, the FAA will consider all comments it receives on or before the closing date for comments. The FAA will consider comments filed after the comment period has closed if it is possible to do so without incurring expense or delay. The FAA may change this proposal in light of the comments it receives.

Privacy: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov, as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL-14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at www.dot.gov/privacy.

Availability of Rulemaking Documents

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at www.regulations.gov. Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at 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 Operations office (see **ADDRESSES** section for address, phone number, and hours of operations). An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the office of the Western Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198.

Incorporation by Reference

Jet Routes are published in paragraph 2004, VOR Federal Airways are published in paragraph 6010, and Canadian Navigation Routes are published in paragraph 6013 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document proposes to amend the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11J, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024. These updates would be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. That order is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

FAA Order JO 7400.11J lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

Background

The FAA is planning to decommission the VOR portion of the Whatcom, WA, VORTAC. The Whatcom VOR is one of the candidate VORs identified for discontinuance by the FAA's VOR MON program and listed in the Final policy statement notice, "Provision of Navigation Services for the Next Generation Air Transportation System (NextGen) Transition to Performance-Based Navigation (PBN) (Plan for Establishing a VOR Minimum Operational Network)," published in the **Federal Register** on July 26, 2016 (81 FR 48694), Docket No. FAA-2011-1082.

Although the VOR portion of the Whatcom VORTAC is planned for decommissioning, the co-located Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) portion of the navigational aid is being retained. The TACAN would continue to provide navigational service for military operations and Distance

Measuring Equipment (DME) service supporting current and future NextGen PBN flight procedure requirements.

The Air Traffic Service routes affected by the planned decommissioning of the Whatcom VOR are J-534, V-349, V-23, and V-165. There are two airways that use the naming convention of V-23. One is located in the state of Hawaii and the other is located in the state of California. This action proposes to affect the V-23 in the state of California and does not propose any changes to the V-23 in the state of Hawaii. The FAA is proposing to revoke J-534 and V-349 in their entirety. The FAA is also proposing to amend V-23 and V-165 and to establish RNAV Route T-645. To mitigate the loss of Jet Route J-534, aircraft can use nearby J-52 or RNAV Route Q-140. VOR Federal Airway V-349 currently extends three nautical miles (NM) within United States airspace and provides routing to the United States and Canadian border. Aircraft can utilize nearby RNAV Route T-355 to navigate from the Whatcom area to the United States and Canadian border. Portions of V-23 and V-165 will become unusable due to the decommissioning of the Whatcom VOR. The FAA is proposing to amend V-23 by revoking the segment that extends between the Paine, WA, VOR/DME and the Whatcom VORTAC. To mitigate the loss of this segment, the FAA is establishing a new route point, SAWVY, WA, waypoint (WP) to be located at the intersection of RNAV Routes T-487 and T-355. The addition of this route point will enable aircraft to transition between these two airways. The FAA is proposing to amend V-165 by revoking the segment that extends between the Penn Cove, WA, VOR/DME and the Whatcom VORTAC. T-355 serves as a mitigation to the loss of this route segment. The FAA is also proposing to establish Canadian RNAV Route T-645 within United States airspace. This route would extend between the new EPSOP, WA, WP, located on the United States and Canadian border, approximately three NM southwest of the TECUV, WA, Fix and the new IKLIT, WA, WP, located on the United States and Canadian border, approximately 15 NM northeast of the Whatcom, WA, TACAN. NAV CANADA will establish this route within their airspace and will connect their portion to the aforementioned points on the United States and Canadian border.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to 14 CFR part 71 to revoke Jet Route J-534 and VOR Federal Airway V-349, amend VOR Federal Airways V-23 and

V-165, and establish Canadian Area Navigation Route T-645 in Northwestern United States. There are two airways that use the naming convention of V-23. One is located in the state of Hawaii and the other is located in the state of California. This action proposes to affect the V-23 in the state of California and does not propose any changes to the V-23 in the state of Hawaii. The FAA is proposing these actions due to the pending decommissioning of the VOR portion of the Whatcom, WA, VORTAC. The VOR portion of the Whatcom VORTAC is being decommissioned in support of the FAA's VOR MON program.

J-534: J-534 currently extends between the intersection of the Seattle, WA, VORTAC 033° and the Whatcom, WA, VORTAC, 090° radials and Williams Lake, BC, Canada, VORTAC, excluding the airspace within Canada. The FAA is proposing to revoke J-534 in its entirety.

V-349: V-349 currently extends between the Whatcom, WA, VORTAC and Williams Lake, BC, Canada, VORTAC, excluding the airspace within Canada. The FAA is proposing to revoke V-349 in its entirety.

V-23: V-23 in the state of California, currently extends between the Mission Bay, CA, VORTAC and the United States and Canadian border via the Whatcom, WA, VORTAC 290° radial. The FAA is proposing to amend V-23 by revoking the segment that extends between the Paine, WA, VOR/DME and the Whatcom VORTAC. As amended, V-23 in the state of California would extend between the Mission Bay VORTAC and the Paine VOR/DME.

V-165: V-165 currently extends between the Mission Bay, CA, VORTAC and the Whatcom, WA, VORTAC. The FAA is proposing to amend V-165 by revoking the segment that extends between the Penn Cove, WA, VOR/DME and the Whatcom VORTAC. As amended, V-165 would extend between the Mission Bay VORTAC and the Penn Cove VOR/DME.

T-645: T-645 is being proposed as a new RNAV route to serve as an additional mitigation to the aforementioned proposed airspace actions. T-645 would extend between the EPSOP, WA, WP and the IKLIT, WA, WP.

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 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:

T-645 EPSOP, WA to IKLIT, WA [New]

EPSOP, WA	WP	(Lat. 48°49'55.86" N, long. 123°00'36.81" W)
ITGIL, WA	WP	(Lat. 48°55'50.99" N, long. 122°25'36.90" W)
VOGAD, WA	WP	(Lat. 48°57'21.70" N, long. 122°16'28.81" W)
IKLIT, WA	WP	(Lat. 49°00'08.80" N, long. 122°12'49.06" W)

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 28, 2025.

Brian Eric Konie,
Manager (A), Rules and Regulations Group.
[FR Doc. 2025-03574 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA-2025-0308; Airspace Docket No. 24-AWP-92]

RIN 2120-AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Payson, AZ

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

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); 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 JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 2004 Jet Routes.

* * * * *

J-534 [Removed]

* * * * *

Paragraph 6010(a) Domestic VOR Federal Airways.

* * * * *

V-349 [Removed]

* * * * *

V-23 [Amended]

From Mission Bay, CA; Oceanside, CA; 24 miles, six miles wide, Seal Beach, CA; six miles wide, INT Seal Beach 287° and Los Angeles, 138° radials; Los Angeles; Gorman,

CA; Shafter, CA; to INT Shafter 338° and Panoche 096° radials. From INT Panoche 035° and Linden 141° radials; Linden, CA; Sacramento, CA; INT Sacramento 346° and Red Bluff, CA, 158° radials; Red Bluff; 58 miles, 95 MSL, Fort Jones, CA; Rogue Valley, OR; Eugene, OR; Battle Ground, WA; INT Battle Ground 350° and Seattle, WA, 197° radials; 21 miles, 45 MSL, Seattle; Paine, WA.

* * * * *

V-165 [Amended]

From Mission Bay, CA; INT Mission Bay 270° and Oceanside, CA, 177° radials; Oceanside; 24 miles, 6 miles wide, Seal Beach, CA; 6 miles wide, INT Seal Beach 287° and Los Angeles, CA, 138° radials; Los Angeles; INT Los Angeles 357° and Lake Hughes, CA, 154° radials; Lake Hughes; INT Lake Hughes 344° and Shafter, CA, 137° radials; Shafter; Tule, CA; INT Tule 339° and Avenal, CA, 042° radials. From INT Squaw Valley, CA 133° and Mustang, NV, 183° radials; 72 miles, 50 miles, 131 MSL, Mustang, NV; 40 miles, 12 AGL, 7 miles, 115 MSL, 54 miles, 135 MSL, 81 miles, 12 AGL, Lakeview, OR; 5 miles, 72 miles, 90 MSL, Deschutes, OR; 16 miles, 19 miles, 95 MSL, 24 miles, 75 MSL, 12 miles, 65 MSL, Newberg, OR; 32 miles, 45 MSL, INT Newberg 355° and Olympia, WA, 195° radials; Olympia; Penn Cove, WA.

* * * * *

Paragraph 6013 Canadian Area Navigation Routes.

* * * * *

SUMMARY: This action proposes to amend the Class E airspace at Payson, AZ. The FAA is proposing this action as the result of airspace reviews conducted as part of the decommissioning of the Payson non directional beacon (NDB). This action would also update the name and geographic coordinates of the airport to coincide with the FAA’s aeronautical database. This action will bring the airspace into compliance with FAA orders and support instrument flight rule (IFR) procedures and operations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by FAA Docket No. FAA-2025-0308 and Airspace Docket No. 24-AWP-92 using any of the following methods:

* *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to www.regulations.gov and follow the online instruction for sending your comments electronically.

* *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M-30; U.S. Department of

Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12-140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590-0001.

* *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12-140 OF THE West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

* *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at (202) 493-2251.

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at www.regulations.gov at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to Docket Operations in Room W12-140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FAA Order JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/

publications/. You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20597; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Shelby, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222-5857.

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 amend the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Payson Airport, Payson, AZ; to support IFR operations at this airport.

Comments Invited

The FAA invites interested persons to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments, data, or views. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. To ensure the docket does not contain duplicate comments, commenters should submit only one time if comments are filed electronically, or commenters should send only one copy of written comments if comments are filed in writing.

The FAA will file in the docket all comments it receives, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning this proposed rulemaking. Before acting on this proposal, the FAA will consider all comments it received on or before the closing date for comments. The FAA will consider comments filed after the comment period has closed if it is possible to do so without incurring

expense or delay. The FAA may change this proposal in light of the comments it receives.

Privacy: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT post these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL-14FDMS), which can be reviewed at www.dot.gov/privacy.

Availability of Rulemaking Documents

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at www.regulations.gov. Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at 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, phone number, and hours of operations). An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the Federal Aviation Administration, Air Traffic Organization, Central Service Center, Operations Support Group, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace is published in paragraphs 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document proposes to amend the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11J, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024. These updates would be published subsequently in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. That order is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

FAA Order JO 7400.11J 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 extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Payson Airport to within a 20.9 mile-radius (increased from 6-mile) radius of the airport; removing the Payson NDB and associated extension from the airspace legal description as it is no longer required; and updating the name (previously Payson Municipal

Airport) and geographic coordinates of the airport and to coincide with the FAA's aeronautical database.

This action is the result of an airspace review conducted due to the decommissioning of the Payson NDB and supports IFR operations at this airport.

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 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 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 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 JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024, is amended as follows:

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

AWP AZ E5 Payson, AZ [Amended]

Payson Airport, AZ

(Lat 34°15'25" N, long 111°20'21" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700
feet above the surface within a 20.9-mile
radius of Payson Airport.

* * * * *

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on February
28, 2025.

Steven T. Phillips,
*Acting Manager, Operations Support Group,
ATO Central Service Center.*

[FR Doc. 2025-03562 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 43

Thursday, March 6, 2025

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.

Dated: March 3, 2025.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03610 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–13–2025]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 149, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Phillips 66 Company; (Renewable Fuels); Old Ocean, Texas

Phillips 66 Company submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Old Ocean, Texas, within FTZ Subzone 149C. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on February 27, 2025.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials and specific finished products described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz. The proposed finished products would be added to the production authority that the Board previously approved for the operation, as reflected on the Board's website.

The proposed finished products include: Renewable Diesel; Sustainable Aviation Fuel; Renewable Naphtha; and, Renewable Gasoline (duty rate equals 10.5 cents/barrel).

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 April 15, 2025.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Luke Engan at Luke.Engan@trade.gov.

Dated: March 3, 2025.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03612 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–12–2025]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 87, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Phillips 66 Company; (Renewable Fuels); Lake Charles, Louisiana

Phillips 66 Company submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Lake Charles, Louisiana, within FTZ Subzone 87A. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on February 27, 2025.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials and specific finished products described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz. The proposed finished products would be added to the production authority that the Board previously approved for the operation, as reflected on the Board's website.

The proposed finished products include: Renewable Diesel; Sustainable Aviation Fuel; Renewable Naphtha; and, Renewable Gasoline (duty rate equals 10.5 cents/barrel).

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 April 15, 2025.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Luke Engan at Luke.Engan@trade.gov.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–11–2025]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 49, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Phillips 66 Company; (Renewable Fuels); Linden, New Jersey

Phillips 66 Company submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Linden, New Jersey, within FTZ Subzone 49E. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on February 27, 2025.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials and specific finished products described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz. The proposed finished products would be added to the production authority that the Board previously approved for the operation, as reflected on the Board's website.

The proposed finished products include: Renewable Diesel; Sustainable Aviation Fuel; Renewable Naphtha; and, Renewable Gasoline (duty rate equals 10.5 cents/barrel).

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 April 15, 2025.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Luke Engan at Luke.Engan@trade.gov.

Dated: March 3, 2025.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03611 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–122–858]

Certain Softwood Lumber Products From Canada: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Review

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that a producer/exporter subject to the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain softwood lumber from Canada, Interfor Sales & Marketing Ltd. (ISM), is cross-owned with Interfor Corporation, EACOM Timber Corporation, Chaleur Forest Products Inc., and Chaleur Forest Products LP in the context of the CVD order on certain softwood lumber from Canada.

DATES: Applicable March 6, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Talbot Russ, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5516.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 3, 2018, Commerce published the CVD order on certain softwood lumber from Canada.¹ On January 8, 2025, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this changed circumstances review (CCR), finding that the following companies are cross-owned entities: ISM, Interfor Corporation, EACOM Timber Corporation, Chaleur Forest Products Inc., and Chaleur Forest Products LP.² In the *Preliminary Results*, we provided interested parties an opportunity to comment regarding Commerce’s preliminary findings. On January 21 and February 4, 2025, the petitioner and ISM

¹ See *Certain Softwood Lumber Products from Canada: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order*, 83 FR 347 (January 3, 2018) (*Order*).

² See *Certain Softwood Lumber Products from Canada: Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review*, 90 FR 1442 (January 8, 2025) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

submitted comments on the *Preliminary Results*, respectively.³ The petitioner urged Commerce to maintain the findings of the *Preliminary Results* in the final results, while ISM took no position on Commerce’s preliminary findings.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this *Order* is softwood lumber, siding, flooring, and certain other coniferous wood (softwood lumber products). For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, see the *Preliminary Results* PDM.

Final Results of CCR

For the reasons stated in the *Preliminary Results*, and because we received no comments from interested parties opposing the *Preliminary Results*, Commerce continues to find that ISM is cross-owned with Interfor Corporation, EACOM Timber Corporation, Chaleur Forest Products Inc., and Chaleur Forest Products LP.⁴ Because our findings remain unchanged from the *Preliminary Results*, no decision memorandum accompanies this notice. We are adopting the *Preliminary Results* as the final results of this CCR. See the *Preliminary Results* PDM for a complete discussion of our findings.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). 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 the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing this determination and publishing these final results and notice in accordance with sections 751(b)(1) and 777(i)(1) and (2) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.216(e), 351.221(b), and 351.221(c)(3).

³ See Petitioner’s Letter, “Petitioner’s Letter in Lieu of Case Brief,” dated January 21, 2025; see also ISM’s Letter, “Resubmission of Interfor Sales & Marketing Ltd.’s Comments on the CCR *Preliminary Results* (Redacted),” dated February 4, 2025.

⁴ However, as noted in the *Preliminary Results*, these cross-ownership findings do not speak to the applicable cash deposit rates of the relevant entities. See *Preliminary Results* PDM at 7.

Dated: February 27, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–03615 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–331–806]

Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From Ecuador: Initiation of Expedited Review of the Countervailing Duty Order

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is initiating an expedited review of the countervailing duty order on frozen warmwater shrimp (shrimp) from Ecuador.

DATES: Applicable March 6, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Reginald Anadio or Zachary Shaykin, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3166 or (202) 482–2638, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 26, 2024, Commerce published the countervailing duty order on shrimp from Ecuador.¹ On January 24, 2025, Commerce received requests for an expedited review of the *Order* from six companies: Empacadora del Pacifico S.A. (Edpacific); Nirsa S.A. (Nirsa); Procesadora Posorja S.A. (Proposorja); Productos Percibiles y Marisco S.A. (Propemar); Exportadora Total Seafood S.A. (Total Seafood); and Natluk S.A. (Natluk).² These companies,

¹ See *Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Indonesia: Antidumping Duty Order; Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 89 FR 104982 (December 26, 2024) (*Order*).

² See Edpacific’s Letter, “Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador—Empacadora del Pacifico’s Request for Expedited Review,” dated January 24, 2025; see also Nirsa and Proposorja’s Letter, “Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador—Nirsa’s and Proposorja’s Requests for Expedited Review,” dated January 24, 2025; Propemar’s Letter, “Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador—Propemar’s Request for Expedited Review,” dated January 24, 2025; Total Seafood’s Letter, “Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador—Total Seafood’s Request for Expedited Review,” dated January 24, 2025; and Natluk’s Letter, “Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from

which were not selected for individual examination during the investigation, made these requests pursuant to 19 CFR 351.214(l).

Period of Review

As specified by 19 CFR 351.214(l)(3)(i), the period of review will be the same as the original period of investigation, *i.e.*, January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

Scope of the Review

The merchandise covered by this expedited review is shrimp from Ecuador. For a full description of the scope of this review, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exemption applies.³ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Initiation of Expedited Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(l)(1)(i)–(iii), each company that requested a review certified that it exported the subject merchandise to the United States during the period of investigation; that it was not affiliated with an exporter or producer that Commerce individually examined in the investigation; and that it informed the Government of Ecuador, as the government of the exporting country, that the government will be required to provide a full response to Commerce's countervailing duty questionnaire.

Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(k), we are initiating an expedited review of the countervailing duty order on shrimp from Ecuador. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.214(i)(1)(l)(3), we intend to issue the preliminary results of this expedited review not later than 180 days from the date of initiation of this review.⁴

Ecuador—Natluk's Request for Expedited Review," dated January 24, 2025.

³ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); *see also Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014), for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf.

⁴ Under 19 CFR 351.214(k)(i)(2), this period may be extended to 300 days.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.214(l)(3)(ii), the final results of this expedited review will not be the basis for the assessment of countervailing duties. Instead, this expedited review is intended to establish individual cash deposit rates for those companies that requested an expedited review, or to exclude from the countervailing duty order a company for which the final results of expedited review are zero or *de minimis*, as provided in 19 CFR 351.214(l)(3)(iii).

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.214(f), we will rescind the expedited review for any company that withdraws its request for expedited review within 60 days after the date of publication of this notice of initiation.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted⁵ and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.⁶ Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in this review.

Extension of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.⁷

⁵ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁶ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

⁷ See 19 CFR 351.301; *see also Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.html>.

For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.⁸

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an antidumping or countervailing duty proceeding must certify the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁹ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).¹⁰ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective orders in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.*, by filing the required letters of appearance). Note that Commerce has modified certain of its regulations pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).¹¹

⁸ See 19 CFR 351.302; *see also, e.g., Time Limits Final Rule*.

⁹ See section 782(b) of the Act.

¹⁰ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); *see also* frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at https://enforcement.trade.gov/lei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

¹¹ Effective October 30, 2023, these changes apply to all AD/CVD proceedings that are ongoing on the effective date and all AD/CVD proceedings initiated on or after the effective date. *See Administrative*

This notice is issued and published in accordance with 19 CFR 351.214(l)(2)(i).

Dated: February 28, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Scope of the Order

The scope of this *Order* includes certain frozen warmwater shrimp and prawns whether wild-caught (ocean harvested) or farm-raised (produced by aquaculture), head-on or head-off, shell-on or peeled, tail-on or tail-off, deveined or not deveined, cooked or raw, or otherwise processed in frozen form. “Tails” in this context means the tail fan, which includes the telson and the uropods.

The frozen warmwater shrimp and prawn products included in the scope, regardless of definitions in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), are products which are processed from warmwater shrimp and prawns through freezing and which are sold in any count size.

The products described above may be processed from any species of warmwater shrimp and prawns. Warmwater shrimp and prawns are generally classified in, but are not limited to, the Penaeidae family. Some examples of the farmed and wild-caught warmwater species include, but are not limited to, whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*), banana prawn (*Penaeus merguensis*), fleshy prawn (*Penaeus chinensis*), giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*), giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*), redspotted shrimp (*Penaeus brasiliensis*), southern brown shrimp (*Penaeus subtilis*), southern pink shrimp (*Penaeus notialis*), southern rough shrimp (*Trachypenaeus curvirostris*), southern white shrimp (*Penaeus schmitti*), blue shrimp (*Penaeus stylirostris*), western white shrimp (*Penaeus occidentalis*), and Indian white prawn (*Penaeus indicus*).

Frozen shrimp and prawns that are packed with marinade, spices or sauce are included in the scope. In addition, food preparations, which are not “prepared meals,” that contain more than 20 percent by weight of shrimp or prawn are also included in the scope.

Excluded from the scope are: (1) breaded shrimp and prawns (HTSUS subheading 1605.20.10.20); (2) shrimp and prawns generally classified in the Pandalidae family and commonly referred to as coldwater shrimp, in any state of processing; (3) fresh shrimp and prawns whether shell-on or peeled (HTSUS subheadings 0306.36.0020 and 0306.36.0040); (4) shrimp and prawns in prepared meals (HTSUS subheading 1605.20.05.10); (5) dried shrimp and prawns; (6) canned warmwater shrimp and prawns (HTSUS subheading 1605.20.10.40); (7) certain dusted shrimp; and (8) certain battered shrimp. Dusted shrimp is a shrimp-based product: (1) that is produced from fresh (or thawed-from-frozen) and peeled

shrimp; (2) to which a “dusting” layer of rice or wheat flour of at least 95 percent purity has been applied; (3) with the entire surface of the shrimp flesh thoroughly and evenly coated with the flour; (4) with the nonshrimp content of the end product constituting between four and 10 percent of the product’s total weight after being dusted, but prior to being frozen; and (5) that is subjected to IQF freezing immediately after application of the dusting layer. Battered shrimp is a shrimp-based product that, when dusted in accordance with the definition of dusting above, is coated with a wet viscous layer containing egg and/or milk, and par-fried.

The products covered by the scope are currently classified under the following HTSUS subheadings: 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010. These HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and for customs purposes only and are not dispositive, but rather the written description of the scope is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2025–03614 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Hydrographic Services Review Panel Meeting; Meeting Cancelled

AGENCY: Office of Coast Survey, National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; cancellation of public meeting.

SUMMARY: On February 12, 2025, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration published a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing a Hydrographic Services Review Panel public meeting to be held on March 4th and March 5th, 2025. This notice announces the cancellation of that public meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amanda Phelps, Acting NOAA HSRP Program Manager, email: hydroservices.panel@noaa.gov, phone: (240) 543–0266.

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 892 *et seq.*

Benjamin K. Evans,

Director, Office of Coast Survey, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–03594 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–G1–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE654]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office of Marine and Aviation Operations Research Vessel Relocation at Naval Station Newport, Rhode Island

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; issuance of a renewal incidental harassment authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the regulations implementing the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) as amended, notification is hereby given that NMFS has issued a renewal incidental harassment authorization (IHA) to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) to incidentally harass marine mammals during construction activities associated with the relocation of NOAA research vessels at Naval Station Newport (NAVSTA) in Rhode Island.

DATES: This renewal IHA is effective for one year from date of issuance.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the application and supporting documents, as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-construction-activities>. In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jessica Taylor, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The MMPA prohibits the “take” of marine mammals, with certain exceptions. Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce (as delegated to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings

are made and either regulations are proposed or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed IHA is provided to the public for review.

Authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for taking for subsistence uses (where relevant). Further, NMFS must prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other “means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact” on the affected species or stocks and their habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and on the availability of such species or stocks for taking for certain subsistence uses (referred to here as “mitigation”); and requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of the takings. The definition of all applicable MMPA statutory used above are included in the relevant sections below and can be found in section 3 of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1362) and the NMFS’s implementing regulations at 50 CFR 216.103.

NMFS’ regulations implementing the MMPA at 50 CFR 216.107(e) indicate that IHAs may be renewed for additional periods of time not to exceed 1 year for each reauthorization. In the notice of proposed IHA for the initial IHA, NMFS described the circumstances under which we would consider issuing a renewal for this activity, and requested public comment on a potential renewal under those circumstances. Specifically, on a case-by-case basis, NMFS may issue a one-time 1-year renewal of an IHA following notice to the public providing an additional 15 days for public comments when (1) up to another year of identical, or nearly identical, activities as described in the Detailed Description of Specified Activities section of the initial IHA issuance notice is planned or (2) the activities as described in the Description of the Specified Activities and Anticipated Impacts section of the initial IHA issuance notice would not be completed by the time the initial IHA expires and a renewal would allow for completion of the activities beyond that described in the **DATES** section of the notice of issuance of the initial IHA, provided all of the following conditions are met:

1. A request for renewal is received no later than 60 days prior to the needed renewal IHA effective date (recognizing that the renewal IHA expiration date cannot extend beyond 1 year from expiration of the initial IHA).

2. The request for renewal must include the following:

- An explanation that the activities to be conducted under the requested renewal IHA are identical to the activities analyzed under the initial IHA, are a subset of the activities, or include changes so minor (*e.g.*, reduction in pile size) that the changes do not affect the previous analyses, mitigation and monitoring requirements, or take estimates (with the exception of reducing the type or amount of take); and
- A preliminary monitoring report showing the results of the required monitoring to date and an explanation showing that the monitoring results do not indicate impacts of a scale or nature not previously analyzed or authorized.

3. Upon review of the request for renewal, the status of the affected species or stocks, and any other pertinent information, NMFS determines that there are no more than minor changes in the activities, the mitigation and monitoring measures will remain the same and appropriate, and the findings in the initial IHA remain valid.

An additional public comment period of 15 days (for a total of 45 days), with direct notice by email, phone, or postal service to commenters on the initial IHA, is provided to allow for any additional comments on the proposed renewal. A description of the renewal process may be found on our website at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-harassment-authorization-renewals>.

History of Request

On December 21, 2022, NMFS announced issuance of an IHA to NOAA OMAO to take marine mammals incidental to construction activities associated with vessel relocation at NAVSTA in Newport, RI (87 FR 78072), effective from February 1, 2024 through January 31, 2025. On November 15, 2024, NMFS received an application for the renewal of that initial IHA. As described in the application for renewal IHA, the activities for which incidental take is authorized consist of activities that are covered by the initial authorization but will not be completed prior to its expiration. As required, the applicant also provided a preliminary monitoring report which confirms that the applicant has implemented the required mitigation and monitoring, and which also shows that no impacts of a scale or nature not previously analyzed or authorized have occurred as a result of the activities conducted. The notice of the proposed renewal incidental

harassment authorization was published on January 23, 2025 (90 FR 8009). There are no changes from the proposed renewal IHA to the final renewal IHA.

Description of the Specified Activities and Anticipated Impacts

NOAA OMAO’s initial IHA authorized take of marine mammals incidental to construction activities associated with NOAA research vessel relocation at NAVSTA in Newport, RI. NOAA OMAO plans to establish adequate pier, shoreline, and support facilities for four NOAA research vessels in Coddington Cove at NAVSTA. All facilities must meet NOAA docking and berthing requirements for the four relocated research vessels. As part of this activity, a new pier, trestle, and bulkhead have been constructed over a total of approximately 191 days. Due to unanticipated delays, NOAA OMAO will be unable to complete the remaining activities before the expiration date of the current IHA. The remaining necessary activities include removal of abandoned guide piles along the bulkhead, demolition of the current floating dock, installation of gangway support piles and fender piles, installation and removal of piles for a construction template, and construction of a small boat floating dock. Vibratory pile driving and removal, impact pile driving, and down-the-hole (DTH) mono-hammer pile installation will be used to complete these remaining construction activities. Approximately 110 days will be necessary to complete these remaining activities.

The potential impacts of NOAA OMAO’s planned activities on marine mammals could involve acoustic stressors and are unchanged from the impacts described in the notice of the proposed 2022 IHA (87 FR 66133, November 2, 2022). Underwater sound resulting from NOAA OMAO’s activities has the potential to result in incidental take of marine mammals in the form of Level A harassment and Level B harassment in the specified geographic region.

This renewal IHA is for the remainder of the work that will not be completed by the expiration date of the initial IHA. The renewal IHA will authorize incidental take, by Level A harassment and Level B harassment, of seven species (comprising seven stocks) of marine mammals for a subset of the construction activities to be completed in 1 year, in the same area, using identical construction methods (vibratory pile driving and removal, impact pile driving, and DTH mono-hammer pile installation) described in the initial IHA. Neither NOAA OMAO

nor NMFS expect serious injury or mortality to result from this activity and, therefore, an IHA is appropriate. The anticipated effects on marine mammals and the affected stocks also remain the same. All mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures would remain exactly as described in the **Federal Register** notice of the initial IHA (87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022).

Detailed Description of the Activity

A detailed description of the construction activities for which incidental take is proposed here may be found in the notices of the proposed IHA (87 FR 66133, November 2, 2022) and final IHA (87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022) for the initial authorization. The location, timing, and nature of the activities, including the types of equipment planned for use, are nearly identical to those described in the previous notices. The only differences are in the timing of activities, as described here and in the renewal IHA request. The NOAA OMAO proposed trestle rotary drilling, over a total of 4 in-water work days, and mono-hammer DTH drilling for bulkhead construction, over a total of 12 in-water work days. These actions were not required once construction activities began, thus there was a reduction of 16 in-water work days. In addition, 57 of the 30-inch steel pipe piles for the pier were installed incorrectly. These piles were cut at the mudline, but 57 new 30-inch steel pipe piles needed to be installed instead. The in-water work time for installing the 30-inch steel pipe piles was 4 piles/day, leading to an additional 15 in-water work days than was allotted for these piles. There was also a decrease of 45 in-water work days due to the ability to use a construction template that accommodates 12 piles instead of 4 piles. Lastly, construction activities did not occur concurrently, as previously proposed, and remaining construction activities are not proposed to occur concurrently. The renewal IHA will be effective for a period not exceeding 1 year from the date of issuance.

Description of Marine Mammals

A description of the marine mammals in the area of the activities for which authorization of take is proposed here, including information on abundance, status, distribution, and hearing, may be found in the **Federal Register** notice of the proposed initial IHA (87 FR 66133,

November 2, 2022). NMFS has reviewed the monitoring data from the initial IHA, recent Stock Assessment Reports (SARs), information on relevant Unusual Mortality Events, and other scientific literature and determined there is no new information that affects which species or stocks have the potential to be affected or the pertinent information in the descriptions of marine mammals provided in the supporting documents for the initial IHA. Since the initial IHA was issued, NMFS released its final 2023 stock assessment reports (SARs). NMFS has reviewed the 2023 SARs (Hayes *et al.*, 2024), which included updates to certain stock abundances since the initial IHA was issued, information on relevant unusual mortality events (UME), and other scientific literature. The 2023 SARs updated information related to stock abundance for the common dolphin (172,974 to 93,100), harbor porpoise (95,543 to 85,765), and hooded seal (stock abundance is now unknown based upon uncertainty in available population estimates). Information related to the relatively small portion of the gray seal population found in U.S. waters was also updated. NMFS has determined that neither this nor any other new information affects which species or stocks have the potential to be affected or any other pertinent information in the Description of the Marine Mammals in the Area of Specified Activities contained in the supporting documents for the initial IHA.

Potential Effects on Marine Mammals and Their Habitat

A description of the potential effects of the specified activity on marine mammals and their habitat for the activities for which an authorization of incidental take is proposed here may be found in the notice of the proposed IHA for the initial authorization (87 FR 66133, November 2, 2022). NMFS has reviewed the monitoring data from the initial IHA, recent SARs, information on relevant Unusual Mortality Events, and other scientific literature, and determined that there is no new information that affects our initial analysis of impacts on marine mammals and their habitat.

Estimated Take

A detailed description of the methods used to estimate take for the specified

activity are found in the notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the initial authorization (87 FR 66133, November 2, 2022; 87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022). Specifically, the action area and marine mammal density and occurrence data applicable to this authorization remain unchanged from the initial IHA. Similarly, source levels, type of activity, methods of take, and types of take remain unchanged from the initial IHA. However, there are changes to the estimated Level A harassment zones based on the revised amount of piles to be driven per day and the 2024 draft Technical Guidance, further discussed below. The number of takes authorized is based on the subset of activities to be completed under this renewal IHA, and therefore represents a proportion of the initial authorized takes. These takes reflect the estimated remaining number of days of work and number of piles to be driven. Estimated take by Level A and Level B harassment was calculated using the same methodology as in the initial IHA.

On October 24 2024, NMFS published (89 FR 84872) its final Updated Technical Guidance (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/s3/2024-10/Tech-Memo-Guidance-3.0-OCT2024-508-OPR1.pdf>), which includes updated thresholds and weighting functions to inform auditory injury estimates and is replacing the 2018 Technical Guidance referenced in the notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the initial authorization (87 FR 66133, November 2, 2022; 87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022). In consideration of the best available science, NMFS conducted calculations using the Updated Technical Guidance and NMFS optional user spreadsheet, using the source levels and spreadsheet inputs provided in the notices for the proposed and final IHAs (87 FR 66133, November 2, 2022; 87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022), for the purpose of understanding how Level A harassment (auditory injury) zones might change from the initial IHA. The relevant updated weighting functions may be found in the executive summary of the Updated Technical Guidance NMFS, 2024), on pg. 3. The updated marine mammal hearing groups and updated thresholds can be found in tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1—MARINE MAMMAL HEARING GROUPS
[NMFS, 2024]

Hearing group	Generalized hearing range *
Low-frequency (LF) cetaceans (baleen whales)	7 Hz to 36 kHz.
High-frequency (HF) cetaceans (dolphins, toothed whales, beaked whales, bottlenose whales)	150 Hz to 160 kHz.
Very High-frequency (VHF) cetaceans (true porpoises, <i>Kogia</i> , river dolphins, Cephalorhynchid, <i>Lagenorhynchus cruciger</i> & <i>L. australis</i>).	200 Hz to 165 kHz.
Phocid pinnipeds (PW) (underwater) (true seals)	40 Hz to 90 kHz.
Otariid pinnipeds (OW) (underwater) (sea lions and fur seals)	60 Hz to 68 kHz.

* Represents the generalized hearing range for the entire group as a composite (i.e., all species within the group), where individual species' hearing ranges may not be as broad. Generalized hearing range chosen based on ~65 dB threshold from composite audiogram, previous analysis in NMFS 2018, and/or data from Southall *et al.*, 2007; Southall *et al.*, 2019. Additionally, animals are able to detect very loud sounds above and below that "generalized" hearing range.

TABLE 2—ONSET OF AUDITORY INJURY (AUD INJ)
[NMFS, 2024]

Hearing group	AUD INJ onset thresholds* (received level)	
	Impulsive	Non-impulsive
Low-Frequency (LF) Cetaceans	Cell 1: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 222 dB; $L_{E,p,LF,24h}$: 183 dB	Cell 2: $L_{E,p,LF,24h}$: 197 dB.
High-Frequency (HF) Cetaceans	Cell 3: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 230 dB; $L_{E,p,HF,24h}$: 193 dB	Cell 4: $L_{E,p,HF,24h}$: 201 dB.
Very High-Frequency (VHF) Cetaceans	Cell 5: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 202 dB; $L_{E,p,VHF,24h}$: 159 dB	Cell 6: $L_{E,p,VHF,24h}$: 181 dB.
Phocid Pinnipeds (PW) (Underwater)	Cell 7: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 223 dB; $L_{E,p,PW,24h}$: 183 dB	Cell 8: $L_{E,p,PW,24h}$: 195 dB.
Otariid Pinnipeds (OW) (Underwater)	Cell 9: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 230 dB; $L_{E,p,OW,24h}$: 185 dB	Cell 10: $L_{E,p,OW,24h}$: 199 dB.

* Dual metric thresholds for impulsive sounds: Use whichever results in the largest isopleth for calculating AUD INJ onset. If a non-impulsive sound has the potential of exceeding the peak sound pressure level thresholds associated with impulsive sounds, these thresholds are recommended for consideration.

Note: Peak sound pressure level ($L_{p,0-pk}$) has a reference value of 1 μ Pa, and weighted cumulative sound exposure level ($L_{E,p}$) has a reference value of 1 μ Pa²s. In this Table, thresholds are abbreviated to be more reflective of International Organization for Standardization standards (ISO, 2017). The subscript "flat" is being included to indicate peak sound pressure are flat weighted or unweighted within the generalized hearing range of marine mammals (i.e., 7 Hz to 165 kHz). The subscript associated with cumulative sound exposure level thresholds indicates the designated marine mammal auditory weighting function (LF, HF, and VHF cetaceans, and PW and OW pinnipeds) and that the recommended accumulation period is 24 hours. The weighted cumulative sound exposure level thresholds could be exceeded in a multitude of ways (i.e., varying exposure levels and durations, duty cycle). When possible, it is valuable for action proponents to indicate the conditions under which these thresholds will be exceeded.

NMFS has also considered whether modifications to mitigation requirements, i.e., shutdown zones, would be appropriate in light of the Updated Technical Guidance. Based on the outcome of these analyses using the Updated Technical Guidance, updated Level A harassment zones are presented in table 3 as well as the Level A harassment zones from the initial IHA,

based on the 2018 Technical Guidance, for comparison. Mitigation zones, in consideration of the Updated Technical Guidance where appropriate, are discussed in *Description of Proposed Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Measures section*. Although some estimated Level A harassment zones have increased using the 2024 guidance, consistent with the initial IHA, take by

Level A harassment for these species is not expected to exceed the amount of take initially authorized, in consideration of the reduced number of days of construction activity remaining. Maximum distances to the Level A harassment threshold for remaining construction activities are shown in table 3.

TABLE 3—REMAINING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND MAXIMUM DISTANCES TO THE LEVEL A HARASSMENT THRESHOLDS

Structure	Pile size/type	Number of piles	Activity	Total days	Level A harassment distance (m) (auditory injury onset) ¹		
					Hf cetaceans ²	Vhf cetaceans ²	Phocids
Abandoned guide piles along bulkhead.	12-inch steel pipe pile ..	3	Vibratory extract (non-impulsive)	1	1.8 (0.3)	3.9 (5.3)	6.2 (2.2)
Floating dock demolition	12-inch timber pile	4	Vibratory extract (non-impulsive)	1	1.4 (0.2)	3.0 (4.0)	4.7 (1.7)
Fender Piles	16-inch steel pipe template pile.	96	Vibratory install/extract (non-impulsive).	48	5.0 (1.1)	10.6 (18.7)	16.8 (7.7)
Gangway support piles ³	16-inch steel pipe pile ..	201	Vibratory install (non-impulsive)	48	6.6 (0.9)	13.9 (14.3)	22.0 (5.9)
	18-inch steel pipe pile ..	4	Vibratory/impact (non-impulsive/impulsive).	2	4.1 (0.7)	8.8 (11.8)	13.8 (4.8)
Small Boat Floating Dock.	36-inch steel casing/shaft guide pile with rock socket.	4	Impact install (impulsive)	2	68.8 (19.3)	834.6 (644.8)	479.1 (289.7)
		2	Vibratory install (non-impulsive)	2	30.4 (5.2)	64.6 (86.6)	101.8 (35.6)
		2	Impact install (impulsive)	2	127.0 (35.5)	1,539.8 (1,189.5)	883.9 (534.4)
		2	DTH mono-hammer (impulsive/non-impulsive).	2	260.9 (73.0)	3,164.2 (2,444.5)	1,816.5 (1,098.2)

TABLE 3—REMAINING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND MAXIMUM DISTANCES TO THE LEVEL A HARASSMENT THRESHOLDS—Continued

Structure	Pile size/type	Number of piles	Activity	Total days	Level A harassment distance (m) (auditory injury onset) ¹		
					Hf cetaceans ²	Vhf cetaceans ²	Phocids
	16-inch steel pipe template pile.	4	Vibratory install/extract (non-impulsive).	2	6.6 (1.1)	13.9 (18.7)	22.0 (7.7)

¹ Level A harassment zones from the initial IHA are shown in parentheses.
² Hf cetaceans = high-frequency cetaceans; vhf cetaceans = very high frequency cetaceans.
³ Gangway support piles would be in support of the small boat floating dock.

In this renewal IHA, use of the Updated Technical Guidance results in changes to the estimated Level A harassment zones, but there are no changes to the estimated Level B harassment zones. The updated Level A harassment zones are used to inform our understanding of potential take by Level A harassment. In table 4, total take numbers are based on the methodology that was included in the previous authorization, incorporating the

previously described changes (number of piles per day). Takes by Level B harassment are a proportion of the initial authorized takes and based on the days of work included in this renewal IHA. Level A harassment numbers have been held constant in reflection of the increases to estimated Level A harassment zone sizes. Planned mitigation zones, in consideration of the updated isopleths, are discussed in the Mitigation section.

The number of takes authorized are a subset of the initial authorized takes. The source levels, stocks taken, density values, methods of take, and types of take remain unchanged from the initial IHA. Estimated takes by Level A harassment and Level B harassment, based upon the number of remaining in-water work days, are indicated in table 4.

TABLE 4—AUTHORIZED NUMBER OF TAKES BY LEVEL A HARASSMENT AND LEVEL B HARASSMENT, BY SPECIES AND STOCK AND PERCENT OF TAKE BY STOCK

Species	Scientific name	Stock	Abundance	2022 Authorized take		2025 Proposed renewal		
				Take by Level A harassment	Take by Level B harassment	Proposed take by Level A harassment	Proposed take by Level B harassment	Max percent population
Atlantic white-sided dolphin.	<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	Western North Atlantic	193,233	0	16	0	² (3) 16	0.017
Common dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Western North Atlantic	193,100	0	39	0	² (10) 28	0.030
Harbor porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy.	185,765	2	40	2	11	0.015
Harbor seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Western North Atlantic	61,336	56	2,067	56	585	1.045
Gray seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Western North Atlantic	³ 27,911	11	437	11	123	0.480
Harp seal	<i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i> .	Western North Atlantic	7.6 M	4	164	4	47	0.00006
Hooded seal	<i>Cystophora cristata</i>	Western North Atlantic	UNK	0	10	0	45	UNK

¹ This estimate has been updated in the 2023 final stock assessment report.
² Proposed take has been increased to mean group size (NUWC, 2017) for each species for which take estimates are less than mean group size. Calculated take estimate is in parentheses.
³ This abundance estimate applies to the U.S. population only. The maximum percent population requested for take is based upon the total stock abundance for the U.S. and Canada which is approximately 394,311 seals.
⁴ In the initial IHA, NOAA OMAO conservatively requested 1 take by Level B harassment of hooded seal per month of construction when this species may occur in the project area (January through May). Although NOAA OMAO estimated 1 take by Level B harassment of hooded seal for this renewal request, NMFS has increased this proposed take to 1 take by Level B harassment of hooded seal per month, January through May.

Description of Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Measures

The mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures described here are identical to those included in the **Federal Register** notice announcing the issuance of the initial IHA (87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022). In addition, the discussion of the least practicable adverse impact included in those documents as well as the notice of the proposed IHA (87 FR 66133, November 2, 2022) remains accurate. The following measures are planned for this renewal IHA:

Implementation of shutdown zones— Marine mammal shutdown zones must be implemented for all pile driving

activities. As shutdown zones are based upon the Level A harassment zone for each pile type/size and activity, shutdown zones have been updated since the issuance of the initial IHA (87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022) and are shown in table 5. However, as in the initial IHA, required shutdown zones would be limited to a radial distance of 200 m from the acoustic source (87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022). Shutdown zones must be implemented and monitored by NMFS-approved protected species observers (PSOs) as follows:

- A minimum shutdown zone of 10 m would be applied for all in-water construction activities if the Level A

harassment zone is less than 10 meters (m);

- If an activity is delayed or halted due to the presence of a marine mammal, the activity may not commence or resume until either the animal has voluntarily exited and been visually confirmed beyond the shutdown zone indicated in table 4 or 15 minutes have passed without re-detection of the animal; and
- Construction activities must be halted upon observation of a species for which incidental take is not authorized or a species for which incidental take has been authorized but the authorized number of takes has been met entering or within the harassment zone.

If a marine mammal enters the Level B harassment zone, in-water work would proceed and PSOs will document the marine mammal’s presence and behavior. Level B harassment zones remain unchanged since issuance of the initial IHA and are shown in table 12 of the **Federal Register** notice of the final IHA (87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022).

TABLE 5—SHUTDOWN ZONES BY ACTIVITY

Pile type/size	Driving method	Shutdown zone (m)	
		Cetaceans	Pinnipeds
12-inch steel pipe	Vibratory	10	10
12-inch timber	Vibratory extraction	10	10
16-inch steel pipe	Vibratory install/extract	15	22
18-inch steel pipe	Impact install	¹ 200	¹ 200
	Vibratory install	10	15
36-inch steel pipe	Impact install	¹ 200	¹ 200
	Vibratory install	65	102
36-inch shafts	DTH Mono-hammer	¹ 200	¹ 200

¹ Distance to shutdown zone distances limited to 200 m from the acoustic source, as described in the **Federal Register** notices for the proposed and final initial IHA (87 FR 66133, November 2, 2022; 87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022).

Visual Monitoring—Monitoring must be conducted by NMFS-approved PSOs with minimum qualifications as described in the **Federal Register** notices for the proposed and final initial IHA (87 FR 66133, November 2, 2022; 87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022). Visual monitoring will be conducted by a minimum of two trained PSOs positioned at suitable vantage points. Any activity for which the Level B harassment isopleth would exceed 1,900 meters requires a minimum of three PSOs to effectively monitor the entire Level B harassment zone. Where a team of three or more PSOs is required, a lead observer or monitoring coordinator would be designated. PSOs will likely be located on Gould Island South, Gould Island Pier, Coddington Point, Bishop Rock, Breakwater, or Taylor Point as shown in figure 11–1 in the application for the initial IHA. The lead observer would be required to have prior experience working as a marine mammal observer during construction. All PSOs would have access to high-quality binoculars, range finders to monitor distances, and a compass to record bearing to animals as well as radios or cell phones for maintaining contact with work crews.

Monitoring will be conducted 30 minutes before, during, and 30 minutes after all in water construction activities. In addition, PSOs will record all incidents of marine mammal occurrence, regardless of distance from activity, and will document any behavioral reactions in concert with distance from piles being driven or removed. Pile driving activities include the time to install or remove a single pile or series of piles, as long as the time elapsed between uses of the pile driving equipment is no more than 30 minutes.

Pre-start Clearance Monitoring—Prior to the start of daily in-water

construction activity, or whenever a break in pile driving of 30 minutes or longer occurs, PSOs will monitor the shutdown, Level A harassment, and Level B harassment for a period of 30 minutes. Pile driving may commence following 30 minutes of observation when the determination is made that the shutdown zones are clear of marine mammals. If a marine mammal is observed within the shutdown zones listed in table 5, construction activity would be delayed until the animal has voluntarily exited and been visually confirmed beyond the shutdown zone indicated in table 5 or has not been observed for 15 minutes. When a marine mammal for which Level B harassment take is authorized is present in the Level B harassment zone, activities would begin or continue, and an observation of the marine mammal occurrence in the Level B harassment zone would be recorded. A determination that the shutdown zone is clear must be made during a period of good visibility (*i.e.*, the entire shutdown zone and surrounding waters are visible). If the shutdown zone is obscured by fog or poor lighting conditions, in-water construction activity would not be initiated until the entire shutdown zone is visible.

Soft Start—Soft-start procedures are used to provide additional protection to marine mammals by providing warning and/or giving marine mammals a chance to leave the area prior to the hammer operating at full capacity. For impact pile driving, contractors will be required to provide an initial set of three strikes from the hammer at reduced energy, followed by a 30-second waiting period, then two subsequent reduced-energy strike sets. Soft start would be implemented at the start of each day’s impact pile driving and at any time following cessation of impact pile

driving for a period of 30 minutes or longer.

Hydro-Acoustic Monitoring—NOAA OMAO will implement in situ acoustic monitoring efforts to measure sound pressure levels (SPLs) from in-water construction activities by collecting and evaluating acoustic sound recording levels during activities. Stationary hydrophones would be placed 33 ft (10 m) from the noise source, in accordance with NMFS’ most recent guidance for the collection of source levels. If there is the potential for Level A harassment, a second monitoring location would be set up at an intermediate distance between cetacean/phocid shutdown zones and Level A harassment zones. Hydrophones will be deployed with a static line from a stationary vessel. Locations of hydro-acoustic recordings would be collected via GPS. A depth sounder and/or weighted tape measure would be used to determine the depth of the water. The hydrophone will be attached to a weighted nylon cord or chain to maintain a constant depth and distance from the pile area. The nylon cord or chain will be attached to a float or tied to a static line.

Each hydrophone will be calibrated at the start of each action and will be checked frequently to the applicable standards of the hydrophone manufacturer. Environmental data will be collected, including but not limited to, the following: wind speed and direction, air temperature, humidity, surface water temperature, water depth, wave height, weather conditions, and other factors that could contribute to influencing the airborne and underwater sound levels (*e.g.*, aircraft, boats, *etc.*). The chief inspector will supply the acoustics specialist with the substrate composition, hammer or drill model and size, hammer or drill energy settings and any changes to those

settings during the piles being monitored, depth of the pile being driven or shaft excavated, and blows per foot for the piles monitored. For acoustically monitored piles and shafts, data from the monitoring locations will be post-processed to obtain the following sound measures:

- Maximum peak pressure level recorded for all the strikes associated with each pile or shaft, expressed in dB re 1 μ Pa. For pile driving and DTH mono-hammer excavation, this maximum value would originate from the phase of pile driving/drilling during which hammer/drill energy was also at maximum (referred to as level 4); and
- From all the strikes associated with each pile occurring during the level 4 phase these additional measures would be made: mean, median, minimum, and maximum root mean square (RMS) pressure level in [dB re 1 μ Pa]; mean duration of a pile strike (based on the 90 percent energy criterion); and number of hammer strikes. The cumulative SEL would be computed from all the strikes associated with each pile occurring during all phases, (*i.e.*, soft-start, level 1 to level 4). This measure is defined as the sum of all single strike SEL values. The sum is taken of the antilog, with log₁₀ taken of result to express in [dB re μ Pa² s].

Hydro-acoustic monitoring will be conducted for at least 10 percent and up to 10 of each different pile type for each method of installation as shown in Table 13–1 in the application for the initial IHA. All acoustic data will be analyzed after the project period for pile driving and DTH mono-hammer excavation events to confirm SPLs and rate of transmission loss for each construction activity.

Training—NOAA OMAO and the Navy shall conduct briefings between construction supervisors and crews, PSOs, NOAA OMAO and Navy staff prior to the start of all pile driving activities and when new personnel join the work. These briefings will explain responsibilities, communication procedures, marine mammal monitoring protocol, and operational procedures.

Reporting—PSOs must record specific information as described in the **Federal Register** notice of the issuance of the initial IHA (87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022). NOAA OMAO would submit a draft marine mammal monitoring report to NMFS within 90 days after the completion of pile driving activities, or 60 days prior to a requested date of issuance of any future IHAs for the project, or other projects at the same location, whichever comes first. If no comments are received from NMFS within 30 days, the draft report would

constitute the final report. If comments are received, a final report addressing NMFS' comments would be required to be submitted within 30 days after receipt of comments. All PSO datasheets and/or raw sighting data would be submitted with the draft marine mammal report. NOAA OMAO must also provide a hydro-acoustic monitoring report based upon hydro-acoustic monitoring conducted during construction activities as described in the **Federal Register** notice for the issuance of the initial IHA (87 FR 78072, December 21, 2022).

In the event that personnel involved in the construction activities discover an injured or dead marine mammal, NOAA OMAO would report the incident to the Office of Protected Resources (OPR) (PR.ITP.MonitoringReports@noaa.gov), NMFS and to the Northeast Region (GARFO) regional stranding coordinator as soon as feasible. If the death or injury was clearly caused by the specified activity, NOAA OMAO would immediately cease the specified activities until NMFS is able to review the circumstances of the incident and determine what, if any, additional measures are appropriate to ensure compliance with the terms of the IHAs. NOAA OMAO would not resume their activities until notified by NMFS.

Comments and Responses

As noted previously, NMFS published a notice of a proposed IHA (87 FR 66133, November 2, 2022) and solicited public comments on both our proposal to issue the initial IHA for construction activities associated with the relocation of NOAA vessels to NAVSTA and on the potential for a renewal IHA, should certain requirements be met. No public comments were received on the proposed IHA. A notice of NMFS' proposal to issue a renewal IHA to NOAA OMAO was published in the **Federal Register** on January 23, 2025 (90 FR 8009). That notice either described, or referenced descriptions of, NOAA OMAO's activity, the marine mammal species that may be affected by the activity, the anticipated effects on marine mammals and their habitat, estimated amount and manner of take, and proposed mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures. NMFS did not receive any public comment on the proposed renewal of the IHA.

Determinations

NOAA OMAO's activities are a subset but otherwise unchanged from those analyzed in support of the initial IHA. The effects of the activity, taking into consideration the proposed mitigation

and related monitoring measures, remain unchanged from those evaluated in support of the initial IHA.

NMFS has concluded that there is no new information suggesting that our analysis or findings should change from those reached for the initial IHA. This includes consideration of the updated acoustic guidance resulting in updated distances to the Level A harassment thresholds and estimated abundance of common dolphin and harbor porpoise stocks decreasing slightly based upon the 2023 SAR. Based on the information and analysis contained here and in the referenced documents, NMFS has determined the following: (1) the required mitigation measures will effect the least practicable impact on marine mammal species or stocks and their habitat; (2) the authorized takes will have a negligible impact on the affected marine mammal species or stocks; (3) the authorized takes represent small numbers of marine mammals relative to the affected stock abundances; (4) NOAA OMAO's activities will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on taking for subsistence purposes as no relevant subsistence uses of marine mammals are implicated by this action, and; (5) appropriate monitoring and reporting requirements are included.

Endangered Species Act

Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that each Federal agency insure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. To ensure ESA compliance for the issuance of IHAs, NMFS consults internally whenever we propose to authorize take for endangered or threatened species.

No incidental take of ESA-listed species is authorized or expected to result from this activity. Therefore, NMFS has determined that formal consultation under section 7 of the ESA is not required for this action.

National Environmental Policy Act

To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and NOAA Administrative Order (NAO) 216–6A, NMFS must review our proposed action (*i.e.*, the issuance of a renewal IHA) with respect to potential impacts on the human environment.

This action is consistent with categories of activities identified in Categorical Exclusion B4 (incidental take authorizations with no anticipated

serious injury or mortality) of the Companion Manual for NOAA Administrative Order 216–6A, which do not individually or cumulatively have the potential for significant impacts on the quality of the human environment and for which we have not identified any extraordinary circumstances that would preclude this categorical exclusion. Accordingly, NMFS determined that the issuance of the initial IHA qualified to be categorically excluded from further NEPA review. NMFS has determined that the application of this categorical exclusion remains appropriate for this renewal IHA.

Renewal IHA

As a result of these determinations, NMFS has issued a renewal IHA to NOAA OMAO for take of marine mammals incidental to conducting construction activities associated with NOAA vessel relocation at NAVSTA in Newport, RI, effective from February XX, 2025 through February XX, 2026, provided the previously described mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements are incorporated.

Dated: February 28, 2025.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

Director, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–03577 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Inland Waterways Users Board Meeting Notice

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of open Federal advisory committee meeting.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army is publishing this notice to announce the Federal advisory committee meeting of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Inland Waterways Users Board (Board). This meeting is open to the public. For additional information about the Board, please visit the committee’s website at <https://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/Missions/Navigation/Inland-Waterways-Users-Board/>.

DATES: The Army Corps of Engineers, Inland Waterways Users Board will conduct a meeting from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. CST on April 3, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Inland Waterways Users Board meeting will be conducted

at the Paducah-McCracken County Convention and Expo Center, Cumberland Room, 415 Park St., Paducah, KY 42001. The online virtual portion of the Inland Waterways Users Board meeting can be accessed at <https://usace1.webex.com/meet/ndc.nav>, Public Call-in: USA Toll-Free 844–800–2712, USA Caller Paid/International Toll: 1–669–234–1177 Access Code: 199 117 3596, Security Code 1234.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Paul D. Clouse, the Designated Federal Officer (DFO) for the committee, in writing at the Institute for Water Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ATTN: CEIWR–NDC, 7701 Telegraph Road, Casey Building (Room H221), Alexandria, VA 22315–3868; by telephone at 202–768–3157; or by email at Paul.D.Clouse@usace.army.mil. Alternatively, contact Mr. Steven D. Riley, an Alternate Designated Federal Officer (ADFO), in writing at the Institute for Water Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ATTN: CEIWR–NDC, 7701 Telegraph Road, Casey Building, Alexandria, VA 22315–3868; by telephone at 703–659–3097; or by email at Steven.D.Riley@usace.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This committee meeting is being held under the provisions of Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code (U.S.C.) (commonly known as the “Federal Advisory Committee Act” or “FACA”), section 552b of title 5, U.S.C. (commonly known as the “Government in the Sunshine Act”), and sections 102–3.140 and 102–3.150 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

Purpose of the Meeting: The Board is chartered to provide independent advice and recommendations to the Secretary of the Army on construction and rehabilitation project investments on the commercial navigation features of the inland waterways system of the United States under 10 U.S.C. 2251(a). At this meeting, the Board will receive briefings and presentations regarding the investments, projects, and status of the inland waterways system of the United States and conduct discussions and deliberations on those matters. The Board is interested in written and verbal comments from the public relevant to these purposes.

Agenda: At this meeting the agenda will include an update on the 36th Annual Report to Congress; Status of the Inland Waterways Trust Fund (IWTF); Inland waterways modernization project updates for Chickamauga Lock and the Kentucky Lock Addition on the Tennessee River, McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System

(MKARNS) Three Rivers; Mississippi River-Illinois Waterway Navigation and Ecosystem Sustainability Program (NESP) Lock 25; Upper Ohio River Montgomery Lock, and Lower Monongahela Locks 2, 3, & 4.

Availability of Materials for the Meeting. A copy of the agenda or any updates to the agenda for the April 3, 2025, meeting will be available. The final version will be available at the meeting. All materials will be posted to the website prior to the meeting.

Public Accessibility to the Meeting: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b, as amended, and 41 CFR 102–3.140 through 102–3.165, and subject to the availability of space, this meeting is open to the public. Registration of members of the public who wish to participate in the meeting will begin at 8:15 a.m. on the day of the meeting. Participation is on a first-to-arrive basis. Any interested person may participate in the meeting, file written comments or statements with the committee, or make verbal comments during the public meeting, at the times, and in the manner, permitted by the committee, as set forth below.

Special Accommodations: Individuals requiring any special accommodations related to the public meeting or seeking additional information about the procedures, should contact Mr. Paul Clouse, the committee DFO, or Mr. Steven Riley, an ADFO, at the email addresses or telephone numbers listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section, at least five (5) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Written Comments or Statements: Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.105(j) and 102–3.140 and section 10(a)(3) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the public or interested organizations may submit written comments or statements to the Board about its mission and/or the topics to be addressed in this public meeting. Written comments or statements should be submitted to Mr. Clouse, the committee DFO, or Mr. Riley, a committee ADFO, via electronic mail, the preferred mode of submission, at the addresses listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section in the following formats: Adobe Acrobat or Microsoft Word. The comment or statement must include the author’s name, title, affiliation, address, and daytime telephone number. Written comments or statements being submitted in response to the agenda set forth in this notice must be received by the committee DFO or ADFO at least five (5) business days prior to the meeting so that they may be made available to the Board for its

consideration prior to the meeting. Written comments or statements received after this date may not be provided to the Board until its next meeting. Please note that because the Board operates under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, all written comments will be treated as public documents and will be made available for public inspection.

Verbal Comments: Members of the public will be permitted to make verbal comments during the public meeting only at the time and in the manner allowed herein. If a member of the public is interested in making a verbal comment at the open meeting, that individual must submit a request, with a brief statement of the subject matter to be addressed by the comment, at least three business (3) days in advance to the committee DFO or ADFO, via electronic mail, the preferred mode of submission, at the addresses listed in the **FOR**

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section. The committee DFO and ADFO will log each request to make a comment, in the order received, and determine whether the subject matter of each comment is relevant to the Board's mission and/or the topics to be addressed in this public meeting. A 30-minute period near the end of the meeting will be available for verbal public comments. Members of the public who have requested to make a verbal comment and whose comments have been deemed relevant under the process described above, will be allotted no more than three (3) minutes during this period, and will be invited to speak in the order in which their requests were received by the DFO and ADFO.

Stephen L. Hill,

Director, Operations and Regulatory Programs.

[FR Doc. 2025-03599 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720-58-P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Eligibility Designations and Applications for Waiving Eligibility Requirements; Programs Under Parts A and F of Title III and Programs Under Title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as Amended (HEA)

AGENCY: Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Education (Department) announces the process for the designation of eligible institutions and invites applications for waivers of eligibility requirements for fiscal year (FY) 2025, for the programs listed in the

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section of this notice.

DATES:

Applications Available: March 6, 2025.

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nemeka Mason-Clercinc, Institutional Service, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: (202) 987-1340. Email: *nemeka.mason@ed.gov*.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability and wish to access telecommunications relay services, please dial 7-1-1.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department announces the process for the designation of eligible institutions and invites applications for waivers of eligibility requirements for FY 2025 for the following programs:

1. *Programs authorized under title III, part A of the HEA:* Strengthening Institutions Program (Part A SIP), Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions (Part A ANNH), Predominantly Black Institutions (Part A PBI), Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions (Part A NASNTI), and Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (Part A AANAPISI).

2. *Programs authorized under title III, part F of the HEA:* Hispanic-Serving Institutions STEM and Articulation (Part F HSI STEM and Articulation), Predominantly Black Institutions (Part F PBI), Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions (Part F ANNH), Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions (Part F NASNTI), and Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (Part F AANAPISI).

3. *The program authorized under title V part A of the HEA:* Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions (Part A HSI).

4. *The program authorized under title V part B of the HEA:* Promoting Postbaccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans (Part B PPOHA).

Full Text of Announcement

I. Funding Opportunity Description

Purpose of Programs: The Part A SIP, Part A ANNH, Part A PBI, Part A NASNTI, and Part A AANAPISI programs are authorized under title III, part A of the HEA. The Part F HSI STEM and Articulation, Part F PBI, Part F ANNH, Part F NASNTI, and Part F AANAPISI programs are authorized under title III, part F of the HEA. The HSI and PPOHA programs are

authorized under title V of the HEA. Please note that certain programs addressed in this notice have the same or similar names as other programs that are authorized under a different statutory authority. For this reason, we include the statutory authority within the acronym for certain programs.

Under the programs discussed above, institutions are eligible to apply for grants if they meet specific statutory and regulatory eligibility requirements. An institution of higher education that is designated as an eligible institution may also receive a waiver of certain non-Federal cost-sharing requirements for one year under the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) program authorized by title IV, part A of the HEA and the Federal Work-Study (FWS) program authorized by section 443 of the HEA. Qualified (eligible) institutions may receive the FSEOG and FWS waivers for one year even if they do not receive a grant under a title III or V grant program. An applicant that receives a grant from the Student Support Services (SSS) program that is authorized under section 402D of the HEA, 20 U.S.C. 1070a-14, may receive a waiver of the required non-Federal cost share for institutions for the duration of the grant. An applicant that receives a grant from the Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Language (UISFL) program that is authorized under section 604 of the HEA, 20 U.S.C. 1124, may receive a waiver or reduction of the required non-Federal cost share for institutions for the duration of the grant.

Sections 312, 502, and 512 of the HEA, 34 CFR 607.2-607.5, and 34 CFR 606.2-606.5 include many of the basic eligibility requirements for grant programs authorized under titles III and V of the HEA. Sections 312(b)(1)(B) and 502(a)(2)(A) of the HEA provide that, to be eligible for these programs, an institution of higher education's average "educational and general expenditures" (E&G) per full-time equivalent (FTE) undergraduate student must be less than the average E&G expenditures per FTE undergraduate student of institutions that offer similar instruction (public 2-year, public 4-year, private 2-year, and private 4-year) in that year.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) calculates Core Expenses per FTE of institutions, a statistic like E&G per FTE. Both E&G per FTE and Core Expenses per FTE are based on regular operational expenditures of institutions (excluding auxiliary enterprises, independent operations, and hospital expenses). They differ only in that E&G per FTE is based on fall undergraduate enrollment,

while Core Expenses per FTE is based on 12-month undergraduate enrollment for the academic year.

To avoid inconsistency in the data submitted to, and produced by, the Department, for the purpose of sections 312(b)(1)(B) and 502(a)(2)(A) of the HEA, E&G per FTE is calculated using the same methodology as Core Expenses per FTE. Accordingly, the Department will apply the NCES methodology for calculating Core Expenses per FTE. Institutions requesting an eligibility exemption determination must use the Core Expenses per FTE data reported to NCES's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) for the most currently available academic year, in this case academic year 2022–2023.

Special Note: To qualify as an eligible institution under the grant programs listed in this notice, your institution must satisfy several criteria. For most of these programs, these criteria include those that relate to the enrollment of needy students and to the Core Expenses per FTE for a specified base year. The most recent data available in IPEDS for Core Expenses per FTE are for base year 2022–2023. To award FY 2025 grants in a timely manner, we will use these data to evaluate eligibility.

Each institution interested in either applying for a new grant under the titles III or V programs addressed in this notice, or requesting a waiver of the title IV non-Federal cost share, must be designated as an eligible institution in FY 2025. See 34 CFR 606.5 and 607.5.

Note: Please be advised that final eligibility is program specific. Applicants should refer to the program in question for programmatic requirements. Further information regarding eligibility is set forth below.

Eligible Applicants: The eligibility requirements for the programs authorized under part A of title III of the HEA are in sections 312 and 317–320 of the HEA (20 U.S.C. 1058, 1059d–1059g) and in 34 CFR 607.2–607.5. The regulations may be accessed at www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=bc12bf5d685021e069cd1a15352b381a&mc=true&node=pt34.3.607&rgn=div5. The eligibility requirements for the programs authorized by part F of title III of the HEA are in section 371 of the HEA (20 U.S.C. 1067q). There are currently no specific regulations for these programs.

The eligibility requirements for the title V HSI program are in part A of title V of the HEA, sections 502 of the HEA (20 U.S.C. 1101a) and in 34 CFR 606.2–606.5. The regulations may be accessed at www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=bc12bf5d685021e069cd1a15352b381a&mc=true&node=pt34.3.606&rgn=div5l.

The requirements for the PPOHA program are in part B of title V of the HEA, sections 513–514 (20 U.S.C. 1102–1102c), in the notice of final requirements published in the **Federal Register** on July 27, 2010 (75 FR 44056), and in 34 CFR 606.2(a) and (b) and 606.3–606.5.

The Department has instituted a process known as the Eligibility Matrix (EM), under which we use information institutions submitted to IPEDS to determine which institutions meet the basic eligibility requirements for the programs authorized by title III or V of the HEA listed above. The data are utilized in the Department's eligibility system to calculate and determine which institutions meet the eligibility requirements. To make eligibility determinations for FY 2025, we use an institution's 2022–2023 enrollment and fiscal data. Beginning March 6, 2025, an institution will be able to review the Department's eligibility decision by checking the eligibility system linked through the Department's Institutional Service Eligibility website: <https://www.ed.gov/grants-and-programs/grants-higher-education/eligibility-designations-higher-education-programs>. The direct link is <https://HEPIS.ed.gov/>.

During the application period, the EM can be reviewed within the eligibility system (<https://HEPIS.ed.gov/>). The eligibility system maintains a record of all postsecondary institutions that are potentially eligible to apply for funding in the titles III or V grant programs mentioned above. If the eligibility system's entry for your institution indicates your institution is eligible, you will not need to apply for eligibility or submit a waiver request as described in this notice. Rather, if you choose to apply for the grant, you may print out the eligibility letter directly. If your institution is not shown as eligible, you must submit the application discussed in this notice before the application deadline of [30 days after the date of publication].

To check your institution's eligibility, go to <https://HEPIS.ed.gov/>, and log into the system using a *Login.gov* account. If you are not sure whether you have an account in the system, click the "Request Account" button. If you do not have an account, the system will walk you through setup. Note that it may take up to five business days to verify user identity and to complete new account setup, so please allow enough time to complete the application. If the Grant Eligibility Application system is open for new applications, you may check your institution's eligibility status by clicking the "View pre-Eligibility

Information" button. Your institution's eligibility information will display.

If the system does not show that your institution is eligible for a program, you can apply for a waiver or reconsideration using the process described in this notice. The application process mirrors that used in previous years. You will first complete an application on the website at <https://HEPIS.ed.gov/>. If you remain ineligible based on your application, you will choose the waiver option(s) on the website to submit the required information and supporting documentation.

Once all waiver decisions are made, the data from the eligibility system will be used to build a final EM that will be published on the Department's eligibility website <https://www.ed.gov/grants-and-programs/grants-higher-education/eligibility-designations-higher-education-programs>.

Please note that through this process, the Department does not certify, nor designate, an institution as a Minority-Serving Institution or Hispanic-Serving Institution. This eligibility determination relates only to the institution's ability to apply for grants under certain titles III and V grant programs, as discussed in this notice.

Enrollment of Needy Students: As noted above, to qualify as an eligible institution under the grant programs listed in this notice, your institution must satisfy several criteria, including those that relate to the enrollment of needy students and to the Core Expenses per FTE student count for the specified base year.

For programs under titles III and V (excluding the PBI programs), an institution is considered to have an enrollment of needy students if it meets either of the following two criteria: (1) at least 50 percent of its degree-seeking students received financial assistance under the Federal Pell Grant, FSEOG, or FWS programs; or (2) the percentage of its undergraduate degree-seeking students who were enrolled on at least a half-time basis and received Federal Pell Grants exceeded the median percentage of undergraduate degree students who were enrolled on at least a half-time basis and received Federal Pell Grants at comparable institutions that offer similar instruction.

To qualify under the second criterion, an institution's Federal Pell Grant percentage for base year 2022–2023 must be more than the median for its category of comparable institutions provided in the 2022–2023 Median Pell Grant and Average Core Expenses per FTE Student Table in this notice. If your institution qualifies only under the first

criterion, you must submit an application containing the data necessary to satisfy the first criterion (showing at least 50 percent of your degree-seeking students received financial assistance under one of several Federal student aid programs (the Federal Pell Grant, FSEOG, or FWS programs)), since these data are not available in IPEDS.

“Enrollment of Needy Students” for purposes of the Part A PBI program is separately defined in section 318(b)(2) of the HEA, and for purposes of the Part F PBI program is defined in section 371(c)(3) of the HEA.

Core Expenses per FTE Student: For each of the following programs, an institution should compare its base year 2022–2023 Core Expenses per FTE student to the average Core Expenses per FTE student for its category of comparable institutions using the 2022–2023 Median Pell Grant and Average Core Expenses per FTE Student Table in this notice: title III, Part A SIP; Part A ANNH; Part A PBI; Part A NASNTI; Part A AANAPISI; title III, Part F HSI STEM

and Articulation; Part F PBI; Part F ANNH; Part F NASNTI; Part F AANAPISI; title V, Part A HSI; and title V, Part B PPOHA. An institution satisfies this program eligibility requirement if its Core Expenses for the 2022–2023 base year are less than the average Core Expenses of its comparable institutional category.

The IPEDS definition of Core Expenses is used for eligibility purposes. “Core Expenses” are defined as the total expenses for the essential education activities of the institution. Core Expenses for public institutions reporting under the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) requirements include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, depreciation, scholarships and fellowships, interest, and other operating and non-operating expenses. Core Expenses for institutions reporting under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards (primarily private, not-for-

profit, and for-profit institutions) include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, net grant aid to students, and other expenses. Core Expenses do not include Federal student aid for the purposes of eligibility. For both FASB and GASB institutions, Core Expenses do not include expenses for auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations.

Institutions that submit a waiver request for either the Core Expenses per FTE or the Needy Student requirement must submit the required documents and supporting data and evidence by the deadline.

Note: All reviews and decisions will be made approximately two weeks after the deadline.

The following table identifies base year 2022–2023 median Federal Pell Grant percentages and average Core Expenses per FTE student for the four categories of comparable institutions:

Type of institution	Base year 2022–2023 Median Pell Grant percentage	Base year 2022–2023 average Core Expenses per FTE student
2-year Public Institutions	44	\$19,020
2-year Nonprofit Private Institutions	48	17,453
4-year Public Institutions	37	39,396
4-year Nonprofit Private Institutions	36	49,867

Waiver Information: Institutions that do not meet the needy student enrollment requirement or the Core Expenses per FTE requirement may apply to the Secretary for a waiver of these requirements, as described in sections 392 and 522 of the HEA, and in the implementing regulations at 34 CFR 606.3(b), 606.4(c) and (d), 607.3(b), and 607.4(c) and (d).

Institutions requesting a waiver of the needy student enrollment requirement,

or the Core Expenses per FTE requirement, must include in their application detailed evidence supporting the waiver request, as described in the instructions for completing the application.

The regulations governing the Secretary’s authority to grant a waiver of the needy student requirement refer to “low-income” students or families, at 34 CFR 606.3(b)(2) and (3) and 607.3(b)(2) and (3). The regulations at 34 CFR

606.3(c) and 607.3(c) define “low-income” as an amount that does not exceed 150 percent of the amount equal to the poverty level, as established by the U.S. Census Bureau.

For purposes of this waiver provision, the following table sets forth the low-income levels (at 150 percent) for various family sizes:

2023 ANNUAL LOW-INCOME LEVELS

Size of family unit	Family income for the 48 contiguous states, DC, and outlying jurisdictions	Family income for Alaska	Family income for Hawaii
1	\$21,870	\$27,315	\$25,155
2	29,580	36,960	34,020
3	37,290	46,605	42,885
4	45,000	56,250	51,750
5	52,710	65,895	60,615
6	60,420	75,540	69,480
7	68,130	85,185	75,345
8	78,840	94,830	87,210

Note: We use the 2023 annual low-income levels because those are the amounts that apply to the family income reported by students enrolled for the fall 2022 semester. For family units with more than eight members, add the following amount for each additional family member: \$7,710 for the contiguous 48 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying jurisdictions; \$9,645 for Alaska; and \$8,865 for Hawaii.

The figures shown under family income represent amounts equal to 150 percent of the family income levels annually established by the U.S. Census Bureau for determining poverty status. For 2023, the poverty guidelines were published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 2023, by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (88 FR 3424), with an effective date of January 12, 2023.

Information about “metropolitan statistical areas” referenced in 34 CFR 606.3(b)(4) and 607.3(b)(4) may be obtained at: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/geographies/reference-maps.html>.

Electronic Submission of Waiver Applications: If your institution does not appear in the eligibility system as eligible for a program to which you seek to apply, you must apply for a waiver of the eligibility requirements. To request a waiver, you must upload a narrative at <https://HEPIS.ed.gov/>.

Exception to the Electronic Submission Requirement: We discourage paper applications, but if electronic submission is not possible (e.g., you do not have access to the internet), you must provide a written statement that you intend to submit a paper application. This written statement must be postmarked no later than two weeks before the application deadline date (14 calendar days or, if the 14th calendar day before the application deadline date falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the next business day following the weekend or Federal holiday).

Please send this statement to the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice.

If you submit a paper application, you must mail your application, on or before the application deadline date, to the Department at the following address: U.S. Department of Education, Attention: Nemeka Mason-Clercinc, Institutional Service, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20202.

You must show proof of mailing consisting of one of the following:

(1) A legibly dated U.S. Postal Service postmark.

(2) A legible mail receipt with the date of mailing stamped by the U.S. Postal Service.

(3) A dated shipping label, invoice, or receipt from a commercial carrier.

(4) Any other proof of mailing acceptable to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education.

If you mail your application through the U.S. Postal Service, we do not accept either of the following as proof of mailing:

(1) A private metered postmark.

(2) A mail receipt that is not dated by the U.S. Postal Service.

Note: The U.S. Postal Service does not uniformly provide a dated postmark. Before relying on this method, you should check with your local post office.

We will not consider applications postmarked after the application deadline date.

Applicable Regulations: (a) The Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 75, 77, 79, 82, 84, 86, 97, 98, and 99. (b) The Office of Management and Budget Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement) in 2 CFR 180, as adopted and amended as regulations of the Department in 2 CFR part 3485. (c) The Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards in 2 CFR part 200 (Uniform Guidance), as adopted and amended as regulations of the Department in 2 CFR part 3474. (d) The regulations for certain title III programs in 34 CFR part 607, and for the HSI program in 34 CFR part 606. (e) The notice of final requirements for the PPOHA program published in the **Federal Register** on July 27, 2010 (75 FR 44056).

Note: The regulations in 34 CFR part 79 apply to all applicants except federally recognized Indian Tribes.

Note: The regulations in 34 CFR part 86 apply to institutions of higher education only.

Note: There are no program-specific regulations for the Part A PBI, Part A NASNTI, and Part A AANAPISI programs or any of the title III, part F programs. Also, the HEA has been amended since the Department last issued regulations for programs established under titles III and V of that statute. Accordingly, we encourage each potential applicant to read applicable sections of the HEA to fully understand all applicable program eligibility requirements.

II. Other Information

Accessible Format: On request to the program contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, individuals with disabilities can obtain this document and a copy of the application package in an accessible format. The Department will provide the requestor with an accessible format that may include Rich Text Format (RTF) or text format (txt), a thumb drive, an MP3 file, braille, large print, audiotape, compact disc, or other accessible format.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**. You may access the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations at www.govinfo.gov. At this site you can view this document, as well as all other Department documents published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF, you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access Department documents published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at www.federalregister.gov. Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Denise Carter,

Acting Secretary of Education.

[FR Doc. 2025–03573 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Withdrawal of Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) and Cancellation of the Competition for the Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) Program

AGENCY: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: The Department of Education (Department) withdraws the NIA for fiscal year (FY) 2025 for SEED program grants.

DATES: The NIA published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2025 (90 FR 5845) is withdrawn and the competition cancelled as of March 6, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Orman Feres, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20202–5970. Telephone: (202) 453–7835. Email: SEED@ed.gov.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability and wish to access telecommunications relay services, please dial 7-1-1.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 17, 2025, the Department published an NIA for the SEED program in the **Federal Register**. The Department is withdrawing this NIA as part of a comprehensive review of recently published FY 2025 NIAs. This review aims to ensure that all priorities and requirements for the FY 2025 SEED program competition align with the program priorities set by the Trump Administration.

The Department intends to publish a new NIA for the SEED program, Assistance Listing Number 84.423A, in FY 2025. This forthcoming NIA will promote innovation and evidence-based grantmaking, minimize excessive and unnecessary oversight, and lessen the reporting burden for both applicants and grant recipients. By adopting this streamlined approach, the Department is committed to maximizing the impact of its funding efforts while creating a more efficient application process.

The Department does not expect that withdrawing this NIA will significantly impact our ability to make grant awards for FY 2025 under this competition because the Administration anticipates issuing a new NIA in the near future.

Intergovernmental Review: This program is subject to Executive Order 12372 and the regulations in 34 CFR part 79.

Accessible Format: On request to the program contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, individuals with disabilities can obtain this notice and the NIA in an accessible format. The Department will provide the requestor with an accessible format that may include Rich Text Format (RTF) or text format (txt), a thumb drive, an MP3 file, braille, large print, audiotape, compact disc, or other accessible format.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**. You may access the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations at www.govinfo.gov. At this site, you can view this document, as well as all other Department documents published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF, you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access Department documents published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at www.federalregister.gov. Specifically, through the advanced

search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Denise Carter,

Acting Secretary of Education.

[FR Doc. 2025-03578 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 14867-003]

Scott's Mill Hydro, LLC; Notice Soliciting Scoping Comments

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection.

- a. *Type of Application:* Original Major License.
- b. *Project No.:* 14867-003.
- c. *Date filed:* March 21, 2022.
- d. *Applicant:* Scott's Mill Hydro, LLC.
- e. *Name of Project:* Scott's Mill Hydroelectric Project.
- f. *Location:* On the James River, in the City of Lynchburg and Bedford and Amherst Counties, Virginia.
- g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act 16 U.S.C. 791(a)-825(r).
- h. *Applicant Contact:* Mr. Mark Fendig, Luminaire Technologies, Inc., 9932 Wilson Highway, Mouth-of-Wilson, VA 24363; phone: (540) 320-6762.
- i. *FERC Contact:* Jody Callihan at (202) 502-8278, or jody.callihan@ferc.gov.
- j. *Deadline for filing scoping comments:* March 28, 2025.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file scoping comments using the Commission's eFiling system at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOOnline.aspx>. Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/QuickComment.aspx>. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOOnlineSupport@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: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins

Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852. All filings must clearly identify the project name and docket number on the first page: Scott's Mill Hydroelectric Project (P-14867-003).

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 but is not ready for environmental analysis at this time.

l. The proposed Scott's Mill Hydroelectric Project would consist of: (1) a masonry dam containing two spillways separated by a 25-foot-wide stone pier, with one 735-foot-long, 15-foot-high (main) spillway with a crest elevation of 514.4 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88) that is topped with 2-foot-high flashboards designed to fail at an elevation of 520.4 feet NAVD88 and the other a 140-foot-long arch-section spillway lowered to an elevation of 508.0 feet NAVD88 (existing crest elevation 514.8 feet NAVD88); (2) an impoundment with a surface area of 303.4 acres at a normal pool elevation of 516.4 feet NAVD88; (3) a new modular powerhouse installed immediately downstream of the arch-section spillway containing: (a) nine turbine-generator units (Littoral Power Systems' Reakt 52 turbines) with a total installed capacity of 4.5 megawatts and (b) two crest gates, each 8 feet wide and 5.27 feet high, at the western (downstream) end of the powerhouse; (4) a new 1,200-foot-long underground/overhead transmission line that would connect to an existing Appalachian Power Company substation; and (5) appurtenant facilities.

Scott's Mill also proposes to construct: (1) two eel ramps (one on each side of the James River), (2) a fishing pier (downstream of the eastern end of the dam), (3) a portage trail around the eastern side of the dam, and (4) a boat ramp and parking area on the eastern bank of the impoundment, near the entrance of Harris Creek.

To increase flow to the powerhouse, Scott's Mill proposes to remove the top 6.8 feet of the existing arch-section spillway of the dam and add 2-foot-high flashboards to the main spillway. Scott's Mill proposes to operate the project in a run-of-river mode, such that the impoundment would be maintained, at all times, at elevations at least 1 inch

above the top of the flashboards, resulting in continuous spill flows (over the flashboards of the main spillway) of between 30 cubic feet per second (cfs) and 40 cfs. Scott's Mill also notes that, although it proposes to install the powerhouse at an angle, some excavation of a downstream riffle area and island (Anthony Island) may be necessary to achieve its desired downstream flow balance, with half of the powerhouse outflow being delivered to each of the two channels immediately downstream of the project dam.

m. A copy of the application is available for review via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (<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. For assistance, contact FERC at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or call toll free, (886) 208-3676 or TTY (202) 502-8659.

You may also register online at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOnline.aspx> to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

n. The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502-6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

o. *Scoping Process:* Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Commission staff intends to prepare either an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) (collectively referred to as the "NEPA document") that describes and evaluates the probable effects, including an assessment of the site-specific and cumulative effects, if any, of the proposed action and alternatives. The Commission's scoping process will help determine the required level of analysis and satisfy the NEPA scoping requirements, irrespective of whether the Commission issues an EA or an EIS. At this time, we do not anticipate holding an on-site scoping meeting. Instead, we are soliciting written comments and suggestions on the preliminary list of issues and alternatives to be addressed in the NEPA document, as described in

scoping document 1 (SD1), issued February 26, 2025.

Copies of SD1 outlining the subject areas to be addressed in the NEPA document were distributed to the parties on the Commission's mailing list and the applicant's distribution list. Copies of SD1 may be viewed on the web 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. For assistance, call 1-866-208-3676 or for TTY, (202) 502-8659.

Dated: February 26, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-03498 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-R07-SFUND-2024-0409; FRL-12209-01-R7]

Proposed CERCLA Settlement Agreement for the U.S. Technology Superfund Site, Berger, Franklin County, Missouri

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 122(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended ("CERCLA"), notice is hereby given by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7 ("EPA"), of a proposed settlement agreement ("Agreement") related to the U.S. Technology Superfund Site ("Site") in Berger, Franklin County, Missouri.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments by email to Jared Pessetto at pessetto.jared@epa.gov or by mail to Jared Pessetto, U.S. EPA Region 7, Office of Regional Counsel, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219. Comments should reference the U.S. Technology Superfund Site, CERCLA Section 122(h) Settlement Agreement, Docket No. CERCLA-07-2023-0066.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A copy of the proposed Agreement may be obtained from Jared Pessetto, Attorney-Adviser, Office of Regional Counsel, U.S. EPA Region 7, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219; telephone number: (913) 551-7793; email address: pessetto.jared@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The EPA conducted a Fund-lead Time-Critical Removal Action at the Site between September 2018 and June 2019 to remove approximately 13 million pounds of "spent blast media" ("SBM") that U.S. Technology Corporation held for storage in a warehouse located at 7627 Zero Road in Berger, Franklin County, Missouri. The EPA's Removal Action consisted of collecting, characterizing, segregating, and transporting for off-site disposal SBM that contained toxic levels of heavy metals including cadmium, chromium, and lead, each of which is a hazardous substance as defined by CERCLA. To recover its response costs, the EPA negotiated the proposed Agreement with multiple potentially responsible parties (PRPs) that arranged for disposal of SBM at the Site. The EPA will enter the proposed Agreement with AAR Landing Gear, LLC; The Boeing Company; Lockheed Martin Corporation; and Space Gateway Support, LLC ("Settling Parties"); the Department of Defense acting by and through the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Army, and the U.S. Navy; the United States Coast Guard; and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration ("Settling Federal Agencies"). Under the proposed Agreement the Settling Parties will pay to EPA \$407,164, and the Settling Federal Agencies will pay \$2,030,586.

For thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this document, the EPA will receive written comments relating to the proposed Agreement. The EPA will consider all comments received and may modify or withdraw its consent to the proposed Agreement if the comments it receives disclose facts or considerations that indicate that the proposed Agreement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. The EPA's response to any comments received will be available for public inspection at the EPA Region 7 Office located at 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219.

James Macy,

Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7.

[FR Doc. 2025-03603 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OLEM-2025-0031; FRL-12522-01-OLEM]

The Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Advisory Board: Request for Nominations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) invites the public to nominate candidates to be considered for a three-year appointment to the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Advisory Board (the “Board”). Pursuant to the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (the “e-Manifest Act” or the “Act”), EPA has established the Board to provide practical and independent advice, consultation, and recommendations to the EPA Administrator on the activities, functions, policies, and regulations associated with the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest (e-Manifest) System. In accordance with the e-Manifest Act, the EPA Administrator or designee will serve as Chair of the Board. This notice solicits nominations for possible consideration of candidates to fill current and potential anticipated vacancies to serve in the following positions on the Board including: an industry representative member with experience in using or representing users of the manifest system; and a State representative member responsible for processing manifests.

DATES: Nominations of candidates considered for appointment must be received on or before April 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit your nominations identified with “BOARD NOMINATION” in the subject line to Fred Jenkins, the Designated Federal Officer (DFO) of the e-Manifest Advisory Board at jenkins.fred@epa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fred Jenkins, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), Phone: 202-566-0344; or by email: jenkins.fred@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On June 30, 2018, EPA established a national system for tracking hazardous waste shipments electronically. This system, known as “e-Manifest,” supports the modernization of the nation’s cradle-to-grave hazardous waste tracking process while saving valuable time, resources, and dollars for industry and States.

EPA established the e-Manifest system according to the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act, enacted into law on October 5, 2012. The “e-Manifest Act” authorizes the EPA to implement a national electronic manifest system and requires that the costs of developing and operating the new e-Manifest system be recovered from user fees charged to those who use hazardous waste manifests to track off-site shipments of their wastes.

This system enables users of the uniform hazardous waste manifest forms (EPA Form 8700-22 and Continuation Sheet 8700-22A) to have the option to more efficiently track their hazardous waste shipments electronically, in lieu of the paper manifest, from the point of generation, during transportation, and to the point of receipt by an off-site facility that is permitted to treat, store, recycle, or dispose of the hazardous waste. Electronic manifests obtained from the national system augment or replace the paper forms that have historically been used for this purpose, and that result in substantial paperwork costs and other inefficiencies. Congress intended that EPA develop a system that, among other things, meets the needs of the user community and decreases the administrative burden associated with the current paper-based manifest system on the user community. By enabling the transition from a paper-intensive process to an electronic system, EPA estimates e-Manifest will ultimately save State and industry users more than \$50 million annually, once electronic manifests are widely adopted. The system also serves as a national reporting hub and database for all manifests and shipment data. To ensure that these goals are met, the Act directs EPA to establish a Board to assess the effectiveness of the electronic manifest system and make recommendations to the Administrator for improving the system.

In addition, the e-Manifest Act directs EPA to develop a system that attracts sufficient user participation and service revenues to ensure the viability of the system. As a result, the Act provides EPA broad discretion to establish reasonable user fees, as the Administrator determines are necessary, to pay costs incurred in developing, operating, maintaining, and upgrading the system, including any costs incurred in collecting and processing data from any paper manifest submitted to the system.

e-Manifest aligns with the Agency’s E-Enterprise business strategy. E-Enterprise for the Environment is a

transformative 21st century strategy—jointly governed by States and EPA—for modernizing government agencies’ delivery of environmental protection. Under this strategy, the Agency will streamline its business processes and systems to reduce reporting burden on States and regulated facilities and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of regulatory programs for EPA, States, and Tribes.

EPA has established the Board in accordance with the provisions of the e-Manifest Act and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. app. 2. The Board is in the public interest and supports EPA in performing its duties and responsibilities. Pursuant to the e-Manifest Act the Board is comprised of nine members, of which one member is the Administrator (or a designee), who will serve as Chair of the Board, and eight members are individuals appointed by the EPA Administrator:

- At least two of whom have expertise in information technology (IT);
- At least three of whom have experience in using, or represent users of, the manifest system to track the transportation of hazardous waste under Federal and State manifest programs; and
- At least three State representatives responsible for processing those manifests.

Pursuant to the e-Manifest Act, the Board will meet publicly at least annually to provide EPA recommendations on matters related to the operational activities, functions, policies, and/or regulations of the EPA under the e-Manifest Act.

II. Nominations

Any interested person and/or organization may nominate qualified individuals for membership. All nominations will be considered; however, applicants need to be aware of the representation from specific sectors required by the e-Manifest Act.

Nominees who represent States and industry should have a comprehensive knowledge of hazardous waste generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal under RCRA Subtitle C at the Federal, State, and local levels. Nominees who represent States should have comprehensive knowledge of State programs that use manifest data. Nominees who represent industry should be familiar with e-Manifest and have strong knowledge of existing industry systems/devices/approaches and business operations to provide valuable input on e-Manifest integration into current industry data systems.

Another plus for any nominee is experience in setting and/or managing fee-based systems in general.

Additional criteria used to evaluate nominees will include:

- Excellent interpersonal, oral, and written communication skills;
- Demonstrated experience developing group recommendations; and
- Willingness to commit time to the Board and demonstrated ability to work constructively on committees.

Nominations must include a resume, which provides the nominee's background, experience, and educational qualifications, as well as a brief statement (one page or less) describing the nominee's interest in serving on the Board and addressing the other criteria previously described. Nominees are encouraged to provide any additional information that they feel would be useful for consideration, such as: availability to participate as a member of the Board; how the nominee's background, skills, and experience would contribute to the Board; and any concerns the nominee has regarding membership. Nominees should be identified by name, occupation, position, current business address, email, and telephone number.

Interested candidates may self-nominate. The agency will acknowledge receipt of nominations. Persons selected for membership will receive compensation for travel in accordance with Federal Travel Regulations while attending meetings in person.

Dated: February 7, 2025.

Carolyn Hoskinson,

Director, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery.

[FR Doc. 2025-03600 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060-1222; FR ID 282505]

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 (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or the Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to

take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection.

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.

DATES: Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before May 5, 2025. 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: The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid 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 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number.

OMB Control Number: 3060-1222.

Title: Incarcerated People's Communications Services (IPCS) Provider Annual Reporting, Certification, and Other Requirements, WC Docket Nos. 23-62, 12-375.

Form Number(s): FCC Form 2301(a) and FCC Form 2301(b).

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 35 respondents; 38 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 5 hours-160 hours.

Frequency of Response: Annual reporting and certification requirements, third party disclosure, waiver request and on-occasion reporting requirements.

Obligation to Respond: Mandatory. Statutory authority for this collection of

information is contained in sections 1, 2, 4(i)-(j), 5(c), 201(b), 218, 220, 225, 255, 276, 403, and 716 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i)-(j), 155(c), 201(b), 218, 220, 225, 255, 276, 403, and 617, and the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act of 2022, Public Law 117-338, 136 Stat. 6156.

Total Annual Burden: 9,165 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No cost.

Needs and Uses: In 2015, the Commission released the Second Report and Order and Third Notice of Further Proposed Rulemaking, WC Docket No. 12-375, 30 FCC Rcd 12763, 80 FR 79135 (Dec. 18, 2015) (*2015 ICS Order*), in which it required that inmate calling services (ICS) providers file Annual Reports providing data and other information on their ICS operations, as well as Annual Certifications that the reported information is complete and accurate and complies with the Commission's ICS rules. Pursuant to the authority delegated by the Commission in the *2015 ICS Order*, the Wireline Competition Bureau (WCB) created a standardized reporting template (FCC Form No. 2301(a)) and a related certification of accuracy (FCC Form No. 2301(b)), as well as instructions to guide providers through the reporting process. WCB amended those instructions and reporting forms in 2020 and again in 2022. The current instructions and forms are available at <https://www.fcc.gov/general/ics-data-collections> (last visited Jan. 21, 2025).

In 2022, the Commission released the Fourth Report and Order and Sixth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, WC Docket No. 12-375, FCC 22-76, 87 FR 75496 (Sept. 30, 2022), which adopted requirements to improve access to communications services for incarcerated people with communication disabilities and expanded the scope of the Annual Reports to reflect those new requirements. Specifically, the Commission required ICS providers to list, at a minimum, for each facility served, the types of TRS that can be accessed from the facility and the number of completed calls and complaints for TTY-to-TTY calling, point-to-point American Sign Language (ASL) video calls, and each type of TRS for which access is provided. The Commission also eliminated the safe harbor, adopted in 2015, that had exempted providers from any TRS-related reporting requirements if they either (1) operated in a facility that allowed the offering of additional forms of TRS beyond those mandated by the Commission or (2) had not received any

complaints related to TRS calls. The Commission found that the safe harbor was no longer appropriate given the expanded reporting requirements for additional forms of TRS, and the importance of transparency regarding the state of accessible communications in incarceration settings.

On January 5, 2023, the President signed into law the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act of 2022, Public Law 117–338, 136 Stat. 6156 (the Martha Wright-Reed Act or the Act), expanding the Commission’s statutory authority over communications services between incarcerated people and the non-incarcerated to include “any audio or video communications service used by inmates . . . regardless of the technology used.” The new Act also amends section 2(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Communications Act) to make clear that the Commission’s authority extends to intrastate as well as interstate and international communications services used by incarcerated people.

The Act directs the Commission to “promulgate any regulations necessary to implement” the statutory provisions, including its mandate that the Commission establish a “compensation plan” ensuring that all rates and charges for IPCS “are just and reasonable,” not earlier than 18 months and not later than 24 months after its January 5, 2023 enactment. The Act also requires the Commission to consider, as part of its implementation, the costs of “necessary” safety and security measures, as well as “differences in costs” based on facility size, or “other characteristics.” It also allows the Commission to “use industry-wide average costs of telephone service and advanced communications services and the average costs of a communications service provider” in determining just and reasonable rates. On March 17, 2023, pursuant to the directive that the Commission implement the new Act and establish just and reasonable rates for IPCS services, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order, WC Docket Nos. 23–62, 12–375, FCC 23–19, 88 FR 20804 (2023 *IPCS Notice*) and 88 FR 19001 (2023 *IPCS Order*). The Commission sought comment on how to interpret the Act’s language to ensure that the Commission implements the statute in a manner that fulfills Congress’s intent. Because the Commission is now required or allowed to consider certain types of costs, the Act contemplates that it would undertake an additional data collection. To ensure that it has the data

necessary to meet its substantive and procedural responsibilities under the Act, the Commission adopted the 2023 *IPCS Order* delegating authority to WCB and the Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA) to modify the template and instructions for the then most recent mandatory data collection to the extent appropriate to timely collect such information to cover the additional services and providers now subject to the Commission’s authority. On April 28, 2023, WCB and OEA issued a Public Notice, WC Docket Nos. 23–62, 12–375, DA 23–355 (rel. Apr. 28, 2023) seeking comment on all aspects of the proposed data collection. On July 26, 2023, the Bureaus released an Order, WC Docket Nos. 23–62, 12–375, DA 23–638 (rel. July 26, 2023), adopting instructions, a reporting template, and a certification form to implement the 2023 Mandatory Data Collection.

In the 2023 *IPCS Order*, the Commission delegated authority to WCB and the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (CGB) (collectively, the Bureaus) to revise the instructions and reporting templates for the Annual Reports. Specifically, the Commission delegated to the Bureaus the authority to modify, supplement, and update the instructions and templates for the Annual Reports, as appropriate, to supplement the information the Commission was to receive in response to the 2023 Mandatory Data Collection.

In August 2023, the Bureaus issued a Public Notice, WC Docket Nos. 23–62, 12–375, DA 23–656, 88 FR 53850 (Aug. 3, 2023) (*August 3, 2023 Public Notice*), seeking comment on proposed revisions to the instructions, template, and certification form for the Annual Reports, <https://www.fcc.gov/proposed-2023-ipc-annual-reports>, to reflect the revised rules improving access to communications services for incarcerated people with communication disabilities adopted in the 2022 *ICS Order* and to help implement the Martha Wright-Reed Act. See <https://www.fcc.gov/document/2023-incarcerated-peoples-communications-services-annual-reports-pn>. Further, on August 10, 2023, the Commission published a 60-Day Notice in the **Federal Register** seeking public comment on the paperwork burdens associated with proposed revisions to the annual reporting instructions, templates, and certification form. August 10, 2023 60-Day Notice, WC Docket Nos. 23–62, 12–375, 88 FR. 54318, 54319 (Aug. 10, 2023) (2023 *60-Day Notice*). We note that, although our 2023 *60-Day Notice* sought comment on the paperwork burdens associated with the proposed revisions to the annual

reporting instructions, templates, and certification form, we decided to delay seeking OMB approval of these revisions because the Commission had not yet amended its rules to reflect the expanded authority granted by the Martha Wright-Reed Act and because the Bureaus had not yet issued an Order adopting specific revisions to the annual reporting instructions, templates, and certification form. See November 9, 2023 30-Day Notice, WC Docket Nos. 23–62, 12–375, 88 FR 77315 (Nov. 9, 2023) (2023 *30-Day Notice*).

In July 2024, the Commission released an Order, WC Docket Nos. 23–62, 12, 375, FCC 24–75, 89 FR 77244 (rel. July 22, 2024) (2024 *IPCS Order*), which implemented the expanded authority granted to the Commission by the Martha Wright-Reed Act. In that Order, the Commission revised its rules by, among other things: adopting permanent rate caps for audio IPCS and interim rate caps for video IPCS; adopting new facility tiers for both audio and video IPCS; prohibiting providers from imposing any ancillary service charges on IPCS consumers; prohibiting providers from making site commission payments associated with IPCS; allowing providers to offer alternate pricing plans for IPCS subject to certain conditions; revising and strengthening existing consumer disclosure and inactive account requirements; and revising and strengthening IPCS accessibility requirements for incarcerated people with disabilities. The 2024 *IPCS Order* also modified the scope and content of the annual reporting requirements to reflect the reforms adopted under the Martha Wright-Reed Act. The Commission expanded its annual reporting and certification requirements to include the full scope of services and providers now subject to the IPCS rules as it had proposed in the *August 3, 2023 Public Notice*. The Commission also eliminated the sections of the annual reporting rules mandating the reporting of information on ancillary service charges and site commissions, to reflect the prohibitions of those items adopted in the 2024 *IPCS Order*. Finally, the Commission reaffirmed and updated its prior delegation of authority to the Bureaus to revise the requirements for the Annual Reports, to reflect the Commission’s expanded authority under the Martha Wright-Reed Act and the other actions taken in the 2024 *IPCS Order*, and directed the Bureaus to pay particular attention to the video IPCS marketplace and the availability and usage of telecommunications relay

service (TRS) in exercising this delegated authority.

Pursuant to this updated delegated authority, the Bureaus released a Public Notice, DA 24–918, 89 FR 80449 (rel. Sept. 11, 2024) (*September 11, 2024 Public Notice*), in which it sought to refresh the record on possible revisions to the Annual Report instructions, templates, and certification form, in addition to those proposed in the *August 3, 2023 Public Notice*, and to implement the modifications to the annual reporting and certification requirements adopted by the Commission in the *2024 IPCS Order*. The Bureaus also sought comment on any additional modifications the Bureaus should consider to make these forms consistent with the new IPCS rules, including the varied compliance dates adopted in the *2024 IPCS Order* for the Commission's rate cap and site commission reforms.

On January 8, 2025, the Bureaus released an Order, WC Docket Nos. 23–62, 12–375, DA 25–23 (rel. Jan. 8, 2025) (*2025 Annual Reports Order*), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/2025-ipc-annual-reports-order>, revising the instructions and reporting templates for the Annual Reports, as well as the associated certification form. The revisions reflect the proposals contained in the *August 3, 2023 Public Notice* and *September 11, 2024 Public Notice*, with refinements and modifications made in response to comments in support of more streamlined, and therefore less burdensome, reporting obligations. The revisions also reflect the Commission's expanded authority under the Martha Wright-Reed Act, including authority over video IPCS, as well as the reporting requirements proposed in the *August 3, 2023 Public Notice* regarding access to IPCS by persons with communication disabilities, including access to TRS.

We note that we are addressing the information requirements and burdens of this collection in several discrete steps. In the first step, we sought OMB approval of the requirements in section 64.6040(c) in order to effectuate the improved access to communications services for incarcerated people with communication disabilities required by section 64.6040(c). We received OMB approval of those information collection requirements on December 14, 2023. See 89 FR 269 (Jan. 3, 2024).

In the second step, which is still in process, the **Federal Register** published a 60-Day Notice on October 25, 2024, inviting comment on the additional information collection requirements imposed by the *2024 IPCS Order*. October 25, 2024 60-Day Notice, WC Docket Nos. 23–62, 12–375, 89 FR

85209 (Oct. 25, 2024) (*2024 60-Day Notice*). We will continue to address the paperwork burdens associated with that portion of this information collection separately from the Annual Reports burdens addressed here. In the *2024 60-Day Notice*, we stated that the Commission had not yet issued an order adopting changes to the instructions, templates, and certification form for the Annual Reports. We also stated that upon release of an order adopting any such changes, we would address any paperwork burdens arising from those changes in a subsequent 60-Day Notice under the PRA.

Accordingly, in this 60-Day Notice, we seek comment on the paperwork burdens associated with the specific revisions to the instructions, reporting templates, and certification form adopted in the *2025 Annual Reports Order*.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03605 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OIA Docket No. 24–30; DA 25–177; FR ID 283105]

World Radiocommunication Conference Advisory Committee Schedules Its Third Meeting on April 15, 2025

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice advises interested persons that the third meeting of the World Radiocommunication Conference Advisory Committee (WRC Advisory Committee) will be held on April 15, 2025 at the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). This third meeting of the WRC Advisory Committee will consider status reports and recommendations from its Informal Working Groups (IWG) concerning preparation for the 2027 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC–27). At the third meeting, the WRC Advisory Committee will continue its work to finalize the Recommendations for WRC–27 Agenda Items that do not have yet a WRC Advisory Committee Recommendation. This meeting is open to the public. The meeting will be broadcast live with open captioning over the internet from the FCC Live web page at www.fcc.gov/live. There will be audience

participation available; send live questions to livequestions@fcc.gov during this meeting. The Commission's WRC–27 website (www.fcc.gov/wrc-27) contains the latest updated information and agendas on all scheduled meetings and Advisory Committee matters. Comments may be presented at the Advisory Committee meeting or in advance of the meeting by email to: WRC-27@fcc.gov.

DATES: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 at 11:00 a.m.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street NE, Room 1.200, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory Baker, Designated Federal Official, World Radiocommunication Conference Advisory Committee, Office of International Affairs, Global Strategy and Negotiation Division, (202)–919–0758 or WRC-27@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FCC established the Advisory Committee to provide advice, technical support and recommendations relating to the preparation of United States proposals and positions for the 2027 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC–27).

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, as amended, this notice advises interested persons of the third meeting of the Advisory Committee. The Commission's WRC–27 website (www.fcc.gov/wrc-27) contains the latest information on the IWG and WAC meeting agendas and audience participation information, all scheduled meeting dates and updates, and WRC–27 Advisory Committee matters. The second Advisory Committee meeting will be broadcast live with open captioning over the internet from the FCC Live web page at www.fcc.gov/live. There will be audience participation available; send live questions to livequestions@fcc.gov only during this meeting. Reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities are available upon request. Include a description of the accommodation you will need and tell us how to contact you if we need more information. Make your request as early as possible. Last minute requests will be accepted, but may be impossible to fill. Send an email to: FCC504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice).

The proposed agenda for the third WAC meeting is as follows:

Agenda**Third Meeting of the World Radiocommunication Conference Advisory Committee****Federal Communications Commission**

Tuesday, April 15, 2025; 11:00 a.m.

1. Opening Remarks
2. Approval of Agenda
3. Approval of the Minutes of the Second Meeting
4. IWG Reports and Consideration Documents
5. Future Meetings
6. Other Business

Federal Communications Commission.

Nese Guendelsberger,

Deputy Office Chief, Office of International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025-03620 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060-0157, OMB 3060-0996; FR ID 282810]

Information Collections Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission Under Delegated Authority

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 (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 comments should be submitted on or before May 5, 2025. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments but find it difficult to do so within the time period allowed by this notice, you should advise the contacts below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Cathy Williams, FCC, via email PRA@fcc.gov and to Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection, contact Cathy Williams at (202) 418-2918.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060-0157.

Title: Section 73.99, Presunrise Service Authorization (PSRA) and Postsunset Service Authorization (PSSA).

Form Number: Not applicable.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 200 respondents; 200 responses.

Frequency of Response: Annual and on occasion reporting requirements.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.25 hours.

Total Annual Burden: 50 hours.

Total Annual Costs: \$15,000.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection is contained in Section 154(i) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Needs and Uses: The information collection requirements contained in 47 CFR 73.99(e) requires the licensee of an AM broadcast station intending to operate with a presunrise or postsunset service authorization to submit by letter to the Commission the licensee's name, call letters, location, the intended service, and a description of the method whereby any necessary power reduction will be achieved. Upon submission of this information, operation may begin without further authority. The FCC staff uses the letter to maintain complete technical information about the station to ensure that the licensee is in full compliance with the Commission's rules and will not cause interference to other stations.

OMB Control Number: 3060-0996.

Title: AM Auction Section 307(b) Submissions.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities; Not-for-profit entities; State, local or Tribal governments.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 210 respondents; 210 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.5-6 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for the information collection requirements is contained in Sections 154(i), 307(b) and 309 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Total Annual Burden: 1,029 hours.

Total Annual Costs: \$2,126,100.

Needs and Uses: When Congress granted auction authority in the Balanced Budget Act for commercial broadcast and secondary broadcast services, it did not eliminate or revise section 307(b) of the Communications Act. Section 307(b) requires that the Commission effect a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio stations throughout the United States.

Section 307(b) information was previously collected in the framework of comparative hearing proceedings when mutually exclusive AM applications proposing to serve different communities were filed, or when non-mutually exclusive AM applications proposed a major modification of facility change. Since the comparative hearing process was discontinued as a result of the implementation of competitive bidding, the Commission now collects the section 307(b) information and undertakes a section 307(b) analysis in the context of auction proceedings. For example, for mutually exclusive AM applications proposing to serve different communities, the process is performed prior to conducting the auction.

In order to evaluate section 307(b) considerations, the Commission requires the submission of supplemental information subsequent to the AM auction filing window application (FCC Form 175, including technical information) submission. Section 307(b) information is not collected in the initial auction filing window application because Section 307(b) considerations are not pertinent to all window filed applications. Section 307(b) is relevant only when the mutually exclusive AM application group consists of applications to serve different communities of license.

Specifically, where the mutually exclusive group consists of proposals to serve different communities of license, each applicant within the group must submit an amendment containing supplemental information such as the following: (1) the area and population within the proposed 2 mV/m and 0.5 mV/m contours; (2) the number of stations licensed to the proposed community of license; (3) the number of stations providing service to the proposed community of license; (4) the population (according to the latest Census data) of the proposed community of license; (5) a description of the civic, cultural, religious, social or commercial attributes of the proposed community of license; and (6) any other information that the applicant determines relevant. The Commission will dismiss, without further processing, the previously filed AM auction filing window application and technical proposal of any applicant that fails to file an amendment addressing the section 307(b) criteria, where required.

In the licensing process for new AM stations, applicants' proposals are subject to a threshold determination under section 307(b) and may, in certain cases, qualify for a dispositive preference relative to the other mutually exclusive station proposals in the group. In such cases, the applicant proposing the community receiving the dispositive section 307(b) preference continues to the next stage of the licensing process, and thus may receive an authorization by virtue of the section 307(b) determination, rather than through competitive bidding.

In addition, certain mutually exclusive application groups containing major modification applications are permitted to resolve their mutual exclusivities through settlement agreements. These agreements must comply with 47 CFR 73.3525, Agreements for Removing Application Conflicts (approved under OMB 3060-0213). To facilitate processing, eligible applicants who intend to settle should promptly notify the Commission in writing that a pre-auction settlement is forthcoming.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-03604 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: Tuesday, March 11, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. and its continuation at the conclusion of the open meeting on March 13, 2025.

PLACE: 1050 First Street NE, Washington, DC and Virtual (this meeting will be a hybrid meeting).

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Compliance matters pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 30109.

Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration.

* * * * *

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Myles Martin, Deputy Press Officer,
Telephone: (202) 694-1221.

(Authority: Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b)

Vicktorija J. Allen,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025-03725 Filed 3-4-25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Indian Health Service

Request for Public Comment: 30-Day Notice for Extension of the Indian Health Service Loan Repayment Program

AGENCY: Indian Health Service, HHS.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments. Request for extension of approval.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Indian Health Service (IHS) invites the general public to take this opportunity to comment on the information collection Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number 0917-0014, titled, "IHS Loan Repayment Program (LRP)."

DATES: Consideration will be given to all comments received by April 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

For Comments: Submit comments to Correy Ahhaitty by one of the following methods:

- *Email:* Correy.Ahhaitty@ihs.gov.
- *Phone:* (301) 443-2544.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be made available to the public by publishing them in the 30-day **Federal Register** notice for this information collection. For this reason,

please do not include information of a confidential nature, such as sensitive personal information or proprietary information. If comments are submitted via email, the 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. Please note that responses to this public comment request containing any routine notice about the confidentiality of the communication will be treated as public comments that may be made available to the public notwithstanding the inclusion of the routine notice.

A copy of the draft supporting statement is available at www.regulations.gov (see Docket ID (IHS_FRDOC_0001)).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information, please contact Thomas Hamby, Information Collection Clearance Officer by one of the following methods:

- *Email:* Thomas.Hamby@ihs.gov.
- *Phone:* (240) 252-0331.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This previously approved information collection project was last published in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 105617) on December 27, 2024, and allowed 60 days for public comment. No public comment was received in response to the notice. This notice announces our intent to submit this collection, which expires February 28, 2025, to OMB for approval of an extension and solicit comments on specific aspects for the proposed information collection.

The IHS is submitting the proposed information collection to OMB for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended, and its implementing regulations. This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected agencies as required by 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A) and 5 CFR 1320.8(d) concerning the proposed collection of information to: (1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) Evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond; including through the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Title: 0917–0014, “Indian Health Service Loan Repayment Program.”

Type of Information Collection Request: 3-year extension approval of this information collection.

OMB Control Number: 0917–0014.

Forms: Educational and Professional Background, Financial Information, and General Applicant Information (*i.e.*, all forms are part of the LRP application). The LRP application is available in an electronically fillable and fileable format.

Need and Use of Information Collection: The IHS LRP identifies health professionals with pre-existing financial obligations for education expenses that meet program criteria and who are qualified and willing to serve at, often remote, IHS health care facilities. Under the program, eligible health professionals sign a contract

through which the IHS agrees to repay part or all of their indebtedness in exchange for an initial 2-year service commitment to practice fulltime at an eligible Indian health program. This program is necessary to augment the critically low health professional staff at IHS health care facilities.

Eligible health professionals wishing to have their health education loans repaid may apply to the IHS LRP. A 2-year contract obligation is signed by both parties, and the individual agrees to work at an eligible Indian health program location and provide health services to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals.

The information collected via the online application from individuals is analyzed and a score is given to each applicant. This score will determine which applicants will be awarded each

fiscal year. The administrative scoring system assigns a score to the geographic location according to vacancy rates for that fiscal year and also considers whether the location is in an isolated area. When an applicant accepts employment at a location, the applicant in turn “picks-up” the score of that location.

Status of the Proposed Information Collection: Renewal of a current collection.

Affected Public: Individuals and households.

Type of Respondents: Individuals.

The table below provides: Types of data collection instruments, estimated number of respondents, number of responses per respondent, average burden hour per response, and total annual burden hour(s).

ESTIMATED BURDEN HOURS

Data collection instrument(s)	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total annual responses (in hours)
LRP Application	1,999	1	1.5	2,998.5
Total	1,999	1	1.5	2,998.5

Capital Costs, Operating Costs, and Maintenance Costs are reported in the Tab B Supporting Statement.

P. Benjamin Smith,

Acting Director, Indian Health Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–03581 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4166–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings 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: Molecular, Cellular and Developmental Neuroscience Integrated Review Group; Neurodifferentiation, Plasticity, Regeneration and Rhythmicity Study Section.

Date: March 25–26, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Jacek Topczewski, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1002A1, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–7574, topczewskij2@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Biological Chemistry and Macromolecular Biophysics Integrated Review Group; Chemical Biology and Probes Study Section.

Date: March 31–April 1, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Michael Eissenstat, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4166, MSC 7806, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1722, eissenstatma@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Biological Chemistry and Macromolecular Biophysics Integrated Review Group; Macromolecular Structure and Function A Study Section.

Date: April 2–3, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Ian Frederick Thorpe, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 903K, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–8662, ian.thorpe@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Cardiovascular and Respiratory Sciences Integrated Review Group; Lung Immunology and Infection Study Section.

Date: April 2–3, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Rupali Das, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–0023, rupali.das@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: March 3, 2025.

Lauren A. Fleck,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–03632 Filed 3–5–25; 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 Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings 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: Molecular, Cellular and Developmental Neuroscience Integrated Review Group; Molecular and Cellular Neuropharmacology Study Section.

Date: April 1–2, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Vanessa S. Boyce, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Rm. 4185, MSC 7850, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 402–3726, boycevs@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Interdisciplinary Molecular Sciences and Training Integrated Review Group; Advancing Therapeutics—B Study Section.

Date: April 3–4, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Lystranne Alysia Maynard Smith, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 402–4809, lystranne.maynard-smith@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: March 3, 2025.

Lauren A. Fleck,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–03633 Filed 3–5–25; 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 Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings 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: Biological Chemistry and Macromolecular Biophysics Integrated Review Group; Maximizing Investigators' Research Award—E Study Section.

Date: March 27–28, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Vandana Kumari, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496–3290, email: vandana.kumari@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Biological Chemistry and Macromolecular Biophysics Integrated Review Group; Chemical Synthesis and Biosynthesis Study Section.

Date: April 3–4, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Shan Wang, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of

Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496–4390. shan.wang@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Biobehavioral and Behavioral Processes Integrated Review Group; Human Complex Mental Function Study Section.

Date: April 7–9, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Joanna Szczepanik, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1000D, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–2242, email: szczepaj@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Genes, Genomes, and Genetics Integrated Review Group; Therapeutic Approaches to Genetic Diseases Study Section.

Date: April 8–9, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Maddalena Tilli Shiffert, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Room 710P, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–4257, email: shiffertmt@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Biobehavioral and Behavioral Processes Integrated Review Group; Adult Lifespan Psychopathology Study Section.

Date: April 17–18, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Benjamin G. Shaper, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3182, MSC 7848, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 402–4786, email: shaperobg@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Oncology 1—Basic Translational Integrated Review Group; Tumor Evolution, Heterogeneity and Metastasis Study Section.

Date: April 17–18, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Rolf Jakobi, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6190, MSC 7806, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1718, jakobir@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology A Integrated Review Group;

Viral Pathogenesis and Immunity Study Section.

Date: April 23–24, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Neerja Kaushik-Basu, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3198, MSC 7808, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1742, kaushikbasun@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: March 3, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–03601 Filed 3–5–25; 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 Meetings

Pursuant to 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings 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: Genes, Genomes, and Genetics Integrated Review Group; Prokaryotic Cell and Molecular Biology Study Section.

Date: March 27–28, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Rebecca Catherine Burgess, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–480–8034, rebecca.burgess@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Brain Disorders and Clinical Neuroscience Integrated Review Group; Developmental Brain Disorders Study Section.

Date: March 31–April 2, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Pat Manos, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5200, MSC 7846, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–408–9866, manospa@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Genes, Genomes, and Genetics Integrated Review Group; Genetic Variation and Evolution Study Section.

Date: April 1–2, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Michael Patrick O'Connell, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–867–5309, occonnellmp@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Musculoskeletal, Oral and Skin Sciences Integrated Review Group; Skeletal Biology Development and Disease Study Section.

Date: April 3–4, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Vanessa Dawn Sherk, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 801C, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–594–3218, sherkv2@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Integrative, Functional and Cognitive Neuroscience Integrated Review Group; Neurobiology of Pain and Itch Study Section.

Date: April 7–8, 2025.

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Anne-Sophie Marie Lucie Wattiez, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–594–4642, anne-sophie.wattiez@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Musculoskeletal, Oral and Skin Sciences Integrated Review Group; Musculoskeletal Rehabilitation Sciences Study Section.

Date: April 8–10, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Richard Michael Lovering, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1000J, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–867–5309, loveringrm@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Oncology 1—Basic Translational Integrated Review Group; Tumor Host Interactions Study Section.

Date: April 8–9, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Angela Y. Ng, Ph.D., M.B.A., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 710–C, MSC 7806, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1715, nga@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Genes, Genomes, and Genetics Integrated Review Group; Genetics of Health and Disease Study Section.

Date: April 9–10, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Christopher Payne, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Rm. 2208, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–402–3702, christopher.payne@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Oncology 2—Translational Clinical Integrated Review Group; Cancer Prevention Study Section.

Date: April 10–11, 2025.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Byung Min Chung, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–496–4056, justin.chung@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Oncology 2—Translational Clinical Integrated Review Group; Therapeutic Immune Regulation Study Section.

Date: April 10–11, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge I, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Yue Wu, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 803C, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-867-5309, wuy25@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Genes, Genomes, and Genetics Integrated Review Group; Maximizing Investigators' Research Award A Study Section.

Date: April 14, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Mollie Kim Manier, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-594-0510, mollie.manier@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology A Integrated Review Group; Bacterial Virulence Study Section.

Date: April 16-17, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Susan Daum, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3202, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-827-7233, susan.boyle-vavra@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Integrative, Functional and Cognitive Neuroscience Integrated Review Group; Sensory-Motor Neuroscience Study Section.

Date: April 22-23, 2025.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Alena Valeryevna Savonenko, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1009J, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-594-3444, savonenkoa2@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology A Integrated Review Group; Adaptive Immunity Study Section.

Date: April 22-23, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Liying Guo, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4198, MSC 7812 Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-827-7728, lguo@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology B Integrated Review Group; Mechanisms of Autoimmunity Study Section.

Date: April 24-25, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Maria Chiara G. Monaco-Kushner, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-555-1212, monaco@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Oncology 2—Translational Clinical Integrated Review Group; Cellular Immunotherapy of Cancer Study Section.

Date: May 1-2, 2025.

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Shahana Majid, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-867-5309, shahana.majid@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Oncology 2—Translational Clinical Integrated Review Group; Molecular Cancer Diagnosis and Classification Study Section.

Date: May 1-2, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Lawrence Ka-Yun Ng, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6152, MSC 7804, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-435-1719, ngkl@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: February 28, 2025.

Lauren A. Fleck,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025-03580 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Notice of Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of Canada Pursuant to the President's Executive Order 14193, Imposing Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In order to effectuate the President's Executive Order 14193, "Imposing Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border," as amended by Executive Order 14197, "Progress on the Situation at Our Northern Border", and subsequently amended by the President's March 2, 2025 Executive Order "Amendment to Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border", which imposed specified rates of duty on imports of articles that are products of Canada, the Secretary of Homeland Security has determined that appropriate action is needed to modify the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) as set out in the Annex to this notice.

DATES: The duties set out in the Annex to this document are effective with respect to products of Canada that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brandon Lord, Executive Director, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, (202) 325-6432 or by email at traderemedy@cbp.dhs.gov. Susan Thomas, Executive Director, Cargo and Conveyance Security, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, (202) 344-3401 or by email at traderemedy@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 20, 2025, the President declared a national emergency with respect to the grave threat to the United States posed by the influx of illegal aliens and drugs into the United States in Proclamation 10886 (Declaring a National Emergency at the Southern Border). See National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) (NEA).

On February 1, 2025, the President expanded the scope of the national emergency declared in that proclamation to cover the threat to safety and security of Americans,

including the public health crisis of deaths due to the use of fentanyl and other illicit drugs and the failure of Canada to do more to arrest, seize, detain, or otherwise intercept drug trafficking organizations, other drug and human traffickers, criminals at large, and drugs. In addition, the President determined that this failure to act on the part of Canada constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in substantial part outside the United States, to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. See Executive Order 14193 (90 FR 9113), dated February 1, 2025.

To address this threat, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the NEA, section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), and 3 U.S.C. 301, the President imposed ad valorem tariffs on all imports that are products of Canada, excluding those encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b). Specifically, the February 1, 2025 Executive Order adjusted duties on imported products of Canada, except for imports of energy and energy resources that are products of Canada, by imposing, consistent with law, an additional 25 percent ad valorem rate of duty as described in the Annex to this notice. With respect to imports of energy and energy resources that are products of Canada, as described in the Annex to this notice, the Executive Order imposed, consistent with law, an additional 10 percent ad valorem rate of duty.

On February 3, 2025, the President issued Executive Order 14197, “Progress on the Situation at our Northern Border” (90 FR 9183), which amended Executive Order 14193 by pausing the implementation of the additional duties for 30 days until March 4, 2025, to allow time to assess whether actions taken by Canada as of that date were sufficient to alleviate the crisis and resolve the unusual and extraordinary threat beyond our southern border. Additionally, Executive Order 14197 withdrew the exceptions in section 2(a) of Executive Order 14193 related to covered goods loaded onto a vessel at a port of entry or in transit on the final mode of transport prior to entry into the United States.

Subsequently, on March 2, 2025, the President amended subsection (h) of section 2 of Executive Order 14193, to modify the application of 19 U.S.C. 1321 to goods covered by subsection (a) and subsection (b) of section 2 of Executive Order 14193. See Executive Order “*Amendment to Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border*” (March 2, 2025).

Specifically, as amended, section 2(h) of Executive Order 14193 provides that duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321 is available for otherwise eligible covered articles described in the Executive Order, but shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expediently process and collect tariff revenue applicable pursuant to subsection (a) and subsection (b) of section 2 of the Executive Order for covered articles otherwise eligible for *de minimis* treatment.

Executive Order 14193 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to determine and implement the necessary modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), consistent with law, in order to effectuate the Executive Order, as amended by Executive Order 14197.

In order to implement the rates of duty imposed by the Executive Order, as amended, effective on 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified by the Annex to this notice.

Articles that are products of Canada, excluding those encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b), that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025, will be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty provided for in new HTSUS headings 9903.01.10 or 9903.01.13.

Imported products of Canada that are encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b) will not be subject to the additional *ad valorem* duty rates provided for in new HTSUS headings 9903.01.10 or 9903.01.13, but such qualifying products, other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, must be declared and entered under new HTSUS heading 9903.01.11 or new HTSUS heading 9903.01.12, as applicable. Specifically, new HTSUS heading 9903.01.11 covers products encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2) and new HTSUS heading 9903.01.12 covers products encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3).¹

¹ 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1) covers “postal, telegraphic, telephonic, or other personal communication[s], which do[] not involve a transfer of anything of value,” and hence does not encompass any imported articles of merchandise. 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(4) covers “transactions ordinarily incident to travel to or from any country, including [1] importation of accompanied baggage for personal use, [2] maintenance within any country including payment of living expenses and acquisition of goods or services for personal use, and [3]

The additional ad valorem duty provided for in new HTSUS headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13 applies in addition to all other applicable duties, taxes, fees, exactions, and charges.

Further, pursuant to the March 2, 2025 Executive Order, the administrative exemption from duty and certain taxes at 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C)—known as the “*de minimis*” exemption—continues to be available for articles covered by headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13 that are otherwise eligible for the exemption, including for eligible articles sent to the United States through the international postal network, but shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expediently process and collect tariff revenue applicable to articles covered by headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13 otherwise eligible for the “*de minimis*” exemption. Accordingly, articles that are the product of Canada that are eligible for the *de minimis* exemption and are covered by headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13 may continue to request duty free *de minimis* treatment until such time as the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, so notifies the President and further guidance is provided.

The additional ad valorem duty provided for in new HTSUS headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13 also applies to products of Canada that are eligible for special tariff treatment under general note 3(c)(i) to the HTSUS, and that are eligible for temporary duty exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99. The Annex to this notice includes instruction on the application of the additional duties to goods entered under certain provisions of chapters 98 and 99 of the HTSUS, along with the application of the additional duties to goods qualifying for special tariff treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA).

The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13 shall not apply to goods for which entry is properly claimed under a provision of chapter 98 of the tariff schedule pursuant to applicable regulations of

arrangement or facilitation of such travel including nonscheduled air, sea, or land voyages.” Only the first of the three categories of exceptions covered by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(4)—products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States—encompasses imported articles of merchandise, and such articles are excluded from the scope of the additional *ad valorem* duties provided for in new HTSUS headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13 by the terms of those headings and new U.S. note 2(j).

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and whenever CBP agrees that entry under such a provision is appropriate, except for goods entered under subheading 9802.00.80; and subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60. For subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60, the additional duties apply to the value of repairs, alterations, or processing performed (in Canada), as described in the applicable subheading. For heading 9802.00.80, the additional duties apply to the value of the article assembled abroad (in Canada), less the cost or value of such products of the United States, as described.

The Annex to this notice also provides that products of Canada include both goods of Canada under the rules set forth in part 102, Title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as applicable, as well as goods for which

Canada was the last country of substantial transformation prior to importation into the United States.

Articles that are products of Canada, excluding those encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b), except those that are eligible for admission to a foreign trade zone under “domestic status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.43, and are admitted into a United States foreign trade zone on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025, must be admitted as “privileged foreign status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.41. Such articles will be subject, upon entry for consumption, to the duties imposed by the Executive Order, as amended, and the rates of duty related to the classification under the applicable HTSUS heading or subheading in effect at the time of admission into the United States foreign trade zone.

No drawback shall be available with respect to the additional duties imposed pursuant to the Executive Orders.

Kristi Noem,
Secretary.

Annex

To Modify Chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified:

1. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.10 in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/ Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates of Duty 1—General”, “Rates of Duty 1—Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.10	Except for products described in headings 9903.01.11, 9903.01.12 or, 9903.01.13, articles the product of Canada, as provided for in U.S. note 2(j) to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%.	No change”.

2. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.11 in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the

columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/ Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates

of Duty 1—General”, “Rates of Duty 1—Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.11	Articles the product of Canada that are donations, by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of articles, such as food, clothing, and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering, as provided for in U.S. note 2(k) to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	No change”.

3. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.12 in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the

columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/ Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates

of Duty 1—General”, “Rates of Duty 1—Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.12	Articles the product of Canada that are informational materials, including but not limited to, publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD ROMs, artworks, and news wire feeds.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	No change”.

4. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.13 in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the

columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/ Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates

of Duty 1—General”, “Rates of Duty 1—Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.13	Except for products described in headings 9903.01.11 and 9903.01.12, and other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, articles the product of Canada: Crude oil, natural gas, lease condensates, natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, uranium, coal, biofuels, geothermal heat, the kinetic movement of flowing water, and critical minerals, as defined by 30 U.S.C. 1606(a)(3)	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%.	No change”.

5. by inserting the following new U.S. note 2(j) to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS in numerical sequence:

“(2. (j) For the purposes of heading 9903.01.10, products of Canada, other than products described in headings 9903.01.11, 9903.01.12, and 9903.11.13, and other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, shall be subject to an additional 25% *ad valorem* rate of duty. For the purposes of heading 9903.01.13, the covered products of Canada shall be subject to an additional 10% *ad valorem* rate of duty. Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products of Canada that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13 shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed on products of Canada entered under subheadings in chapters 1 to 97 of the tariff schedule.

The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13 that apply to products of Canada include both goods of Canada under the rules set forth in part 102, title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as applicable, as well as goods for which Canada was the last country of substantial transformation prior to importation into the United States.

Products of Canada that are eligible for special tariff treatment under general note 3(c)(i) to the tariff schedule, or that are eligible for temporary duty exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99, shall be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13.

The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13 shall not apply to goods for which entry is properly claimed under a provision of chapter 98 of the tariff schedule pursuant to applicable regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and whenever CBP agrees that entry under such a provision is appropriate, except for goods entered under heading 9802.00.80; and subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60. For subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60, the additional duties apply to the value of repairs, alterations, or processing performed (in Canada), as described in the applicable subheading. For heading 9802.00.80, the additional duties apply to the value of the article assembled abroad (in Canada), less the cost or value of such products of the United States, as described.

Products of Canada that are provided for in headings 9903.01.10 or 9903.01.13 shall continue to be subject to antidumping,

countervailing, or other duties, taxes, fees, exactions and charges that apply to such products, as well as to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13.

Products of Canada that are provided for in headings 9903.01.10 and 9903.01.13 and that are otherwise eligible for the administrative exemption from duty and certain taxes at 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C)—known as “*de minimis*” exemption—may continue to qualify for the exemption, but the *de minimis* exemption shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expeditiously process and collect tariff revenue applicable for covered articles otherwise eligible for the *de minimis* exemption.

(k) Heading 9903.01.11 covers only products of Canada, that are donations, by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of articles, such as food, clothing, and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering, except to the extent that the President determines that such donations (A) would seriously impair his ability to deal with any national emergency declared under section 1701 of title 19 of the U.S. Code, (B) are in response to coercion against the proposed recipient or donor, or (C) would endanger Armed Forces of the United States which are engaged in hostilities or are in a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.”

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Further Amended Notice of Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of the People’s Republic of China Pursuant to the President’s Executive Order 14195, Imposing Duties To Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Amended notice.

SUMMARY: In order to effectuate the President’s Executive Order 14195, “Imposing Duties to Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China,” as amended by the President’s Executive Order 14200, “*Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China*,” and further amended by the President’s March 3, 2025 Executive Order, “*Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China*,” which imposed an increase in the specified rates of duty on imports of articles that are products of the People’s Republic of China (PRC or China), the Secretary of Homeland Security is amending its February 12, 2025 Notice in the **Federal Register**, *Amended Notice of Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of the People’s Republic of China Pursuant to the President’s February 1, 2025 Executive Order Imposing Duties to Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China*, to reflect that appropriate action was needed to modify the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) as set out in the Annex to this notice.

DATES: The duties set out in the Annex to this document are effective with respect to products of the PRC (which include products of Hong Kong) that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brandon Lord, Executive Director, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, (202) 325–6432 or by email at traderemedy@cbp.dhs.gov. Susan Thomas, Executive Director, Cargo and Conveyance Security, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, (202) 344–3401 or by email at traderemedy@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 20, 2025, the President declared

a national emergency with respect to the grave threat to the United States posed by the influx of illegal aliens and drugs into the United States in Proclamation 10886 (Declaring a National Emergency at the Southern Border). *See* National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) (NEA).

On February 1, 2025, the President expanded the scope of the national emergency declared in that proclamation to cover the failure of the People's Republic of China (PRC or China) government to arrest, seize, detain, or otherwise intercept, chemical precursor suppliers, money launderers, other transnational criminal organizations, criminals at large, and drugs. In addition, the President determined that this failure to act on the part of the PRC constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. To address this threat, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the NEA, section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), and 3 U.S.C. 301, the President imposed *ad valorem* tariffs on all imports that are products of the PRC, excluding those encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b). *See* Executive Order 14195 (90 FR 9121) of February 1, 2025. Specifically, Executive Order 14195 adjusted duties on imported products of the PRC, by imposing, consistent with law, an additional 10 percent *ad valorem* rate of duty.

On February 5, 2025, the Secretary of Homeland Security issued a notice in the **Federal Register**, *Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of the People's Republic of China Pursuant to the President's February 1, 2025 Executive Order Imposing Duties to Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China* (hereinafter referred to as the "China Duties Notice") (90 FR 9038) to reflect the appropriate action that was needed to modify the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), as set out in the Annex to that notice, to implement the additional duties imposed by Executive Order 14195.

Subsequently, on February 5, 2025, the President amended subsection (g) of section 2 of Executive Order 14195, to modify the application of 19 U.S.C. 1321 to goods covered by subsection (a) of section 2 of Executive Order 14195. *See* Executive Order 14200, *Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China* (February 5, 2025). Specifically, as amended, subsection (g)

of section 2 of Executive Order 14195 provides that duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321 is available for otherwise eligible covered articles described in the Executive Order, but shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expediently process and collect tariff revenue applicable pursuant to subsection (a) of section 2 of the Executive Order for covered articles otherwise eligible for *de minimis* treatment.

To effectuate the changes made by Executive Order 14200, DHS republished its China Duties Notice in its entirety with changes as needed to implement Executive Order 14195 as amended by Executive Order 14200. *See Amended Notice of Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of the People's Republic of China Pursuant to the President's February 1, 2025 Executive Order Imposing Duties To Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China* (90 FR 9431 February 12, 2025) (hereinafter "the February 12, 2025 CBP Notice").

Executive Order 14195 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security, to determine and implement the necessary modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), consistent with law, to effectuate the Executive Order.

In order to implement the rates of duty imposed by Executive Order 14195, as amended by Executive Order 14200, effective on 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 4, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS was modified by the Annex to the February 12, 2025 CBP Notice.

Executive Order 14195, as amended by Executive Order 14200 and implemented by modifications to the HTSUS announced in the Annex to the February 12, 2025 CBP Notice, has been further modified by the President's March 3, 2025 Executive Order, "Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China". The new E.O. increases the additional tariff rate from 10 percent to 20 percent for covered products of the PRC (which include products of Hong Kong) that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025.

The Annex to this notice modifies the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for the increase of the tariff rate from 10 percent to 20

percent consistent with Executive Order [insert title]. Articles that are the products of China, which include products of Hong Kong in accordance with Executive Order 13936 on Hong Kong Normalization (*See* 85 FR 43413 (July 17, 2020)), excluding those encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b), that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025, will be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.24, except that goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 4, 2025, and before 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 7, 2025, that were loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading, or in transit on the final mode of transport prior to entry into the United States, before 12:01 a.m. eastern time on February 1, 2025, shall not be subject to such additional duty only if the importer certifies to CBP that the goods so qualify by declaring HTSUS heading 9903.01.23. The exception for goods that were in transit before February 1, 2025 is time limited, to prevent importers from abusing this provision when it is no longer realistic due to the passage of time, as provided in HTSUS heading 9903.01.23, and will only apply to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 4, 2025, and before 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 7, 2025.

U.S. note 2(s) is amended to reflect that HTSUS heading 9903.01.20 applies to products of China and Hong Kong entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time February 4, 2025, and prior to 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025.

Imported products of China that are encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b) will not be subject to the additional *ad valorem* duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.24, but such qualifying products, other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, must be declared and entered under HTSUS heading 9903.01.21 or HTSUS heading 9903.01.22. Specifically, HTSUS heading 9903.01.21 covers products encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2) and HTSUS heading 9903.01.22 covers

products encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3).¹

The additional *ad valorem* duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.24 applies in addition to all other applicable duties, taxes, fees, exactions, and charges.

Further, pursuant to Executive Order 14200, the administrative exemption from duty and certain taxes at 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C)—known as the “*de minimis*” exemption—continues to be available for articles covered by heading 9903.01.24 that are otherwise eligible for the exemption, including for eligible articles sent to the United States through the international postal network, but shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expediently process and collect tariff revenue applicable to articles covered by heading 9903.01.24 otherwise eligible for the “*de minimis*” exemption. Accordingly, articles that are the product of China, including products of Hong Kong, that are eligible for the *de minimis* exemption and are covered by heading 9903.01.24 may continue to request *de minimis* entry and clearance until such time as the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, so notifies the President and further guidance is provided.

As of February 10, 2025, there will be no retroactive application of these changes for any shipments that would have otherwise qualified for *de minimis* treatment based on Executive Order 14200, “*Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China.*”

Products of China that are eligible for temporary duty exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99 shall be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.01.24.

The additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.24 shall not apply to goods for which entry is properly claimed under a provision of chapter 98 of the tariff schedule pursuant to applicable regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and whenever CBP agrees that entry under such a provision is appropriate, except for goods entered under heading 9802.00.80; and subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60. For subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60, the additional duties apply to the value of repairs, alterations, or processing performed (in the PRC), as described in the applicable subheading. For heading 9802.00.80, the additional duties apply to the value of the article assembled abroad (in the PRC), less the cost or value of such products of the United States, as described.

Articles that are products of the PRC, excluding those encompassed by 50

U.S.C. 1702(b), except those that are eligible for admission to a foreign trade zone under “domestic status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.43, and are admitted into a United States foreign trade zone on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 4, 2025, must be admitted as “privileged foreign status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.41. Such articles will be subject, upon entry for consumption, to the duties imposed by the Executive Order and the rates of duty related to the classification under the applicable HTSUS heading or subheading in effect at the time of admission into the United States foreign trade zone.

No drawback shall be available with respect to the additional duties imposed pursuant to the Executive Order.

Kristi Noem,
Secretary.

Annex
To Modify Chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified:

1. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.24 in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/ Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates of Duty 1—General”, “Rates of Duty 1—Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:
 - 2.

Heading/subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.24	Except for products described in headings 9903.01.21, 9903.01.22, or 9903.01.23 articles the product of China and Hong Kong, as provided for in U.S. note 2(u) to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 20%.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 20%.	No Change”.

2. by inserting the following new U.S. note 2(u) to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS in numerical sequence:

“2. (u) For the purposes of heading 9903.01.24, products of China and Hong Kong entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time on March 4, 2025, other than products described in heading 9903.01.21, heading 9903.01.22, heading 9903.01.23, and other than products for personal use included in accompanied

baggage of persons arriving in the United States, shall be subject to an additional 20% *ad valorem* rate of duty. Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products of China and Hong Kong that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.01.24 shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed on products of China and Hong Kong entered under subheadings in chapters 1 to 97 of the tariff schedule. Products of China and Hong Kong that are eligible for temporary duty

exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99 shall be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.01.24.

The additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.24 shall not apply to goods for which entry is properly claimed under a provision of chapter 98 of the tariff schedule pursuant to applicable regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and whenever CBP agrees that entry under such a provision is appropriate, except for goods entered

¹ 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1) covers “postal, telegraphic, telephonic, or other personal communication[s], which do[] not involve a transfer of anything of value,” and hence does not encompass any imported articles of merchandise. 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(4) covers “transactions ordinarily incident to travel to or from any country, including [1] importation of accompanied baggage for personal

use, [2] maintenance within any country including payment of living expenses and acquisition of goods or services for personal use, and [3] arrangement or facilitation of such travel including nonscheduled air, sea, or land voyages.” Only the first of the three categories of exceptions covered by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(4)—products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons

arriving in the United States—encompasses imported articles of merchandise, and such articles are excluded from the scope of the additional *ad valorem* duties provided for in new HTSUS headings 9903.01.20 and 9903.01.24 by the terms of those headings and U.S. note 2(u).

under heading 9802.00.80; and subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60. For subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60, the additional duties apply to the value of repairs, alterations, or processing performed (in China and Hong Kong), as described in the applicable subheading. For heading 9802.00.80, the additional duties apply to the value of the article assembled abroad (in China and Hong Kong), less the cost or value of such products of the United States, as described.

Products of China and Hong Kong that are provided for in heading 9903.01.24 shall continue to be subject to antidumping, countervailing, or other duties, taxes, fees, exactions and charges that apply to such products, as well as to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.01.24.

Products of China and Hong Kong that are provided for in heading 9903.01.24 and that are otherwise eligible for the administrative exemption from duty and certain taxes at 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C)—known as “*de minimis*” exemption—may continue to qualify for the exemption, but the *de minimis* exemption shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expediently process and collect tariff revenue applicable for covered articles otherwise eligible for the *de minimis* exemption.

3. by amending subdivision (s) of note 2 to insert “which have been entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time February 4, 2025, and prior to 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025,” after “products of China and Hong Kong” in the first sentence in the first paragraph of the subdivision.

[FR Doc. 2025–03677 Filed 3–3–25; 10:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Notice of Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of Mexico Pursuant to the President’s Executive Order 14194, Imposing Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In order to effectuate the President’s Executive Order 14194, “Imposing Duties to Address the Situation At Our Southern Border,” as amended by Executive Order 14198, “Progress on the Situation at Our Southern Border,” and subsequently amended by the President’s March 2, 2025 Executive Order “Amendment to

Duties to Address the Situation At Our Southern Border,” which imposed specified rates of duty on imports of articles that are products of Mexico, the Secretary of Homeland Security has determined that appropriate action is needed to modify the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) as set out in the Annex to this notice.

DATES: The duties set out in the Annex to this document are effective with respect to products of Mexico that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brandon Lord, Executive Director, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, (202) 325–6432 or by email at traderemedy@cbp.dhs.gov. Susan Thomas, Executive Director, Cargo and Conveyance Security, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, (202) 344–3401 or by email at traderemedy@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 20, 2025, the President declared a national emergency with respect to the grave threat to the United States posed by the influx of illegal aliens and drugs into the United States in Proclamation 10886 (Declaring a National Emergency at the Southern Border). See National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) (NEA).

On February 1, 2025, the President expanded the scope of the national emergency declared in that proclamation to cover the public health crisis of deaths due to the use of fentanyl and other illicit drugs and the failure of Mexico to arrest, seize, detain, or otherwise intercept drug trafficking organizations, other drug and human traffickers, criminals at large, and drugs. In addition, the President determined that this failure to act on the part of the Mexican government constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. See Executive Order 14194 (90 FR 9117), dated February 1, 2025.

To address this threat, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the NEA, section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), and 3 U.S.C. 301, the President imposed *ad valorem* tariffs on all imports that are products of Mexico, excluding those encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b). Specifically, Executive Order 14194 adjusted duties on

imported products of Mexico, by imposing, consistent with law, an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* rate of duty.

On February 3, 2025, the President issued Executive Order 14198, “Progress on the Situation at Our Southern Border” (90 FR 9185), which amended Executive Order 14194 by pausing the implementation of the additional duties for 30 days until March 4, 2025, to allow time to assess whether actions taken by Mexico as of that date were sufficient to alleviate the crisis and resolve the unusual and extraordinary threat beyond our southern border. Additionally, Executive Order 14198 withdrew the exceptions in section 2(a) of Executive Order 14194 related to covered goods loaded onto a vessel at a port of entry or in transit on the final mode of transport prior to entry into the United States.

Subsequently, on March 2, 2025, the President amended subsection (g) of section 2 of Executive Order 14194, to modify the application of 19 U.S.C. 1321 to goods covered by subsection (a) of section 2 of Executive Order 14194. See Executive Order “*Amendment to Duties to Address the Situation At Our Southern Border*,” (March 2, 2025). Specifically, as amended, section 2(g) of Executive Order 14194 provides that duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321 is available for otherwise eligible covered articles described in the Executive Order, but shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expediently process and collect tariff revenue applicable pursuant to subsection (a) of section 2 of the Executive Order for covered articles otherwise eligible for *de minimis* treatment.

Executive Order 14194 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security, to determine and implement the necessary modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), consistent with law, in order to effectuate the Executive Order, as amended by Executive Order 14198. In order to implement the rates of duty imposed by the Executive Order, as amended, effective on 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified by the Annex to this notice.

Articles that are products of Mexico, excluding those encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b), that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on

March 4, 2025, will be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.01.

Imported products of Mexico that are encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b) will not be subject to the additional *ad valorem* duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.01, but such qualifying products, other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, must be declared and entered under new HTSUS heading 9903.01.02 or new HTSUS heading 9903.01.03, as applicable. Specifically, new HTSUS heading 9903.01.02 covers products encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2) and new HTSUS heading 9903.01.03 covers products encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3).¹

The additional *ad valorem* duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.01 applies in addition to all other applicable duties, taxes, fees, exactions, and charges.

Further, pursuant to the March 2, 2025 Executive Order “Amendment to Duties to Address the Situation At Our Southern Border,” the administrative exemption from duty and certain taxes at 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C)—known as the “*de minimis*” exemption—continues to be available for articles covered by heading 9903.01.01 that are otherwise eligible for the exemption, including for eligible articles sent to the United States through the international postal network, but shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expeditiously process and collect tariff revenue applicable to articles covered by heading 9903.01.01 otherwise eligible for the “*de minimis*” exemption. Accordingly, articles that are the product of Mexico that are

eligible for the *de minimis* exemption and are covered by heading 9903.01.01 may continue to request duty free *de minimis* treatment until such time as the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, so notifies the President and further guidance is provided.

The additional *ad valorem* duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.01 also applies to products of Mexico that are eligible for special tariff treatment under general note 3(c)(i) to the HTSUS, and that are eligible for temporary duty exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99. The Annex to this notice includes instructions on the application of the additional duties to goods entered under certain provisions of chapters 98 and 99 of the HTSUS, along with the application of the additional duties to goods qualifying for special tariff treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA).

The additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.01 shall not apply to goods for which entry is properly claimed under a provision of chapter 98 of the tariff schedule pursuant to applicable regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and whenever CBP agrees that entry under such a provision is appropriate, except for goods entered under heading 9802.00.80; and subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60. For subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60, the additional duties apply to the value of repairs, alterations, or processing performed (in Mexico), as described in the applicable subheading. For heading 9802.00.80, the additional duties apply to the value of the article assembled abroad (in Mexico), less the cost or value of such products of the United States, as described.

The Annex to this notice also provides that products of Mexico

include both goods of Mexico under the rules set forth in part 102, Title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as applicable, as well as goods for which Mexico was the last country of substantial transformation prior to importation into the United States.

Articles that are products of Mexico, excluding those encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b), except those that are eligible for admission to a foreign trade zone under “domestic status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.43, and are admitted into a United States foreign trade zone on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025, must be admitted as “privileged foreign status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.41. Such articles will be subject, upon entry for consumption, to the duties imposed by the Executive Order, as amended, and the rates of duty related to the classification under the applicable HTSUS heading or subheading in effect at the time of admission into the United States foreign trade zone.

No drawback shall be available with respect to the additional duties imposed pursuant to the Executive Orders.

Kristi Noem,
Secretary.

Annex

To Modify Chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 4, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified:

1. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.01 in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates of Duty 1—General”, “Rates of Duty 1—Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.01	Except for products described in heading 9903.01.02 and heading 9903.01.03, articles the product of Mexico, as provided for in U.S. note 2(a) to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%.	No change.

2. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.02 in numerical sequence, with the

material in the new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/

Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates

¹ 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1) covers “postal, telegraphic, telephonic, or other personal communication[s], which do[] not involve a transfer of anything of value,” and hence does not encompass any imported articles of merchandise. 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(4) covers “transactions ordinarily incident to travel to or from any country, including [1] importation of accompanied baggage for personal

use, [2] maintenance within any country including payment of living expenses and acquisition of goods or services for personal use, and [3] arrangement or facilitation of such travel including nonscheduled air, sea, or land voyages.” Only the first of the three categories of exceptions covered by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(4)—products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons

arriving in the United States—encompasses imported articles of merchandise, and such articles are excluded from the scope of the additional *ad valorem* duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.01 by the terms of that heading and new U.S. note 2(a).

of Duty 1—General”, “Rates of Duty 1—Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.02	Articles the product of Mexico that are donations, by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of articles, such as food, clothing, and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering, as provided for in U.S. note 2(b) to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	No change.

3. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.03 in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the

columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/ Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates

of Duty 1—General”, “Rates of Duty 1—Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.03	Articles the product of Mexico that are informational materials, including but not limited to, publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD ROMs, artworks, and news wire feeds.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	No change.

4. by inserting the following new U.S. note 2 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS in numerical sequence:

“2. (a) For the purposes of heading 9903.01.01, products of Mexico, other than products described in heading 9903.01.02 and heading 9903.01.03, and other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, shall be subject to an additional 25% *ad valorem* rate of duty. Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products of Mexico that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.01.01 shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed on products of Mexico entered under subheadings in chapters 1 to 97 of the tariff schedule.

The additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.01 apply to products of Mexico including both goods of Mexico under the rules set forth in part 102, title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as applicable, as well as goods for which Mexico was the last country of substantial transformation prior to importation into the United States.

Products of Mexico that are eligible for special tariff treatment under general note 3(c)(i) to the tariff schedule, or that are eligible for temporary duty exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99, shall be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.01.01.

The additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.01 shall not apply to goods for which entry is properly claimed under a provision of chapter 98 of the tariff schedule pursuant to applicable regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and whenever CBP agrees that entry under such a provision is appropriate, except for goods entered under heading 9802.00.80; and subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60. For subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60, the additional duties apply to the value of repairs, alterations, or processing

performed (in Mexico), as described in the applicable subheading. For heading 9802.00.80, the additional duties apply to the value of the article assembled abroad (in Mexico), less the cost or value of such products of the United States, as described.

Products of Mexico that are provided for in heading 9903.01.01 shall continue to be subject to antidumping, countervailing, or other duties, taxes, fees, exactions and charges that apply to such products, as well as to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.01.01.

Products of Mexico that are provided for in heading 9903.01.01 and that are otherwise eligible for the administrative exemption from duty and certain taxes at 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C)—known as “*de minimis*” exemption—may continue to qualify for the exemption, but the *de minimis* exemption shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expeditiously process and collect tariff revenue applicable for covered articles otherwise eligible for the *de minimis* exemption.

(b) Heading 9903.01.02 covers only products of Mexico, that are donations, by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of articles, such as food, clothing, and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering, except to the extent that the President determines that such donations (A) would seriously impair his ability to deal with any national emergency declared under section 1701 of title 19 of the U.S. Code, (B) are in response to coercion against the proposed recipient or donor, or (C) would endanger Armed Forces of the United States which are engaged in hostilities or are in a situation where

imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.”

[FR Doc. 2025–03665 Filed 3–3–25; 4:30 pm]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7092–N 10]

30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Manufactured Housing Survey; OMB Control No.: 2528–0029

AGENCY: Office of Policy Development and Research, Chief Data Officer, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD is requesting comments from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 30 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* April 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. 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:

Anna Guido, Clearance Officer, Paperwork Reduction Act Division, PRAD, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410; email at Anna.P.Guido@hud.gov, telephone (202) 402–5535. This is not a toll-free number. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs>. Copies of available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Guido.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A. The **Federal Register** notice that solicited public comment on the information collection for a period of 60 days was published on November 27, 2024 at 89 FR 93648.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: Manufactured Housing Survey.
OMB Approval Number: 2528–0029.
Type of Request: Extension of a currently approved collection.
Form Number: C–MH–9A.
Description of the need for the information and proposed use: The Manufactured Housing Survey collects data on the characteristics of newly manufactured homes placed for residential use. Key data collected includes sales price and the number of units placed and sold within 4 months of shipment. Other selected housing characteristics collected include size, location, and titling. HUD is authorized to collect these statistics under the “Housing and Community Development Act of 1980,” Title 42 U.S.C. 5424 note (see Attachment 3), which provides the Secretary discretion to take necessary actions to ensure the public is aware of the distinctions between the types of factory-built housing. This allows HUD to collect and report manufactured home sales price information for the nation, Census Regions, States, and selected metropolitan statistical areas, and to monitor whether new manufactured homes are being placed on owned rather than rented lots. HUD also used these data to monitor total

housing production and its affordability. Furthermore, the Manufactured Housing Survey serves as a basis for HUD’s mandated indexing of loan limits. Section 2145(b) of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HERA) of 2008 requires HUD to develop a method of indexing to annually adjust Title I manufactured home loan limits. This index is partially based on manufactured housing price data collected by this survey. Section 2145 of the HERA of 2008 also amends the maximum loan limits for manufactured home loans insured under Title I. The Final Rule, entitled Indexing Methodology for Title I Manufactured Home Loan Limits, was published in the **Federal Register** on February 28, 2024. This Rule established separate indexing methodologies to annually calculate future loan limits for Manufactured Homes Loans, Manufactured Lot Loans and Manufactured Home and Lot Combination Loans for the Title I Manufactured Home Loan Program. Single- and double-section price data from this survey are used to determine maximum loan amounts for Title I Manufactured Home Loans. HUD implemented the revised loan limits, as shown below, for all manufactured home loans for which applications are received on or after March 29, 2024.

Information collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Responses per annum	Burden hour per response	Annual burden hours	Hourly cost per response	Annual cost
Manufactured Housing Survey	4,860	1	4,860	.33	1,603.80	\$36.14	\$57,961.33

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

- (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- (2) The accuracy of the agency’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 those who are to respond; including through the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comment in response to these questions.

C. Authority

Section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

Anna Guido,

Department Clearance Officer, Office of Policy Development and Research, Chief Data Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–03597 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7092–N–09]

30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: CDBG Urban County Qualification/New York Towns Qualification/Requalification Process, Notice; OMB Control No.: 2506–0170

AGENCY: Office of Policy Development and Research, Chief Data Officer, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD is requesting comments from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 30 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* April 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. 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: Anna Guido, Clearance Officer, Paperwork Reduction Act Division, PRAD, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410; email at Anna.P.Guido@hud.gov, telephone (202) 402-5535. This is not a toll-free number. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs>.

Copies of available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Guido.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A. The **Federal Register** notice that solicited public comment on the information collection for a period of 60 days was published on September 24, 2024 at 89 FR 77890.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: CDBG Urban County Qualification/New York Towns Qualification/Requalification Process, Notice.

OMB Approval Number: 2506-0170.

Type of Request: Reinstatement with change.

Form Number: N/A.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (the Act), at sections 102(a)(6) and 102(e) requires that any county seeking qualification as an urban county notify each unit of general local government within the

county that such unit may elect to have its population excluded from that of the urban county. Section 102(d) of the Act specifies that the period of qualification will be three years. Based on these statutory provisions, counties seeking qualification or requalification as urban counties under the CDBG program must provide information to HUD every three years identifying the units of general local governments (UGLGs) within the county participating as a part of the county for purposes of receiving CDBG funds. The population of UGLGs for each eligible urban county is used in HUD’s allocation of CDBG funds for all entitlement and State CDBG grantees.

New York Towns may qualify as metropolitan cities if they are able to secure the participation of all of the villages located within their boundaries. Any New York Town that is located in an urban county may choose to leave that urban county when that county is requalifying. A New York Town will be required to notify the urban county in advance of its decision to decline participation in the urban county’s CDBG program and complete the metropolitan city qualification process.

Information collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Responses per annum	Burden hour per response	Annual burden hours	Hourly cost per response	Annual cost
2506-0170	2	1	2	120	240	\$48.59	\$11,661.20
2506-0170	65	1	65	67	4,355	48.59	211,609.45
Total			67		4,595.00		223,271.05

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of the agency’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 those who are to respond; including through the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comment in response to these questions.

C. Authority

Section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

Anna Guido,

Department Clearance Officer, Office of Policy Development and Research, Chief Data Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025-03595 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-67-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1356]

Certain Dermatological Treatment Devices and Components Thereof; Notice of Commission Determination To Review in Part a Final Initial Determination Finding a Violation of Section 337; Request for Written Submissions on the Issues Under Review and on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) has determined to review a final initial determination (“ID”) of the presiding administrative law judge (“ALJ”), finding a violation of section 337 as to four asserted patents and no violation as to one asserted patent. The Commission requests written submissions from the parties on

the issues under review and submissions from the parties, interested government agencies, and other interested persons on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding, under the schedule set forth below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Panyin A. Hughes, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-3042. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email EDIS3Help@usitc.gov. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Commission instituted this investigation on April 6, 2023, based on a complaint filed by Serendia, LLC of Lake Forest, CA ("Serendia"). 88 FR 20551-52 (Apr. 6, 2023). The complaint, as supplemented, alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain dermatological treatment devices and components thereof by reason of infringement of claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, and 22 of U.S. Patent No. 9,480,836 ("the '836 patent"); claims 1-5, 7-10, and 15 of U.S. Patent No. 10,058,379; claims 1-10 of U.S. Patent No. 11,406,444 ("the '444 patent"); claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11-13, 16, and 17 of U.S. Patent No. 9,320,536 ("the '536 patent"); claims 1 and 6-15 of U.S. Patent No. 9,775,774 ("the '774 patent"); and claims 1, 5-7, 9, 10, and 12-19 of U.S. Patent No. 10,869,812 ("the '812 patent"). *Id.* at 20551. The complaint further alleged that a domestic industry exists. *Id.* The Commission's notice of investigation named as respondents Sung Hwan E&B Co., LTD. d/b/a SHEnB Co. LTD of Seoul, Republic of Korea; Aesthetics Biomedical, Inc. of Phoenix, Arizona; Cartessa Aesthetics, LLC of Melville, New York; Lutronic Corporation of Goyang-si, Republic of Korea; Lutronic Aesthetics, Inc., also known as Lutronic, Inc. of Billerica, Massachusetts; Lutronic, LLC of Billerica, Massachusetts; Ilooda, Co., Ltd. of Anyang-si, Republic of Korea;

Cutera, Inc. of Brisbane, California; Rohrer Aesthetics, LLC of Homewood, Alabama; Rohrer Aesthetics, Inc. of Homewood, Alabama; Jeisys Medical Inc. of Seoul, Republic of Korea ("Jeisys"); Cynosure, LLC of Westford, Massachusetts ("Cynosure"); and EndyMed Medical Ltd. of Caesarea, Israel; EndyMed Medical, Ltd. of New York, New York; and EndyMed Medical, Inc. of Freehold, New Jersey (together, "EndyMed"). *Id.* at 20552. The Office of Unfair Import Investigations ("OUII") is also participating in the investigation. *Id.*

The Commission subsequently terminated the investigation as to all asserted patent claims except for claims 1, 9, and 22 of the '836 patent; claims 11 and 16 of the '536 patent; claim 14 of the '774 patent; and claims 5, 13, and 18 of the '812 patent, which remain pending in this investigation. *See* Order No. 16 (June 29, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (July 20, 2023); Order No. 27 (Sept. 25, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Oct. 16, 2023); Order No. 43 (Nov. 8, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Dec. 12, 2023).

The Commission also subsequently terminated the investigation as to all respondents except for EndyMed, Jeisys, and Cynosure. *See* Order No. 26 (Sept. 18, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Oct. 16, 2023); Order No. 38 (Oct. 27, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Nov. 20, 2023); Order No. 45 (Nov. 15, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Dec. 15, 2023); Order No. 47 (Nov. 20, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Dec. 15, 2023); Order No. 53 (Apr. 11, 2024), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (May 8, 2024); Order No. 51 (Dec. 13, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Jan. 10, 2024).

The ALJ held a *Markman* Order on July 13, 2023, and issued a *Markman* Order on October 25, 2023, construing certain disputed claim terms. Order No. 35 (Oct. 25, 2023). The *Markman* Order found the asserted claims of the '444 patent indefinite and terminated the investigation as the '444 patent.

The ALJ held an evidentiary hearing on November 1-2, 6-7, 2023 and December 11-12, 2023, and received post-hearing briefs thereafter. Remaining in the investigation at that time were respondents EndyMed, Jeisys, and Cynosure and claims 1, 9, and 22 of the '836 patent; claims 11 and 16 of the '536 patent; claim 14 of the '774 patent; and claims 5, 13, and 18 of the '812 patent.

On December 18, 2024, the ALJ issued an ID granting a motion to terminate the investigation as to respondents Jeisys and Cynosure based upon settlement. Order No. 64 (Dec. 18, 2024),

unreviewed by Comm'n Notice (Jan. 17, 2025).

On December 19, 2024, the ALJ issued the final ID finding a violation of section 337 as to the asserted patent claims remaining in the investigation by respondents EndyMed, Jeisys, and Cynosure. Specifically, the ID found that by appearing and participating in the investigation, the parties have consented to personal jurisdiction at the Commission. ID at 13. The ID found the importation requirement under 19 U.S.C. 1337(a)(1)(B) satisfied and that the Commission has *in rem* jurisdiction, noting that "[t]he Private Parties entered stipulations with respect to the importation of Accused Products wherein each Respondent stipulated that they have imported to the United States, sold for importation into the United States, and/or sold within the United States after importation at least one Accused Product." *Id.* The ID found that Serendia has the exclusive rights and ownership in the Asserted Patents and thus has standing to assert the patents in this investigation. *Id.* at 23. The ID found that Serendia successfully proved that the accused products directly infringe the Asserted Claims. ID at 70-88, 173-184, 216-225. The ID further found that EndyMed also indirectly infringes the asserted claims of the '836 and '536 patents via inducement and contributory infringement. ID at 97-104, 185-188. The ID found that EndyMed failed to show that the Asserted Claims are invalid for obviousness (ID at 120-145, 209-216, 230-232, 257-267). The ID found that EndyMed also failed to show that the asserted claims of the '536 patent are invalid for anticipation (ID at 196-209) and also failed to prove that the asserted claims of the '836 patent are invalid for lack of enablement (ID at 146-161), lack of written description support (ID at 161-167), or recite unpatentable subject matter under section 101 (ID at 167-173). The ID found the existence of a domestic industry that practices the Asserted Patents as required by 19 U.S.C. 1337(a)(2). ID at 104-110, 189-196, 226-230, 247-256, 267-300. Accordingly, the ID found a violation of section 337 as to four of the five patents remaining in the investigation.

The ID included the ALJ's recommended determination on remedy and bonding ("RD"). The RD recommended, should the Commission find a violation, issuance of a limited exclusion order and cease and desist orders against EndyMed. ID/RD at 302-111. Regarding the amount of bond to be imposed during the period of Presidential review, the ID

“recommended that the Commission enter a bond of 10% for the Accused Potenza Products” but that “if the Commission finds that the 10% royalty rate in the Patent License Agreement is inapplicable to the Accused Potenza Products, then it is recommended that a 5–6% bond rate be entered on value because Respondents conceded that a 5–6% bond is ‘economically reasonable.’” *Id.* at 318.

On January 2, 2025, Jeisys and Cynosure filed a petition for review, asking the Commission to set aside the findings in the ID pertaining to them because of their termination from the investigation. The Commission has determined to review and vacate the findings in the ID pertaining to Jeisys and Cynosure due to their termination from the investigation. *See* ID at ii n.1.

On January 10, 2025, Serendia and EndyMed filed respective petitions for review of the ID. On January 21, 2025, the parties, including OUII, filed responses to the petitions.

Having reviewed the record of the investigation, including the final ID, the parties’ submissions to the ALJ, the petitions for review, and the responses thereto, the Commission has determined to review the ID in part. Specifically, the Commission has determined to review the ID’s findings on jurisdiction, standing, economic prong of domestic industry for all five patents, contributory infringement for the asserted claims of the ’536, ’774, ’812, and ’836 patents, secondary considerations for the ’536 and ’836 patents, and indefiniteness of the asserted claims of the ’444 patent.

In connection with its review, there is interest in responses to the following questions. The parties are requested to brief their positions with reference to the applicable law and the existing evidentiary record.

(1) Does section 337 allow investments of an implied licensee to count towards the existence of a domestic industry?

(2) Under the terms of the agreement between Serendia and ViOL, could ViOL grant an implied sublicense to Benev?

(3) Under the doctrine of patent exhaustion, did Serendia extinguish its rights to the domestic industry products upon ViOL’s sale to Benev? Does it matter whether Benev is an implied licensee?

(4) Provide a breakout of the investments for Benev Personnel, Medical Professionals, and Medical and Scientific Advisor presented in CDX–0003C.48 among the six categories of investments delineated in the ID at 279. Please also provide a breakout of the

investments on an annual basis and prior to and after the date of the agreement in CX–0765C.

(5) To the extent not already briefed, to what extent are any of the six categories of investments delineated in the ID at 279 of the sort that a mere importer would engage in, including by addressing if they are activities that must by their nature be performed in the United States as a legal or a practical matter, such that they might not be distinguishable from the activities of a mere importer?

(6) Address if there is any distinction or legal requirement under the statute or legislative history of Section 337 or by Commission or Federal Circuit precedent that certain activities are only cognizable if (1) the activities must be performed in the United States or (2) if the activities are chosen to be performed in the United States?

(7) What costs for contractors (both types of services and amounts) are not included in the data provided for ViOL’s manufacturing costs (*see, e.g.,* RX–2566C at 119:1–11, CPX–0156C)? Please provide a breakout prior to and after the date of the agreement in CX–0765C.

(8) Regarding the ’444 patent, if the Commission finds that the claims are not indefinite, what benefit is there in remanding to the ALJ? Would an exclusion order naming the ’444 patent cover products that the asserted claims of the ’836 patent would not cover?

The parties are invited to brief only the discrete issues requested above. The parties are not to brief other issues on review, which are adequately presented in the parties’ existing filings.

In connection with the final disposition of this investigation, the statute authorizes issuance of, *inter alia*, (1) an exclusion order that could result in the exclusion of the subject articles from entry into the United States; and/or (2) cease and desist orders that could result in the respondents being required to cease and desist from engaging in unfair acts in the importation and sale of such articles. Accordingly, the Commission is interested in receiving written submissions that address the form of remedy, if any, that should be ordered. If a party seeks exclusion of an article from entry into the United States for purposes other than entry for consumption, the party should so indicate and provide information establishing that activities involving other types of entry either are adversely affecting it or likely to do so. For background, see *Certain Devices for Connecting Computers via Telephone Lines*, Inv. No. 337–TA–360, USITC

Pub. No. 2843, Comm’n Op. at 7–10 (Dec. 1994).

The statute requires the Commission to consider the effects of that remedy upon the public interest. The public interest factors the Commission will consider include the effect that an exclusion order and cease and desist orders would have on: (1) the public health and welfare, (2) competitive conditions in the U.S. economy, (3) U.S. production of articles that are like or directly competitive with those that are subject to investigation, and (4) U.S. consumers. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving written submissions that address the aforementioned public interest factors in the context of this investigation.

If any respondents are requesting that remedial orders contain an exemption related to service and/or repair, parties are invited to address the following issues, as appropriate.

(1) What is the rationale for providing an exemption, either under the Commission’s broad remedial discretion or under the public interest factors? Please provide available factual evidence in support, including any not currently on the record.

(2) What are the warranty terms, if any, for the merchandise in question?

(3) Should the exemption apply only to merchandise under warranty, or to all needed service and repair?

(4) Should the exemption cover only parts for service/repair, or should it also allow complete replacement of merchandise?

(5) What should the temporal cutoff be for the exemption, *e.g.*, should the operative date be the issuance of the Commission’s final determination or the end of the Presidential review period, and should it apply to merchandise sold prior to such date or imported prior to such date?

If the Commission orders some form of remedy, the U.S. Trade Representative, as delegated by the President, has 60 days to approve, disapprove, or take no action on the Commission’s determination. *See* Presidential Memorandum of July 21, 2005, 70 FR 43251 (July 26, 2005). During this period, the subject articles would be entitled to enter the United States under bond, in an amount determined by the Commission and prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving submissions concerning the amount of the bond that should be imposed if a remedy is ordered.

Written Submissions: The parties to the investigation are requested to file written submissions on the issues

identified in this notice. Parties to the investigation, interested government agencies, and any other interested parties are encouraged to file written submissions on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding. Such submissions should address the recommended determination by the ALJ on remedy and bonding.

In its initial submission, Complainant is also requested to identify the remedy sought and Complainant and OUII are requested to submit proposed remedial orders for the Commission's consideration. Complainant is further requested to provide the HTSUS subheadings under which the accused products are imported, and to supply the identification information for all known importers of the products at issue in this investigation. The initial written submissions and proposed remedial orders must be filed no later than close of business on March 14, 2025. Reply submissions must be filed no later than the close of business on March 21, 2025. Opening submissions are limited to 60 pages. Reply submissions are limited to 30 pages. No further submissions on any of these issues will be permitted unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above pursuant to 19 CFR 210.4(f). Submissions should refer to the investigation number (Inv. No. 337-TA-1356) in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (See Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf). Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary, (202) 205-2000.

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment by marking each document with a header indicating that the document contains confidential information. This marking will be deemed to satisfy the request procedure set forth in Rules 201.6(b) and 210.5(e)(2) (19 CFR 201.6(b) & 210.5(e)(2)). Documents for which confidential treatment by the Commission is properly sought will be treated accordingly. Any non-party wishing to submit comments containing confidential information must serve those comments on the parties to the investigation pursuant to the applicable Administrative Protective Order. A redacted non-confidential version of the document must also be filed with the Commission and served on any parties to the investigation within two business

days of any confidential filing. All information, including confidential business information and documents for which confidential treatment is properly sought, submitted to the Commission for purposes of this investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. Government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements. All nonconfidential written submissions will be available for public inspection on EDIS.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on February 28, 2025.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 28, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025-03592 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-754 and 731-TA-1732 (Preliminary)]

Temporary Steel Fencing From China Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of temporary steel fencing from China, provided for in subheading 7308.90.95 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV") and alleged to be subsidized by the government of China.²

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² 90 FR 9311 and 90 FR 9315 (February 11, 2025).

Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under §§ 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under §§ 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Any other party may file an entry of appearance for the final phase of the investigations after publication of the final phase notice of scheduling. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations. As provided in section 207.20 of the Commission's rules, the Director of the Office of Investigations will circulate draft questionnaires for the final phase of the investigations to parties to the investigations, placing copies on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, <https://edis.usitc.gov>), for comment.

Background

On January 15, 2025, ZND US Inc., Statesville, North Carolina, filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized and LTFV imports of temporary steel fencing from China. Accordingly, effective January 15, 2025, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701-TA-754 and antidumping duty investigation No. 731-TA-1732 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference 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 January 22, 2025 (90 FR 7702). The Commission conducted its conference on February 5, 2025. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on March 3, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5597 (March 2025), entitled *Temporary Steel Fencing from China: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-754 and 731-TA-1732 (Preliminary)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 3, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025-03625 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1427]

Certain Components for Injection Molding Machines, and Products Containing the Same; Notice of a Commission Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Finding Respondent Ningbo AO Sheng Mold Co., Ltd. in Default; Request for Written Submissions on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review an initial determination (“ID”) (Order No. 7) issued by the presiding chief administrative law judge (“CALJ”) finding respondent Ningbo AO Sheng Mold Co., Ltd., d/b/a AOSIMI (“AOSIMI”) to be in default, and to request written submissions from the parties, interested government agencies, and interested persons, under the schedule set forth below, on remedy, the public interest, and bonding.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Lall, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2043. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s

electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email EDIS3Help@usitc.gov. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission’s TDD terminal, telephone (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 18, 2024, the Commission instituted this investigation under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 (“section 337”), based on a complaint filed by Husky Injection Molding Systems Ltd. of Canada and Husky Injection Molding Systems, Inc. of Milton, Vermont (collectively, “Complainants”). See 89 FR 102953-54 (Dec. 18, 2024). The complaint alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain components for injection molding machines, and products containing the same by reason of the infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 9,713,891, 11,794,375, 10,093,053, 8,834,149 and 7,645,132 (the “Asserted Patents”). *Id.* at 102953. The Commission’s notice of investigation (“NOI”) named AOSIMI of Yuyao, Zhejiang, China as the sole respondent. *Id.* at 102954. AOSIMI did not respond to the complaint.

On January 17, 2025, Complainants filed a motion for an order to show cause (“Motion”) demonstrating why AOSIMI should not be found in default for failing to respond to the Complaint and NOI. Complainants’ Motion explains that the complaint and NOI were delivered to AOSIMI via international FedEx and signed by a person in AOSIMI’s mail room named “M. Menwei.” Compls.’ Mem. in Support of Mot. for Order to Cause, at 2 (Jan. 17, 2025) (citing Proof of Service, EDIS Doc. ID 839378, at 5). On January 24, 2025, the CALJ issued an order directing AOSIMI to show cause, no later than February 7, 2025, why it should not be found in default for failing to respond to the complaint and NOI. *Id.* at 1 (citing Order No. 5). On the same day, the Commission served Order No. 5 on AOSIMI via express mail to the address identified in the NOI. EDIS Doc. ID 841764. AOSIMI did not respond to the order to show cause.

On February 14, 2025, the presiding CALJ issued the subject ID (Order No. 7) finding respondent AOSIMI to be in default pursuant to Commission Rule 210.16(b) (19 CFR 210.16(b)) and

terminating the investigation before the CALJ.

No party filed a petition for review of the subject ID.

The Commission has determined not to review the subject ID. The Commission finds that Ningbo AO Sheng Mold Co., Ltd. is properly found to be in default.

In connection with the final disposition of this investigation, the statute authorizes issuance of, *inter alia*, (1) an exclusion order that could result in the exclusion of the subject articles from entry into the United States; and/or (2) cease and desist orders that could result in the respondents being required to cease and desist from engaging in unfair acts in the importation and sale of such articles. Accordingly, the Commission is interested in receiving written submissions that address the form of remedy, if any, that should be ordered. If a party seeks exclusion of an article from entry into the United States for purposes other than entry for consumption, the party should so indicate and provide information establishing that activities involving other types of entry either are adversely affecting it or likely to do so. For background, see *Certain Devices for Connecting Computers via Telephone Lines*, Inv. No. 337-TA-360, USITC Pub. No. 2843, Comm’n Op. at 7-10 (Dec. 1994).

The statute requires the Commission to consider the effects of that remedy upon the public interest. The public interest factors the Commission will consider include the effect that an exclusion order and cease and desist orders would have on: (1) the public health and welfare, (2) competitive conditions in the U.S. economy, (3) U.S. production of articles that are like or directly competitive with those that are subject to investigation, and (4) U.S. consumers. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving written submissions that address the aforementioned public interest factors in the context of this investigation.

If the Commission orders some form of remedy, the U.S. Trade Representative, as delegated by the President, has 60 days to approve, disapprove, or take no action on the Commission’s determination. See Presidential Memorandum of July 21, 2005, 70 FR 43251 (July 26, 2005). During this period, the subject articles would be entitled to enter the United States under bond, in an amount determined by the Commission and prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving submissions concerning the amount of the bond that

should be imposed if a remedy is ordered.

Written Submissions: Parties to the investigation, interested government agencies, and any other interested parties are encouraged to file written submissions on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding. In their initial submission, Complainants are also requested to identify the remedy sought and Complainants are requested to submit proposed remedial orders for the Commission's consideration. Complainants are further requested to state the dates that the Asserted Patents expire, to provide the HTSUS subheadings under which the accused products are imported, and to supply the identification information for all known importers of the products at issue in this investigation. The initial written submissions and proposed remedial orders must be filed no later than close of business on March 14, 2025. Reply submissions must be filed no later than the close of business on March 21, 2025. No further submissions on any of these issues will be permitted unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above pursuant to 19 CFR 210.4(f). Submissions should refer to the investigation number ("Inv. No. 337-TA-1427") in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (See Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf). Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary, (202) 205-2000.

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment by marking each document with a header indicating that the document contains confidential information. This marking will be deemed to satisfy the request procedure set forth in Rules 201.6(b) and 210.5(e)(2) (19 CFR 201.6(b) & 210.5(e)(2)). Documents for which confidential treatment by the Commission is properly sought will be treated accordingly. Any non-party wishing to submit comments containing confidential information must serve those comments on the parties to the investigation pursuant to the applicable Administrative Protective Order. A redacted non-confidential version of the document must also be filed with the Commission and served on any parties to the investigation within two business days of any confidential filing. All information, including confidential

business information and documents for which confidential treatment is properly sought, submitted to the Commission for purposes of this investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. Government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements. All nonconfidential written submissions will be available for public inspection on EDIS.

The Commission's vote for this determination took place on February 28, 2025.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 28, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025-03591 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA-1450]

Importer of Controlled Substances Application: Indivior Inc.

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Indivior Inc. has applied to be registered as an importer 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 submit electronic comments on or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before April 7, 2025. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before April 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Drug Enforcement Administration requires that all

comments be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal, which provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field on the web page or attach a file for lengthier comments. Please go to https://www.regulations.gov and follow the online instructions at that site for submitting comments. Upon submission of your comment, you will receive a Comment Tracking Number. Please be aware that submitted comments are not instantaneously available for public view on https://www.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. All requests for a hearing must be sent to: (1) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Hearing Clerk/OALJ, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing should also be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on October 18, 2024, Indivior Inc., 2607 Midpoint Drive, Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-4427, applied to be registered as an importer of the following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Table with 3 columns: Controlled substance, Drug code, Schedule. Row 1: Thebaine, 9333, II

The company plans to import the listed controlled substance in limited quantity for research, clinical trials, analytical purposes, and for the manufacturing process development of the dosage form. 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). Authorization will not extend to the import of Food and Drug Administration-approved or non-approved finished dosage forms for commercial sale.

Matthew Strait,

Deputy Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025-03635 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**Drug Enforcement Administration**

[Docket No. DEA-1504]

**Importer of Controlled Substances
Application: Aphenia Pharma Solutions
MD, LLC****AGENCY:** Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.**ACTION:** Notice of application.**SUMMARY:** Aphenia Pharma Solutions MD, LLC has applied to be registered as an importer 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 submit electronic comments on or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before April 7, 2025. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before April 7, 2025.**ADDRESSES:** The Drug Enforcement Administration requires that all comments be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal, which provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field on the Web page or attach a file for lengthier comments. Please go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and follow the online instructions at that site for submitting comments. Upon submission of your comment, you will receive a Comment Tracking Number. Please be aware that submitted comments are not instantaneously available for public view on <https://www.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. All requests for a hearing must be sent to: (1) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Hearing Clerk/OALJ, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing should also be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on November 21, 2024, Aphenia Pharma Solutions MD, LLC, 7978 Industrial Park Road, Easton, Maryland 21601-8600, applied to be registered as an importer of the

following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Methamphetamine	1105	II

The company plans to import the above listed controlled substance for internal use in the manufacturing of an FDA-approved exempt OTC drug product. 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). Authorization will not extend to the import of Food and Drug Administration-approved or non-approved finished dosage forms for commercial sale.

Matthew Strait,*Deputy Assistant Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 2025-03636 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR****Office of the Secretary****Senior Executive Service; Members of the Performance Review Board**

Title 5 U.S.C. 4314(c)(4) provides that Notice of the Appointment of an individual to serve as a member of the Performance Review Board of the Senior Executive Service shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

The Department of Labor hereby provides notice that the membership of its Performance Review Board (PRB), previously published in the **Federal Register** on October 16, 2023, is no longer in effect.

In accordance with the Executive Memorandum *Restoring Accountability for Career Senior Executives*, the PRB has been dissolved, and all prior members have been removed. At this time, there are no new appointments to the PRB. In compliance with 5 CFR 430.311(a)(4), the agency will publish a subsequent notice in the **Federal Register** when a new PRB is established and members are appointed.

This action is being taken to ensure that the public has notice of the current status of the PRB for the Department of Labor.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tania Burkley, Chief, Division of Executive Resources, Room N2453, U.S. Department of Labor, Frances Perkins Building, 200 Constitution Ave. NW,

Washington, DC 20210, telephone: (202) 693-7638.

Signed at Washington, DC.

Troy W. Finnegan,*Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.*

[FR Doc. 2025-03621 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-04-P**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR****Agency Information Collection
Activities; Submission for OMB
Review; Comment Request;
Acrylonitrile Standard****ACTION:** Notice of availability; request for comments.**SUMMARY:** The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)-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 the agency receives on or before April 7, 2025.**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:** Nicole Bouchet by telephone at 202-693-0213, or by email at DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The standard requires employers to monitor employee exposure to acrylonitrile (AN), to provide medical surveillance, to train workers about the hazards of AN, and to establish and maintain accurate records of worker exposure to AN. These records are used by employers, workers, physicians, and the Government to ensure that workers are not harmed by exposure to AN. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on October 8, 2025 (89 FR 81577).

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) 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; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (4) 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.

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-OSHA.

Title of Collection: Acrylonitrile Standard.

OMB Control Number: 1218-0126.

Affected Public: Private Sector—Businesses or other for-profits.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 104.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 25,937.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 11,373 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Nicole Bouchet,

Senior Paperwork Reduction Act Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025-03634 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-26-P

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Appointment of Members of Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board

AGENCY: Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), Executive Office of The President.

ACTION: Notice of appointments.

SUMMARY: The following persons have been appointed to the ONDCP Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board: Ms. Martha Gagné (as Chair), Ms. Debbie Seguin, Ms. Tilda Farhat, and Ms. Kelly George.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Please direct any questions to Anthony Jones, Acting General Counsel, (202) 881-8862, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC 20503.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 4314(c)(1).

Dated: February 28, 2025.

Anthony Jones,

Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025-03572 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3280-F5-P

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts

National Council on the Arts 215th Meeting

AGENCY: National Endowment for the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the National Council on the Arts will be held open to the public by videoconference. An additional session will be closed to the public for reasons stated below.

DATES: See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for meeting time and date. The meeting will occur in Eastern time and the ending time is approximate.

ADDRESSES: The National Endowment for the Arts, Constitution Center, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20560. This meeting will be held by videoconference. Public portions of the meeting will be webcast. Please see [arts.gov](https://www.arts.gov) for the most up-to-date information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Liz Auclair, Office of Public Affairs, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, DC 20506, at 202/682-5744.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting will take place on March 28, 2025.

Open Session: March 28, 2025; 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Location: Videoconference. There will be a discussion of general agency business. This session will be held open to the

public by videoconference. To view the webcasting of this session of the meeting, go to: <https://www.arts.gov/>. If you need special accommodations due to a disability, please contact Beth Bienvenu, Office of Accessibility, National Endowment for the Arts, Constitution Center, 400 7th St. SW, Washington, DC 20506, 202/682-5733, Voice/T.T.Y. 202/682-5496, at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting. If, in the course of the open session discussion, it becomes necessary for the Council to discuss non-public commercial or financial information of intrinsic value, the Council will go into closed session pursuant to subsection (c)(4) of the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b, and in accordance with the March 11, 2022, determination of the Chair.

Additionally, discussion concerning purely personal information about individuals, such as personal biographical and salary data or medical information, may be conducted by the Council in closed session in accordance with subsection (c)(6) of 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Closed Session: March 28, 2025; 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. Location:

Videoconference. This meeting session will be closed to the public for the aforementioned reasons.

Dated: March 3, 2025.

David Travis,

Specialist, Office of Guidelines and Panel Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025-03637 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7537-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 72-29, 50-277, and 50-278; CEQ ID EAXX-429-00-000-1740045065; NRC-2025-0033]

Constellation Energy Generation, LLC; Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station Units 2 and 3; Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation; Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing an environmental assessment (EA) and a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) for an exemption request submitted by Constellation Energy Generation, LLC (CEG) that would permit Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station (PB) Units 2 and 3 to load seven 89 multi-purpose canisters (MPC) at the PB independent

spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI) in a near-term loading campaign beginning in June 2025, including the use of the HI-TRAC VW transfer cask (HI-TRAC) during loading and transport operations, where the terms, conditions, and specifications in Certificate of Compliance (CoC) No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1, are not met.

DATES: The EA and FONSI referenced in this document are available on March 6, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2025-0033 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-2025-0033. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301-415-1003; email: Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual 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, at 301-415-4737, or by email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov. For the convenience of the reader, instructions about obtaining materials referenced in this document are provided in the "Availability of Documents" section.

- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1-800-397-4209 or 301-415-4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Yen-Ju Chen, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555; telephone: 301-415-1018; email: Yen-Ju.Chen@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

The NRC is reviewing an exemption request from CEG, dated January 24,

2025, and supplemented on February 4, 2025. CEG is requesting an exemption, pursuant to section 72.7 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), in paragraphs 72.212(a)(2), 72.212(b)(3), 72.212(b)(5)(i), 72.212(b)(11), and 72.214 that require CEG to comply with the terms, conditions, and specifications of the CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1. If approved, the exemption would allow CEG to use the HI-STORM Flood/Wind (FW) MPC Storage System, including the use of the HI-TRAC during loading and transport operations, for seven specific MPCs (*i.e.*, MPC-89) at the PB ISFSI, beginning in June 2025, where the terms, conditions, and specifications in CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1, are not met.

II. Environmental Assessment

Background

PB is located near Delta, Pennsylvania, in York County, approximately 38 miles (61 kilometers) north of Baltimore, Maryland. Both Units 2 and 3 began operating in 1974. CEG has been storing spent fuel in the PB ISFSI under a general license as authorized by 10 CFR part 72, subpart K, "General License for Storage of Spent Fuel at Power Reactor Sites." CEG currently uses the HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System under CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1, for dry storage of spent nuclear fuel in a specific MPC (*i.e.*, MPC-89) at the PB ISFSI.

Description of the Proposed Action

The CoC is the NRC approved design for each dry cask storage system. The proposed action would exempt the applicant from the requirements of 10 CFR 72.212(a)(2), 72.212(b)(3), 72.212(b)(5)(i), 72.212(b)(11), and 72.214 only as these requirements pertain to the use of the seven MPC-89 in the HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System planned for a near-term loading campaign beginning in June 2025. The exemption would allow CEG to use the HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System, including the use of the HI-TRAC during loading and transport operations, for seven MPC-89 at the PB ISFSI, beginning in June 2025, despite CEG's site-specific analysis of a postulated tornado missile event for the HI-TRAC not being in compliance with the terms, conditions, and specifications in the CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1.

Before using a CoC, general licensees are required to perform a site-specific evaluation to establish that, once loaded with spent fuel, the cask will conform

to the terms, conditions, and specifications of the CoC, including following the NRC-approved final safety analysis report (FSAR) methodology. CEG currently uses the HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System under CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1, for dry storage of spent nuclear fuel in MPC-89 at the PB ISFSI. The HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System CoC provides the requirements, conditions, and operating limits necessary for use of the system to store spent fuel. One of the operating limits established in the CoC involves potential tornado-generated missile impacts. The HI-STORM FW FSAR table 2.2.5 evaluates a generic set of tornado-generated missile impacts. CEG discovered that PB's site-specific analysis performed to demonstrate protection of the loaded MPC-89, while in the HI-TRAC, against tornado-generated missiles was not performed consistent with the NRC-approved method of evaluation in the FSAR. Contrary to CEG's site-specific analysis, the NRC-approved evaluation in the FSAR does not take credit for the missile resistance offered by the HI-TRAC water jacket shell, and assumes that the small and intermediate missiles will penetrate the water jacket shell with no energy loss.

Therefore, CEG requests this exemption to allow it to conduct the planned loading and transport operations of the seven MPC-89 in the HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System at PB ISFSI beginning in June 2025, even though, because of the different tornado-generated missile analysis of the HI-TRAC in PB's site specific review, the terms, conditions, and specifications of the CoC will not be met.

Need for the Proposed Action

CEG requested this exemption in order to allow the use of the HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System, including the use of the HI-TRAC during loading and transport operations for seven MPC-89 at the PB ISFSI, beginning in June 2025, despite the terms, conditions, and specifications of the CoC not being met. Approval of the exemption request would allow CEG to effectively manage the margin to full core discharge capacity to enable refueling and offloading fuel from the reactor. It would also allow CEG to effectively manage the availability of the specialized resources and equipment needed to support competing fuel loading and operational activities at PB.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

This EA evaluates the potential environmental impacts of granting an

exemption from the terms, conditions, and specifications in CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1. The exemption would allow CEG to use the HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System, including the use of the HI-TRAC during loading and transport operations for seven MPC-89 at the PB ISFSI, for the loading campaign beginning in June 2025, even though the terms, conditions, and specifications of the CoC will not be met.

The potential environmental impacts of storing spent nuclear fuel in NRC-approved storage systems have been documented in previous assessments. On July 18, 1990 (55 FR 29181), the NRC amended 10 CFR part 72 to provide for the storage of spent fuel under a general license in cask designs approved by the NRC. The EA for the 1990 final rule analyzed the potential environmental impacts of using NRC-approved storage casks. The EA for the HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System, CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1 (80 FR 14291), published in 2015, tiers off of the EA issued for the July 18, 1990, final rule. “Tiering” off earlier EAs is a standard process encouraged by the regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) that entails the use of impact analyses of previous EAs to bound the impacts of a proposed action where appropriate. The Holtec HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System is designed to mitigate the effects of design basis accidents that could occur during storage. Considering the specific design requirements for the accident conditions, the design of the cask would prevent loss of containment, shielding, and criticality control. If there is no loss of containment, shielding, or criticality control, the environmental impacts would not be significant.

The exemptions requested by CEG at the PB site as they relate to CoC No.

1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1, for the HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System are limited to using the HI-TRAC during loading and transport operations for the MPC-89 for the planned loading of seven canisters starting in June 2025, despite the PB site-specific analysis of tornado-generated missiles not being performed consistent with the NRC-approved method of evaluation in the CoC FSAR, and so the terms, conditions, and specifications of the CoC not being met. The staff has determined that this change in analysis will not result in either radiological or non-radiological environmental impacts that significantly differ from the environmental impacts evaluated in the EA supporting the issuance of CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1. If the exemption is granted, there will be no significant change in the types or amounts of any effluents released, no significant increase in individual or cumulative public or occupational radiation exposure, and no significant increase in the potential for or consequences from radiological accidents. Accordingly, the Commission concludes that there would be no significant environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.

Alternative to the Proposed Action

The staff considered the no-action alternative. The no-action alternative (denial of the exemption request) would require CEG to delay the near-term planned loading of spent fuel in the MPC-89 in the HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System at the PB ISFSI. Delaying the loading of spent fuel in the seven casks in June 2025 could affect CEG’s ability to effectively manage spent fuel pool capacity, reactor fuel offloading, and refueling. Not allowing the planned future loading campaign could also pose challenges to spent fuel heat removal and impact the availability of the specialized workforce and

equipment needed to support competing fuel loading and operational activities at PB and other CEG sites.

The NRC determined that the no-action alternative would result in undue potential human health and safety impacts that could be avoided by proceeding with the proposed exemption.

Agencies Consulted

The NRC provided the Pennsylvania Bureau of Radiation Protection (PBRP), Division of Nuclear Safety, a copy of this draft EA for review by an email dated February 25, 2025. On February 26, 2025, PBRP provided its concurrence by email.

III. Finding of No Significant Impact

The environmental impacts of the proposed action have been reviewed in accordance with the requirements in 10 CFR part 51, which implement NEPA. Based upon the foregoing EA, the NRC finds that the proposed action of granting the exemption from the regulations in 10 CFR 72.212(a)(2), 72.212(b)(3), 72.212(b)(5)(i), 72.212(b)(11) and 72.214, which require the licensee to comply with the terms, conditions, and specifications of the CoC, in this case limited to the use of the Holtec HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System, including the use of the HI-TRAC during loading and transport operations, for the specific near-term future loading of seven MPC-89 beginning in June 2025, would not significantly impact the quality of the human environment. Accordingly, the NRC has determined that a FONSI is appropriate, and an environmental impact statement is not warranted.

IV. Availability of Documents

The documents identified in the following table are available to interested persons through ADAMS, as indicated.

Document description	ADAMS accession No. or Federal Register notice
CEG’s request for exemption, dated January 24, 2025	ML25024A148.
CEG’s request for exemption, supplemented, dated February 4, 2025	ML25036A335.
Certificate of Compliance No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision 1, dated May 29, 2015	ML15152A358 (Package).
Final Safety Analysis Report on the HI-STORM FW MPC Storage System, Revision 4, dated June 24, 2015	ML24327A229.
10 CFR part 72 amendment to allow spent fuel storage in NRC-approved casks, published July 18, 1990	55 FR 29181.
EA for 10 CFR part 72 amendment to allow spent fuel storage in NRC-approved casks, dated March 8, 1989	ML051230231.
Final rule for List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: Holtec HI-STORM Flood/Wind System; Certificate of Compliance No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1, published March 19, 2015.	80 FR 14291.
NRC email to PBRP, “Request for State review of an environmental assessment—Peach Bottom units 2 and 3,” dated February 25, 2025.	ML25058A255.
PBRP email to NRC, “State’s response to Request for State review of an environmental assessment—Peach Bottom units 2 and 3,” dated February 26, 2025.	ML25058A257.

Dated: March 3, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Thomas Boyce,

Acting Chief, Storage and Transportation Licensing Branch, Division of Fuel Management, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 2025-03616 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102508; File No. SR-CboeBZX-2025-030]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Increase the Monthly Fee for 10 Gb Physical Ports

February 28, 2025.

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 February 14, 2025, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (“Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Item I below, which Item has been substantially prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange has designated this proposal for immediate effectiveness pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f) 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

The Exchange proposes to increase the monthly fee for 10 Gb physical ports.

The proposed rule change, including the Exchange’s statement of the purpose of, and statutory basis for, the proposed rule change, is available on the Exchange’s website at http://markets.cboe.com/us/options/regulation/rule_filings/BZX/ and on the Commission’s website at https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-CboeBZX-2025-030.

www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-CboeBZX-2025-030.

II. 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.⁵

Comments may be submitted electronically by using the Commission’s internet comment form (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-CboeBZX-2025-030) or by sending an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-CboeBZX-2025-030 on the subject line. Alternatively, paper comments may be sent to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090. All submissions should refer to file number SR-CboeBZX-2025-030. 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 (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-CboeBZX-2025-030). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-CboeBZX-2025-030 and should be submitted on or before March 27, 2025.

⁵ 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 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange.

⁶ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁶

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-03584 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235-0259]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 19h-1

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-2736

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (“PRA”) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) is soliciting comments on the existing collection of information provided for in Rule 19h-1 (17 CFR 240.19h-1), under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*). The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) for extension and approval.

Rule 19h-1 prescribes the form and content of notices and applications by self-regulatory organizations (“SROs”) regarding proposed admissions to, or continuances in, membership, participation, or association with a member of any person subject to a statutory disqualification.

The Commission uses the information provided in the submissions filed pursuant to Rule 19h-1 to review decisions by SROs to permit the entry into or continuance in the securities business of persons who have committed serious misconduct. The filings submitted pursuant to the Rule also permit inclusion of an application to the Commission for consent to associate with a member of an SRO notwithstanding a Commission order barring such association.

The Commission reviews filings made pursuant to the Rule to ascertain whether it is in the public interest to permit the employment in the securities business of persons subject to statutory disqualification. The filings contain information that is essential to the staff’s review and ultimate determination on whether an association or employment is in the public interest and consistent with investor protection.

It is estimated that only one respondent will make submissions pursuant to this Rule annually. With

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f). 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.

respect to submissions for Rule 19h–1(a) notices, the staff estimates that this respondent will make a total of 38 submissions per year. The staff estimates that the average number of hours necessary to complete a submission pursuant to Rule 19h–1(a) notices is 80 hours (for a total annual burden for all respondents in the amount of 3,040 hours). With respect to submissions for Rule 19h–1(a)(4) notifications, the staff estimates that this respondent will make a total of 2 submissions per year. The staff estimates that the average number of hours necessary to complete a submission pursuant to Rule 19h–1(a)(4) notifications is 80 hours (for a total annual burden for all respondents in the amount of 160 hours). With respect to submissions for Rule 19h–1(b), the staff estimates that this respondent will make a total of 40 submissions per year. The staff estimates that the average number of hours necessary to complete a submission pursuant to Rule 19h–1(b) is 13 hours (for a total annual burden for all respondents in the amount of 520 hours). With respect to submissions for Rule 19h–1(d), the staff estimates that this respondent will make a total of 3 submissions per year. The staff estimates that the average number of hours necessary to complete a submission pursuant to Rule 19h–1(d) is 80 hours (for a total annual burden for all respondents in the amount of 240 hours). The aggregate annual burden for this respondent is thus approximately 3,960 hours (3,040 + 160 + 520 + 240).

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.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden imposed by the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Consideration will be given to comments and suggestions submitted in writing within 60 days of this publication by May 5, 2025.

Please direct your written comment to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 or

send an email to: PRA_Mailbox@sec.gov.

Dated: February 28, 2025.

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03579 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102509; File No. SR–C2–2025–004]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Increase the Monthly Fee for 10 Gb Physical Ports

February 28, 2025.

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 February 14, 2025, Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc. (“Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Item I below, which Item has been substantially prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange has designated this proposal for immediate effectiveness pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b–4(f) 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

The Exchange proposes to increase the monthly fee for 10 Gb physical ports.

The proposed rule change, including the Exchange's statement of the purpose of, and statutory basis for, the proposed rule change, is available on the Exchange's website at http://markets.cboe.com/us/options/regulation/rule_filings/ctwo/ and on the Commission's website at <https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/>

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f). 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.

[national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-C2-2025-004](https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-C2-2025-004).

II. 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.⁵ Comments may be submitted electronically by using the Commission's internet comment form (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-C2-2025-004) or by sending an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR–C2–2025–004 on the subject line. Alternatively, paper comments may be sent to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090. All submissions should refer to file number SR–C2–2025–004. 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 (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-C2-2025-004). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–C2–2025–004 and should be submitted on or before March 27, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁶

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03585 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

⁵ 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 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange.

⁶ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102507; File No. SR–NYSECHX–2025–01]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Chicago, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Repeal the Exchange’s Certificate of Incorporation; Adopt the Certificate of Formation of NYSE Texas, Inc.; Amend the Exchange’s By-Laws, Rules, and Certain Fee Schedules; and Amend the Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Exchange’s Holding Company To Reflect the Conversion of the Exchange to a Texas Corporation and the Renaming of NYSE Chicago Holdings, Inc.

February 28, 2025.

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 February 25, 2025, the NYSE Chicago, Inc. (“Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Item I below, which Item has been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange has designated this proposal for immediate effectiveness pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b–4(f) 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

The Exchange proposes to repeal the Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Exchange (“Exchange Certificate of Incorporation”) and adopt the Certificate of Formation of NYSE Texas, Inc. (“Exchange Certificate of Formation”), amend the Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Exchange (“Exchange Bylaws”), the Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of NYSE Chicago

Holdings, Inc., the Exchange’s parent company (“Holdings”, and such certificate, the “Holdings Certificate”), the Third Amended and Restated Bylaws of Holdings (“Holdings Bylaws”), the rules of the Exchange (“Rules”), the Fees Schedule of the Exchange (“Fee Schedule”), the Connectivity Fee Schedule, and NYSE Proprietary Market Data Fees (“Schedule of Market Data Fees”) to reflect (1) the proposed conversion of the Exchange to a Texas corporation and proposed name change to “NYSE Texas, Inc.”; (2) the proposed name change of Holdings to “NYSE Texas Holdings, Inc.”; (3) a change in address of the registered office for Holdings; (4) certain changes to the Exchange Bylaws due to the proposed conversion of the Exchange to a Texas corporation that are substantive but not material; and (5) certain non-substantive conforming changes.

The proposed rule change, including the Exchange’s statement of the purpose of, and statutory basis for, the proposed rule change, is available on the Exchange’s website at <https://www.nyse.com> and on the Commission’s website at https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-NYSECHX-2025-01.

II. 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.⁵ Comments may be submitted electronically by using the Commission’s internet comment form (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-NYSECHX-2025-01) or by sending an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR–NYSECHX–2025–01 on the subject line. Alternatively, paper comments may be sent to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090. All submissions should

refer to file number SR–NYSECHX–2025–01. 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 (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-NYSECHX-2025-01). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–NYSECHX–2025–01 and should be submitted on or before March 27, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁶

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03583 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35486; File No. 812–15606]

Fidelity Covington Trust, et al.

March 3, 2025.

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

ACTION: Notice of an application to amend a prior order for exemptive relief.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order (“Amended Order”) that would amend a Prior Order (as defined below) to expand the universe of instruments in which a Fund (as defined below) is permitted to invest.

APPLICANTS: Fidelity Covington Trust (“Trust”), Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC, and Fidelity Distributors Company LLC (collectively, “Applicants”).

FILING DATES: The application was filed on July 30, 2024, and amended on November 22, 2024, January 16, 2025 and February 24, 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 by emailing the Commission’s Secretary at Secretaries-Office@sec.gov and serving Applicants

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f). 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.

⁵ 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 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of SRO.

⁶ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

with a copy of the request by email, if an email address is listed for the relevant Applicant below, or personally or by mail, if a physical address is listed for the relevant Applicant below.

Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m. on March 28, 2025 and should be accompanied by proof of service on the Applicants in the form of an affidavit, or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“Act”), hearing requests should state the nature of the writer’s interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing to the Commission’s Secretary.

ADDRESSES:

The Commission: Secretaries-Office@sec.gov.

Applicants: Nicole Macarchuk, Esq., at nicole.macarchuk@fmr.com, and Margaret Carey, Esq., at margaret.carey@fmr.com.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kris Easter Guidroz, Senior Counsel; Thomas Ahmadifar, Branch Chief; Daniele Marchesani, Assistant Chief Counsel, at (202) 551–6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel’s Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For Applicants’ representations, legal analysis, and conditions, please refer to Applicants’ third amended and restated application, dated February 24, 2025, which may be obtained via the Commission’s website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for an Applicant using the Company name search field on the SEC’s EDGAR system. The SEC’s EDGAR system may be searched at <https://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch>. You may also call the SEC’s Office of Investor Education and Advocacy at (202) 551–8090.

I. Introduction

1. On December 10, 2019, the Commission issued an order,¹ as subsequently amended on August 5, 2021,² under section 6(c) of the Act for an exemption from sections 2(a)(32), 5(a)(1), 22(d) and 22(e) of the Act and rule 22c–1 under the Act, under sections 6(c) and 17(b) of the Act for an exemption from sections 17(a)(1) and 17(a)(2) of the Act, and under section

¹ See Fidelity Beach Street Trust, et al., Investment Company Act Release No. 33683 (Nov. 14, 2019) (notice) and Investment Company Act Release No. 33712 (Dec. 10, 2019) (order).

² See Fidelity Beach Street Trust, et al., Investment Company Act Release No. 34326 (Jul. 9, 2021) (notice) and Investment Company Act Release No. 34350 (Aug. 5, 2021) (order).

12(d)(1)(J) of the Act for an exemption from sections 12(d)(1)(A) and 12(d)(1)(B) of the Act (the “Prior Order”).³ The Prior Order permits Applicants to operate actively-managed exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that are not required to disclose their full portfolio holdings on a daily basis (each, a “Fund”). Rather, pursuant to the Prior Order, each Business Day⁴ a Fund publishes a basket of securities and cash that, while different from the Fund’s portfolio, is designed to track closely its daily performance (“Tracking Basket”).⁵

2. Under the Prior Order, a Fund is permitted to invest only in certain enumerated instruments (“Prior Order Investments”).⁶ Applicants now seek to amend the Prior Order to permit a Fund to invest in securities and instruments in addition to Prior Order Investments, including but not limited to fixed income securities, foreign investments that do not trade contemporaneously with Shares, and derivatives (“Amended Order Investments”). As part of Applicants’ request, the Funds would comply with additional requirements, including disclosing additional information about their portfolio.

II. The Application

A. Applicants’ Proposal

3. The Amended Order would give Funds the same investment flexibility to choose its investments as ETFs relying

³ Except as specifically noted in the application for the Amended Order, all representations and conditions contained in the application first submitted with the Commission (File No. 812–14364), as amended and restated, and filed with the Commission on November 8, 2019 (the “Original Application”), as modified according to the application for an amended order subsequently submitted with the Commission (File No. 812–15175), as amended and restated, and filed with the Commission on June 30, 2021 (“Custom Basket Application”), remain applicable to the operation of the Funds and will apply to any Funds relying on the Amended Order.

The relief granted under section 12(d)(1)(J) of the Act for an exemption from sections 12(d)(1)(A) and 12(d)(1)(B) of the Act (the “Section 12(d)(1) Relief”), and relief under sections 6(c) and 17(b) of the Act for an exemption from sections 17(a)(1) and 17(a)(2) of the Act relating to the Section 12(d)(1) Relief, expired on January 19, 2022, except as necessary to allow a Fund’s receipt of Representative ETFs included in its Tracking Basket solely for purposes of effecting transactions in Creation Units, in accordance with terms and conditions in the Prior Order and notwithstanding the limits of Rule 12d1–4(b)(3). See Fund of Funds Arrangements, Investment Company Act Rel. No. 10871 (Oct. 7, 2020), at III. See also Original Application at note 73, and Custom Basket Application at note 6.

⁴ All capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this notice have the meanings ascribed to them in the Original Application, as amended by the Custom Basket Application.

⁵ See Original Application at 4 and 8.

⁶ See Original Application at 7.

on rule 6c–11 under the Act (“Rule 6c–11 ETFs”)⁷ subject to the same portfolio holdings disclosure requirements as Rule 6c–11 ETFs with respect to Amended Order Investments. Pursuant to the Amended Order, each Fund’s portfolio will be invested in two sleeves. A Fund will invest the first sleeve solely in Prior Order investments for which the Fund will disclose a Tracking Basket designed to track closely the daily performance of the sleeve (the “Semi-Transparent Sleeve”). A Fund will invest the second sleeve solely in Amended Order Investments and will publicly disclose all such investments daily in accordance with the requirements of rule 6c–11(c) under the Act (the “Fully-Transparent Sleeve”). Applicants represented that the Funds do not intend to use Amended Order Investments to hedge or otherwise offset exposure to Prior Order Investments.

4. Under the Amended Order, the published Tracking Basket for a Fund that invests in Amended Order Investments will consist of two distinct portions: (i) a first portion corresponding to the Semi-Transparent Sleeve of the Fund’s portfolio, constructed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Prior Order; and (ii) a second portion corresponding to the Fully-Transparent Sleeve of the Fund’s portfolio, disclosing all Amended Order Investments in accordance with the portfolio holdings disclosure requirements of rule 6c–11(c)(1) under the Act. The ratio of the Fully-Transparent Sleeve portion of the Tracking Basket to the total Tracking Basket will correspond to the ratio of the Amended Order Investments to the ETF’s aggregate portfolio holdings. The ratio of the Semi-Transparent Sleeve portion of the Tracking Basket to the total Tracking Basket will correspond to the ratio of all investments other than Amended Order Investments to the ETF’s aggregate portfolio holdings.

5. Under the Prior Order, for at least the first three years after a Fund’s launch, the Adviser must monitor the Fund’s Tracking Error, Premiums/Discounts, and trading spreads and promptly call a Board meeting if any of these surpass Board-approved thresholds (the “Three-Year Requirement”). Under the Amended Order, a Fund will be subject to a new

⁷ The Funds are not able to operate in reliance on rule 6c–11 and will not be able to do so under the Amended Order, because they do not and will not disclose all of their portfolio holdings daily as required by the rule. See rule 6c–11(c)(1)(i) (requiring an ETF to disclose prominently on its website, publicly available and free of charge, the portfolio holdings that will form the basis for the Fund’s calculation of per share NAV).

Three-year Requirement on the date the Fund first acquires Amended Order Investments, to enable the Adviser and Board to evaluate the Fund's arbitrage processes and trading performance.

B. Considerations Relating to the Requested Relief

6. Applicants represented that, given the Funds will disclose all Amended Order Investments in accordance with rule 6c-11, allowing a Fund to have the requested investment flexibility does not give rise to any new policy concerns and will not cause any negative impacts to the Funds' arbitrage processes, bid-ask spreads, premiums/discounts, or otherwise adversely affect the Funds' operations. Further, Applicants stated that they anticipate a Fund's daily disclosure of a Tracking Basket that includes all Amended Order Investments in its portfolio in their actual weights, along with periodic disclosure of full portfolio holdings in accordance with the Funds' portfolio holdings disclosure policies, will allow market participants to understand the relationship between the performance of a Fund and its Tracking Basket and will facilitate the arbitrage process that keeps a Fund's per share market price close to its NAV.

7. Further, Applicants stated they do not expect a Fund's investments in Amended Order Investments to cause investor confusion because the Fund's prospectus, market materials, and website will describe the semi-transparent nature of the Fund and will explain the differences between the Semi-Transparent Sleeve and the Fully-Transparent Sleeve, including the investment types that may be included in each sleeve.

II. Requested Exemptive Relief

Applicants believe that the Prior Order, as amended, continues to meet the relevant standards for relief pursuant to section 6(c) of the Act for an exemption from sections 2(a)(32), 5(a)(1), 22(d), and 22(e) of the Act and rule 22c-1 under the Act, and under sections 6(c) and 17(b) of the Act for an exemption from sections 17(a)(1) and 17(a)(2) of the Act, and under section 12(d)(1)(f) of the Act for an exemption from sections 12(d)(1)(A) and 12(d)(1)(B) of the Act.⁸

III. Applicants' Conditions

Applicants agree that any Order of the Commission granting the requested relief will be subject to all of the conditions in the Prior Order and will be subject to new conditions as follows:

11. To the extent a Fund invests in Amended Order Investments, the Fund will publish a new Tracking Basket that consists of two distinct portions: (i) a first portion corresponding to the Semi-Transparent Sleeve; and (ii) a second portion corresponding to the Fully-Transparent Sleeve that fully discloses all Amended Order Investments in a manner consistent with Rule 6c-11(c)(1). The ratio of the Fully-Transparent Sleeve portion of the Tracking Basket to the total Tracking Basket will correspond to the ratio of the Amended Order Investments to the ETF's aggregate portfolio holdings. The ratio of the Semi-Transparent portion of the Tracking Basket to the total Tracking Basket will correspond to the ratio of all investments other than Amended Order Investments to the ETF's aggregate portfolio holdings.

12. Each Fund that invests in Amended Order Investments will publish prominently on its website, which is publicly available and free of charge, on a daily basis, all Amended Order Investments held in its portfolio as of the end of the prior Business Day in accordance with the requirements of Rule 6c-11(c)(1)(i).

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-03617 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102510; File No. SR-CboeEDGX-2025-012]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Increase the Monthly Fee for 10 Gb Physical Ports

February 28, 2025.

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 February 14, 2025, Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. ("Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Item I below, which Item has been substantially prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange has designated this proposal for immediate effectiveness pursuant to

Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f) 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

The Exchange proposes to increase the monthly fee for 10 Gb physical ports.

The proposed rule change, including the Exchange's statement of the purpose of, and statutory basis for, the proposed rule change, is available on the Exchange's website http://markets.cboe.com/us/options/regulation/rule_filings/edgx/ and on the Commission's website at https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-CboeEDGX-2025-012.

II. 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.⁵ Comments may be submitted electronically by using the Commission's internet comment form (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-CboeEDGX-2025-012) or by sending an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-CboeEDGX-2025-012 on the subject line. Alternatively, paper comments may be sent to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090. All submissions should

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f). 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.

⁵ 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 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange.

⁸ See *supra* note 3.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

refer to file number SR-CboeEDGX-2025-012. 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 (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-CboeEDGX-2025-012). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-CboeEDGX-2025-012 and should be submitted on or before March 27, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁶

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-03586 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102511; File No. SR-Phlx-2025-10]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq PHLX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Options 8, Section 22

February 28, 2025.

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 February 20, 2025, Nasdaq PHLX LLC ("Phlx" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Item I below, which Item has been substantially 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 8, Section 22, Execution of Options Transactions on the Trading Floor, to relocate certain rule text without substantive change to the

requirements of Options 8, Section 22. The Exchange also proposes to amend citations in Options 8, Section 30, Crossing, Facilitation and Solicited Orders, to conform the citations to the amendments that are being proposed in Options 8, Section 22.

The proposed rule change, including the Exchange's statement of the purpose of, and statutory basis for, the proposed rule change, is available on the Exchange's website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/phlx/rulefilings> and on the Commission's website at https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-Phlx-2025-10.

II. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)⁴ thereunder. 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; or (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 Act⁵ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)⁶ thereunder.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)⁷ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),⁸ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposed rule change may become operative immediately upon filing. The Commission believes that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest because it will allow the Exchange to clarify the requirements of Options 8, Section 22 by making clear

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) requires the Exchange 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.

⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

⁸ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

that Options 8, Section 22(c) and (d) were intended to be read together as one requirement, and does not introduce any novel regulatory issues. Accordingly, the Commission designates the proposed rule change to be operative upon filing.⁹

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.

III. 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.¹⁰ Comments may be submitted electronically by using the Commission's internet comment form (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-Phlx-2025-10) or by sending an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-Phlx-2025-10 on the subject line. Alternatively, paper comments may be sent to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090. All submissions should refer to file number SR-Phlx-2025-10. 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 (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-Phlx-2025-10).

⁹ 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).

¹⁰ 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 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange.

⁶ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

exchanges?file_number=SR-Phlx-2025-10). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–Phlx–2025–10 and should be submitted on or before March 27, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹¹

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03587 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102506; File No. SR–CBOE–2024–036]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Designation of a Longer Period for Commission Action on Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, To List and Trade Options on the Fidelity Ethereum Fund

February 28, 2025.

On August 19, 2024, Cboe Exchange, Inc. (“Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”) ¹ and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,² a proposed rule change to list and trade options on Units³ that represent interests in Ethereum exchange-traded products. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on September 4, 2024.⁴

On October 11, 2024, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,⁵ the Commission designated a longer period within which to approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change.⁶ On November

14, 2024, the Commission instituted proceedings pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act⁷ to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change.⁸ On January 21, 2025, the Exchange submitted Amendment No. 1 to the proposal.⁹ The Commission received comments regarding the proposal.¹⁰

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act¹¹ provides that, after initiating disapproval proceedings, the Commission shall issue an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change not later than 180 days after the date of publication of notice of filing of the proposed rule change. The Commission may extend the period for issuing an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change, however, by not more than 60 days if the Commission determines that a longer period is appropriate and publishes the reasons for such determination. The proposed rule change was published for notice and comment in the **Federal Register** on September 4, 2024. March 3, 2025 is 180 days from that date, and May 2, 2025 is 240 days from that date.

The Commission finds it appropriate to designate a longer period within which to issue an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, so that it has sufficient time to consider the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1. Accordingly, the Commission, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,¹² designates May 2, 2025 as the date by which the Commission shall either approve or disapprove the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1 (File No. SR–CBOE–2024–036).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹³

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03582 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12678]

Notice of Department of State Sanctions Actions Pursuant to the Executive Order Reimposing Certain Sanctions With Respect to Iran

SUMMARY: The Department of State is publishing the names of one or more persons that have been placed on the Department of Treasury’s List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List) administered by the Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) based on the Department of State’s determination, in consultation with other departments, as appropriate, that one or more applicable legal criteria of the Executive Order reimposing certain sanctions with respect to Iran were satisfied. All property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of these persons are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them.

DATES: See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for applicable date(s).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aaron P. Forsberg, Director, Office of Economic Sanctions Policy and Implementation, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, tel.: (202) 647 7677, email: ForsbergAP@state.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

The SDN List and additional information concerning sanctions programs are available on OFAC’s website, <https://ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/iran-sanctions>.

Notice of Department of State Actions

On February 24, 2025, the Department of State, in consultation with other departments, as appropriate, determined that the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following persons are blocked under the relevant sanctions authority listed below.

BILLING CODE 4710–07–P

Fund at 25,000; states the Fidelity Ethereum Fund options will be excluded from trading as Flexible Exchange options; and provides additional details regarding surveillance. Amendment No. 1 is available at: <https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-cboe-2024-036/srcboe2024036-575275-1648743.pdf>.

¹⁰ Comments on the proposal are available at: <https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-cboe-2024-036/srcboe2024036.htm>.

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(57).

¹¹ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12) and (59).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

³ Cboe Rule 1.1 defines a “Unit” (which may also be referred to as an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”)) as a share or other security traded on a national securities exchange and defined as an NMS stock as set forth in Rule 4.3.

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100862 (Aug. 28, 2024), 89 FR 72146.

⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101321, 89 FR 83723 (Oct. 17, 2024).

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101631, 89 FR 91811 (Nov. 20, 2024).

⁹ Among other things, Amendment No. 1 narrows the scope of the proposal from listing and trading options on Units that represent interests in nine Ethereum exchange-traded products to listing and trading options on Units that represent interests in just the Fidelity Ethereum Fund; sets position and exercise limits for options on the Fidelity Ethereum

Sanctions Information - Subject to Secondary Sanctions; Organization Established Date 07 Nov 2012; Commercial Registry Number 10320829716 (Iran) [IRAN-EO13846].

Designated pursuant to section 3(a)(ii) of E.O. 13846 for knowingly engaging in a significant transaction for the purchase, acquisition, sale, transport, or marketing of petroleum or petroleum products from Iran.

3. OCTANE ENERGY GROUP FZCO (Arabic: اوكتان إنرجي جروب ش.م.ح.), Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Organization Established Date 03 Oct 2022; License 21159 (United Arab Emirates); Economic Register Number (CBLIS) 11995803 (United Arab Emirates) [IRAN-EO13846].

Designated pursuant to section 3(a)(ii) of E.O. 13846 for knowingly engaging in a significant transaction for the purchase, acquisition, sale, transport, or marketing of petroleum or petroleum products from Iran.

4. ALKONOST MARITIME DMCC (Arabic: الكونوست ماري تايم د.م.س.) Unit 5452, Level 54, Almas Tower, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Executive Order 13846 information: BLOCKING PROPERTY AND INTERESTS IN PROPERTY. Sec. 5(a)(iv); Organization Established Date 20 May 2021; Identification Number IMO 6382091; License 812278 (United Arab Emirates); Economic Register Number (CBLIS) 11665241 (United Arab Emirates) [IRAN-EO13846].

Designated pursuant to section 3(a)(ii) of E.O. 13846 for knowingly engaging in a significant transaction for the purchase, acquisition, sale, transport, or marketing of petroleum or petroleum products from Iran.

5. AUSTINSHIP MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED (a.k.a. AUSTINSHIP MANAGEMENT PVT LTD), Shop 048FF, Builders Scheme, Omaxe Arcade, 94, Ansal Golf Link-1, Noida, Dist Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh 201308, India; 706, Meghdoot, 94, Nehru Place, South Delhi 110119, India; Executive Order 13846 information: BLOCKING PROPERTY AND INTERESTS IN PROPERTY. Sec.

5(a)(iv); Organization Established Date 14 Jan 2020; C.I.N. U63031DL2020PTC360244 (India); Identification Number IMO 6140568 [IRAN-EO13846].

Designated pursuant to section 3(a)(ii) of E.O. 13846 for knowingly engaging in a significant transaction for the purchase, acquisition, sale, transport, or marketing of petroleum or petroleum products from Iran.

6. COSMOS LINES INC, 1/49, East Street, Vadakkumangudi, Thanjavur 614303, India; Marshall Islands; Organization Established Date 10 May 2024; Identification Number IMO 6511361; Business Registration Number 125870 (Marshall Islands) [IRAN-EO13846].

Designated pursuant to section 3(a)(ii) of E.O. 13846 for knowingly engaging in a significant transaction for the purchase, acquisition, sale, transport, or marketing of petroleum or petroleum products from Iran.

7. OCEANEND SHIPPING LTD, PO Box 1137, Victoria, Mahe Island, Seychelles; Executive Order 13846 information: BLOCKING PROPERTY AND INTERESTS IN PROPERTY. Sec. 5(a)(iv); Identification Number IMO 6348942 [IRAN-EO13846].

Designated pursuant to section 3(a)(ii) of E.O. 13846 for knowingly engaging in a significant transaction for the purchase, acquisition, sale, transport, or marketing of petroleum or petroleum products from Iran.

8. IMS LTD, Unit 0195, Jalan Merdeka, Labuan, Malaysia; Executive Order 13846 information: BLOCKING PROPERTY AND INTERESTS IN PROPERTY. Sec. 5(a)(iv); Organization Established Date 2012; Organization Type: Sea and coastal freight water transport; Identification Number IMO 5744389 [IRAN-EO13846].

Designated pursuant to section 3(a)(iii) of E.O. 13846 for knowingly engaging in a significant transaction for the purchase, acquisition, sale, transport, or marketing of petrochemical products from Iran.

Vessels

1. YATEEKA (TRAO8) Chemical/Products Tanker Gabon flag; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9191553; MMSI 626246000 (vessel) [IRAN-EO13846] (Linked To: BSM MARINE LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP).
Identified as property in which BSM MARINE LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP, an entity designated pursuant to E.O. 13846, has an interest.
2. AMAK (3DBP1) Crude Oil Tanker Eswatini flag; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9244635; MMSI 669542000 (vessel) [IRAN-EO13846] (Linked To: AUSTINSHIP MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED).
Identified as property in which AUSTINSIIP MANAGEMENT PVT LTD, an entity designated pursuant to E.O. 13846, has an interest.
3. MENG XIN (3E2056) Crude Oil Tanker Panama flag; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9271406; MMSI 352898783 (vessel) [IRAN-EO13846] (Linked To: ALKONOST MARITIME DMCC).
Identified as property in which ALKONOST MARITIME DMCC, an entity designated pursuant to E.O. 13846, has an interest.
4. PHOENIX I (E5U5298) Crude Oil Tanker Cook Islands flag; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9236248; MMSI 518999317 (vessel) [IRAN-EO13846] (Linked To: ALKONOST MARITIME DMCC).
Identified as property in which ALKONOST MARITIME DMCC, an entity designated pursuant to E.O. 13846, has an interest.
5. ASTERIX (C5J382) Crude Oil Tanker Gambia flag; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9181194; MMSI 629009370 (vessel) [IRAN-EO13846] (Linked To: OCEANEND SHIPPING LTD).
Identified as property in which OCEANEND SHIPPING LTD, an entity designated pursuant to E.O. 13846, has an interest.

6.CHAMTANG (3EXF5) Crude/Oil Products Tanker Panama flag; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9212400; MMSI 357964000 (vessel) [IRAN-EO13846] (Linked To: IMS LTD).

Identified as property in which IMS LTD, an entity designated pursuant to E.O. 13846, has an interest.

7.VIOLET 1 (3FFR8) Crude/Oil Products Tanker Panama flag; Vessel Registration

Identification IMO 9154000; MMSI 352900000 (vessel) [IRAN-EO13846] (Linked To: IMS LTD).

Identified as property in which IMS LTD, an entity designated pursuant to E.O. 13846, has an interest.

8.PETERPAUL (3FFR8) Chemical/Products Tanker Panama flag; Vessel Registration

Identification IMO 9163269; MMSI 352900000 (vessel) [IRAN-EO13846] (Linked To: IMS LTD).

Identified as property in which IMS LTD, an entity designated pursuant to E.O. 13846, has an interest.

Amy E. Holman,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2025-03618 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-07-C

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12677]

List of Participating Countries and Entities in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, Known as “Participants” for the Purposes of the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003

SUMMARY: The Department of State is updating the list of Participants eligible for trade in rough diamonds under the Act, and their respective Importing and Exporting Authorities, revising the previously published list of April 6, 2022, to reflect the addition of Uzbekistan as a Participant.

DATES: March 6, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Rebecca Nolan, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State, (202) 647-1998, *USKimberleyProcess@state.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003, Public Law 108-19 (the “Act”) requires the President to prohibit the importation into, or the exportation from, the United States of any rough diamond, from whatever source, that has not been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). Under section 3(2) of the Act, “controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme” means an importation from the territory of a Participant or exportation to the territory of a Participant of rough diamonds that is either (i) carried out in accordance with the KPCS, as set forth in regulations promulgated by the President, or (ii) controlled under a system determined by the President to meet substantially the standards,

practices, and procedures of the KPCS. The referenced regulations are contained at 31 CFR part 592 (“Rough Diamond Control Regulations”) (68 FR 45777, August 4, 2003).

Section 6(b) of the Act requires the President to publish in the **Federal Register** a list of all Participants, and all Importing and Exporting Authorities of Participants, and to update the list as necessary. Section 2 of E.O.13312 of July 29, 2003, delegates this function to the Secretary of State. Section 3(7) of the Act defines “Participant” as a state, customs territory, or regional economic integration organization identified by the Secretary of State. Section 3(3) of the Act defines “Exporting Authority” as one or more entities designated by a Participant from whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is being exported as having the authority to validate a Kimberley Process Certificate. Section 3(4) of the Act defines “Importing Authority” as one or more entities designated by a Participant into whose territory a shipment of rough

diamonds is imported as having the authority to enforce the laws and regulations of the Participant regarding imports, including the verification of the Kimberley Process Certificate accompanying the shipment.

List of Participants

Pursuant to sections 3 and 6 of the Act, section 2 of E.O. 13312, Department of State Delegations of Authority No. 245-1 (February 13, 2009), and No. 376 (October 31, 2011), I hereby identify the following entities as Participants under section 6(b) of the Act. Included in this List are the Importing and Exporting Authorities for Participants, as required by section 6(b) of the Act. This List is published solely for the purpose of implementing the mandates cited above and does not reflect or prejudice any other regulation or prohibition that may apply with respect to trading, doing business, or engaging in any other transaction with any of the listed countries or entities. This list revises the previously published list of April 6, 2022, to reflect the addition of the Uzbekistan as a Participant.

Angola—Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum, Ministry of Trade.
 Armenia—Ministry of Economic Development and Investment.
 Australia—Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (Exporting Authority), Department of Home Affairs (Importing Authority).
 Bangladesh—Export Promotion Bureau.
 Belarus—Ministry of Finance—Precious Metals and Gemstones Department.
 Botswana—Ministry of Minerals, Green Technology and Energy Security—Diamond Hub.
 Brazil—Ministry of Mines and Energy—Secretariat of Geology, Mining and Mineral Processing—National Mining Agency.
 Cambodia—Ministry of Commerce.
 Cameroon—Ministry of Mines—National Permanent Secretariat for the Kimberley Process.
 Canada—Ministry of Natural Resources Canada.
 Central African Republic—Ministry of Mines, Energy and Hydraulics.
 China—General Administration of China Customs; in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: Trade and Industry Department (Exporting Authority), Customs and Exercise Department (Importing Authority).
 Congo, Democratic Republic of the—Ministry of Mines—The Center of Expertise, Evaluation and Certification of Precious and Semiprecious Mineral Substances.
 Congo, Republic of the—Ministry of Mines and Geology—Bureau of Expertise, Evaluation and Certification of Precious Mineral Substances.
 Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)—General Directorate of Customs.
 Eswatini—Office of the Commissioner of Mines.

European Union—European Commission—Foreign Policy Instruments; in Belgium: Federal Public Service of Economy; in the Czech Republic: General Directorate of Customs; in Germany: Main Customs Office (Exporting Authority), General Directorate for Management VI (Importing Authority); in Italy: Customs and Monopolies Agency, Anti-Fraud Office; in Ireland: the Kimberley Process and Responsible Minerals Authority—Exploration and Mining Division—Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment; in Portugal: Tributary and Customs Authority—Licensing Services Directorate; in Romania: National Authority for Consumer Protection—General Department for Precious Metals, Precious Stones and the Kimberley Process.
 Gabon—Permanent Center for the Kimberley Process.
 Ghana—Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources—Precious Minerals Marketing Company Limited.
 Guinea—Ministry of Mines and Geology.
 Guyana—Guyana Geology and Mines Commission.
 India—The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council.
 Indonesia—Ministry of Trade—Director General for Foreign Trade.
 Israel—Ministry of Economy and Industry—Office of the Diamond Controller.
 Japan—Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry—Agency for Natural Resources and Energy Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau.
 Kazakhstan—Ministry for Investments and Development—Committee for Technical Regulation and Metrology.
 Korea, Republic of (South Korea)—Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy.
 Kyrgyz Republic—Ministry of Economy and Finance.
 Laos—Ministry of Industry and Commerce—Department of Import and Export.
 Lebanon—Ministry of Economy and Trade.
 Lesotho—Ministry of Mining—Department of Mines—Diamond Control Office.
 Liberia—Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy.
 Malaysia—Royal Malaysian Customs Department.
 Mali—Ministry of Mines—Office of Expertise, Evaluation and Certification of Rough Diamonds.
 Mauritius—Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection—Trade Division.
 Mexico—Ministry of Economy—Directorate-General for International Trade in Goods.
 Mozambique—Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy.
 Namibia—Ministry of Mines and Energy—Directorate of Diamond Affairs.
 New Zealand—New Zealand Customs Service.
 Norway—Norwegian Customs Service.
 Panama—National Customs Authority.
 Qatar—Qatar Free Zones.
 Russia—Ministry of Finance.
 Sierra Leone—National Minerals Agency, National Revenue Authority.
 Singapore—Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore Customs.
 South Africa—South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator.

Sri Lanka—National Gem and Jewellery Authority.
 Switzerland—State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.
 Taipei—Ministry of Economic Affairs—Bureau of Foreign Trade—Import/Export Administration Division.
 Tanzania—Ministry of Energy and Minerals—Commissioner for Minerals.
 Thailand—Ministry of Commerce—Department of Foreign Trade.
 Togo—Ministry of Mines and Energy—Head Office of Mines and Geology.
 Turkey—Borsa Istanbul Precious Metals and Diamond Market.
 Ukraine—Ministry of Finance—State Geological Centre of Ukraine.
 United Arab Emirates—Dubai Multi Commodities Center Authority—U.A.E. Kimberley Process Office in the Dubai Airport Free Zone.
 United Kingdom—Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office—Government Diamond Office.
 United States of America—United States Census Bureau (Exporting Authority), United States Customs and Border Protection (Importing Authority).
 Uzbekistan—Uzbekistan State Assay Office (Importing and Exporting Authority).
 Venezuela—Central Bank of Venezuela (Exporting Authority), National Customs and Tax Administration Integrated Service (Importing Authority).
 Vietnam—Ministry of Industry and Trade—Import Export Management Divisions in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.
 Zimbabwe—Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (Exporting Authority), Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (Importing Authority).

Amy E. Holman,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2025-03623 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-AE-P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. FD 36838]

Farmrail System, Inc.—Continuance in Control Exemption—Land Rush Rail Corporation

Farmrail System, Inc. (System), a non-carrier, has filed a verified notice of exemption under 49 CFR 1180.2(d)(2) to continue in control of Land Rush Rail Corporation (LRRC), upon LRRC's becoming a Class III carrier. System currently controls two Class III carriers, Farmrail Corporation and Grainbelt Corporation.

This transaction is related to a concurrently filed verified notice of exemption in *Land Rush Rail Corp.—Lease & Operation Exemption—Oklahoma Department of Transportation*, Docket No. FD 36837, in which LRRC seeks Board approval to

lease and operate approximately 37.26 miles of rail line (the Line) owned by Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT) and Blackwell Industrial Authority (BIA) extending from milepost 0.09 at Wellington, Kan., to milepost 35.35 at Blackwell, Okla., and from milepost 127.0 at Blackwell to milepost 125.0 also at Blackwell.

System represents that: (1) the Line to be operated by LRRRC does not connect with either of the railroads in System's corporate family; (2) System's control of LRRRC is not part of a series of anticipated transactions that would connect the Line to be operated by LRRRC with the rail lines of either carrier in System's corporate family; and (3) the transaction does not involve a Class I carrier. Therefore, the transaction is exempt from the prior approval requirements of 49 U.S.C. 11323. See 49 CFR 1180.2(d)(2).

Under 49 U.S.C. 10502(g), the Board may not use its exemption authority to relieve a rail carrier of its statutory obligation to protect the interests of its employees. However, 49 U.S.C. 11326(c) does not provide for labor protection for transactions under 49 U.S.C. 11324 and 11325 that involve only Class III rail carriers. Accordingly, because this transaction involves Class III rail carriers only, the Board may not impose labor protective conditions here.

The earliest this transaction may be consummated is March 20, 2025, the effective date of the exemption (30 days after the verified notice was filed). If the verified notice contains false or misleading information, the exemption is void ab initio. Petitions to revoke the exemption under 49 U.S.C. 10502(d) may be filed at any time. The filing of a petition to revoke will not automatically stay the effectiveness of the exemption. Petitions for stay must be filed by March 13, 2025 (at least seven days before the exemption becomes effective).

All pleadings, referring to Docket No. FD 36838, must be filed with the Surface Transportation Board either via e-filing on the Board's website or in writing addressed to 395 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20423-0001. In addition, a copy of each pleading must be served on System's representative, Justin J. Marks, Clark Hill PLC, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 1300 South, Washington, DC 20004.

Board decisions and notices are available at www.stb.gov.

Decided: March 3, 2025.

By the Board, Scott M. Zimmerman, Acting Director, Office of Proceedings.

Jeffrey Herzig,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2025-03630 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915-01-P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. FD 36837]

Land Rush Rail Corporation—Lease and Operation Exemption—Oklahoma Department of Transportation and Blackwell Industrial Authority

Land Rush Rail Corporation (LRRRC), a non-carrier, has filed a verified notice of exemption under 49 CFR 1150.31 to lease and operate approximately 37.26 miles of rail line (the Line) owned by Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT) and Blackwell Industrial Authority (BIA) extending from milepost 0.09 at Wellington, Kan., to milepost 35.35 at Blackwell, Okla., and from milepost 127.0 at Blackwell to milepost 125.0 also at Blackwell. ODOT owns the segments of the Line extending from milepost 18.32 at Hunnewell, Kan., to milepost 35.35 at Blackwell, and from milepost 127.0 to milepost 126.45 in Blackwell. BIA owns the segments of the Line extending from milepost 0.09 at Wellington to milepost 18.32 at Hunnewell, and from milepost 126.45 to milepost 125.0 in Blackwell.

According to the verified notice, the Line was previously leased to and operated by Blackwell Northern Gateway Railroad Company (BNGR), but on February 3, 2024, the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) issued an emergency order effectively prohibiting BNGR from continuing to operate the Line. The verified notice explains that ODOT and BIA obtained emergency authority from the Board to allow Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, LLC, to address the FRA concerns and operate the Line.¹ LRRRC states that ODOT and BIA have now selected LRRRC to be the long-term

operator² and the parties have entered into a lease and operating agreement.³

This transaction is related to a concurrently filed verified notice of exemption in *Farmrail System, Inc.—Continuance in Control Exemption—Land Rush Rail Corp.*, Docket No. FD 36838, in which Farmrail System, Inc., seeks to continue in control of LRRRC upon LRRRC's becoming a Class III rail carrier.

LRRRC certifies that its projected annual revenues as a result of the transaction will not exceed those that would qualify it as a Class III rail carrier and will not exceed \$5 million. LRRRC also certifies that no interchange commitments are being imposed on its operations.

The transaction may be consummated on or after March 20, 2025, the effective date of the exemption (30 days after the verified notice was filed).

If the verified notice contains false or misleading information, the exemption is void ab initio. Petitions to revoke the exemption under 49 U.S.C. 10502(d) may be filed at any time. The filing of a petition to revoke will not automatically stay the effectiveness of the exemption. Petitions for stay must be filed no later than March 13, 2025 (at least seven days before the exemption becomes effective).

All pleadings, referring to Docket No. FD 36837, must be filed with the Surface Transportation Board either via e-filing on the Board's website or in writing addressed to 395 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20423-0001. In addition, a copy of each pleading must be served on LRRRC's representative, Justin J. Marks, Clark Hill PLC, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 1300 South, Washington, DC 20004.

According to LRRRC, this action is categorically excluded from environmental review under 49 CFR 1105.6(c) and from historic preservation reporting requirements under 49 CFR 1105.8(b).

Board decisions and notices are available at www.stb.gov.

By the Board, Scott M. Zimmerman, Acting Director, Office of Proceedings.

² LRRRC states that ODOT and BIA had entered into a lease and operating agreement for Oklahoma & Kansas Railroad, LLC (OKRL) to operate as the common carrier service provider for the Line, for which the Board granted authority, see *Okla. & Kan. R.R.—Change of Operator Exemption—Okla. Dep't of Transp. & Blackwell Indus. Auth.*, FD 36811 (STB served Sept. 27, 2024), however, OKRL's authority was never consummated because ODOT and BIA terminated OKRL's lease and operating agreement prior to OKRL's authority becoming effective.

³ LRRRC states that it will need to satisfy the conditions set forth in the FRA's emergency order before actually commencing operations.

¹ See *Okla. ex. rel. Okla. Dep't of Transp. & Blackwell Indus. Auth.—Alternative Rail Serv.—Line of Blackwell N. Gateway R.R.*, FD 36762 (STB served March 1, 2024). The emergency authority was later extended until November 26, 2024.

Decided: March 3, 2025.

Jeffrey Herzig,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2025-03631 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Noise Exposure Map Notice; Palm Beach County Park Airport, West Palm Beach, FL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) announces its determination that the Noise Exposure Maps submitted by Palm Beach County for the Palm Beach County Park Airport, under the provisions of the Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act and related FAA regulations, are in compliance with applicable requirements.

DATES: The FAA's determination on the Noise Exposure Maps is effective as of February 6, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy Reed, Federal Aviation Administration, Orlando Airports District Office, 8427 SouthPark Circle, Suite 524, Orlando, Florida 32819, (407) 487-7297.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice announces that the FAA finds that the Noise Exposure Maps submitted for the Palm Beach County Park Airport (LNA) are in compliance with applicable requirements of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 150, effective February 6, 2025. Under 49 U.S.C. 47503 of the Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act ("the Act"), an airport operator may submit to the FAA Noise Exposure Maps which meet applicable regulations and which depict non-compatible land uses as of the date of submission of such maps, a description of projected aircraft operations, and the ways in which such operations will affect such maps. The Act requires such maps to be developed in consultation with interested and affected parties in the local community, government agencies, and persons using the airport. An airport operator who has submitted Noise Exposure Maps that are found by FAA to be in compliance with the requirements of 14 CFR part 150, promulgated pursuant to the Act, may submit a Noise Compatibility Program for FAA approval, which sets forth the measures the airport operator has taken

or proposes to take to reduce existing non-compatible uses and prevent the introduction of additional non-compatible uses.

The FAA has completed its review of the Noise Exposure Maps and accompanying documentation submitted by Palm Beach County. The documentation that constitutes the "Noise Exposure Maps" as defined in 14 CFR 150.7 includes: 2023 Existing Condition Noise Exposure Map, 2028 Future Condition Noise Exposure Map, Fixed Wing Arrivals map, Fixed Wing Departures map, Non-Jet Fixed Wing Circuit Operations map, Helicopter Operations map, and the Final Noise Exposure Maps and Supporting Documentation Report. The FAA has determined that these Noise Exposure Maps and accompanying documentation are in compliance with applicable requirements. This determination is effective on February 6, 2025.

FAA's determination on the airport operator's Noise Exposure Maps is limited to a finding that the maps were developed in accordance with the procedures contained in appendix A of 14 CFR part 150. Such determination does not constitute approval of the airport operator's data, information or plans, or a commitment to approve a Noise Compatibility Program or to fund the implementation of that Program. If questions arise concerning the precise relationship of specific properties to noise exposure contours depicted on a Noise Exposure Map submitted under section 47503 of the Act, it should be noted that the FAA is not involved in any way in determining the relative locations of specific properties with regard to the depicted noise exposure contours, or in interpreting the Noise Exposure Maps to resolve questions concerning, for example, which properties should be covered by the provisions of section 47506 of the Act. These functions are inseparable from the ultimate land use control and planning responsibilities of local government. These local responsibilities are not changed in any way under 14 CFR part 150 or through FAA's review of the Noise Exposure Maps. Therefore, the responsibility for the detailed overlaying of noise exposure contours onto the map depicting properties on the surface rests exclusively with the airport operator that submitted those maps, or with those public agencies and planning agencies with which consultation is required under section 47503 of the Act. The FAA has relied on the certification by the airport operator, under 14 CFR 150.21, that the statutorily required consultation has been accomplished.

Copies of the full Noise Exposure Maps and report are available for examination by appointment at the following location: Federal Aviation Administration, Orlando Airports District Office, 8427 SouthPark Circle, 5th Floor, Orlando, Florida 32819. The Noise Exposure Maps and report are also available for viewing and download at the airport's website (<https://www.lnapart150.com/lnapart150>).

To arrange an appointment to review the Noise Exposure Maps and report, contact Amy Reed, Federal Aviation Administration, Southern Region/Orlando Airports District Office, 8427 SouthPark Circle, Suite 524, Orlando, FL 32819, (407) 487-7297. Questions may be directed to the individual named above under the heading, **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

Issued in Orlando Airports District Office, Orlando, FL on February 6, 2025.

Juan C. Brown,

Manager, FAA/Orlando Airports District Office.

[FR Doc. 2025-02471 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

[Docket Number FRA-2016-0126]

Notice of Petition for Extension of Waiver of Compliance

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document provides the public notice that by letter dated December 31, 2024, Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority (CMTY) petitioned FRA for an extension of relief from certain regulations concerning Stadler G4 vehicles.

DATES: FRA must receive comments on the petition by May 5, 2025. FRA will consider comments received after that date to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES:

Comments: Comments related to this docket may be submitted by going to <https://www.regulations.gov> and following the online instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>; this includes any personal information. Please see the Privacy Act heading in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of

this document for Privacy Act information related to any submitted comments or materials.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and follow the online instructions for accessing the docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Harold Weisinger, Railroad Safety Specialist, FRA Motive Power & Equipment Division, telephone: 202-493-0036, email: harold.weisinger@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under part 211 of title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this document provides the public notice that by letter dated December 31, 2024, CMTY petitioned FRA for an extension¹ of a waiver of compliance from certain provisions of the Federal railroad safety regulations contained at 49 CFR parts 229 (Railroad Locomotive Safety Standards), 231 (Railroad Safety Appliance Standards), and 238 (Passenger Equipment Safety Standards). The relevant Docket Number is FRA-2016-0126.

Specifically, CMTY seeks an extension of relief from the following regulations for four Stadler GTW fourth-generation vehicles (201, 202, 203, and 204):

- § 229.47(b)—*Emergency brake valve*
- § 229.71—*Clearance above top of rail*
- § 229.135(b)(4)(xviii) and (xix)—*Event recorders*
- § 231.14(a)(2), (b)-(d), (f), and (g)—*Passenger-train cars without end platforms*
- § 238.305(c)(5)—*Interior calendar day mechanical inspection of passenger cars*
- § 238.309, *Periodic brake equipment maintenance*.

In its petition, CMTY states that the 49 CFR part 238 Alternative Vehicle Technology final rule “will demonstrate to the FRA’s Safety Board an equivalent level of safety and compliance to support the renewal” of the relief.

A copy of the petition, as well as any written communications concerning the petition, is available for review online at www.regulations.gov.

Interested parties are invited to participate in these proceedings by submitting written views, data, or comments. FRA does not anticipate scheduling a public hearing in connection with these proceedings since

the facts do not appear to warrant a hearing. If any interested party desires an opportunity for oral comment and a public hearing, they should notify FRA, in writing, before the end of the comment period and specify the basis for their request.

Communications received by May 5, 2025 will be considered by FRA before final action is taken. Comments received after that date will be considered if practicable.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of any written communications and comments received into any of FRA’s dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the document, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). Under 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to inform its processes. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov, as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL-14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at <https://www.transportation.gov/privacy>. See also <https://www.regulations.gov/privacy-notice> for the privacy notice of www.regulations.gov.

Issued in Washington, DC.

John Karl Alexy,
Associate Administrator for Railroad Safety,
Chief Safety Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025-03626 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-06-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

[Docket Number FRA-2025-0022]

Notice of Petition for Waiver of Compliance

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document provides the public notice that by letter received January 8, 2025, Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit District (SMART) petitioned FRA for relief from certain regulations concerning the clean, oil, test, and stencil (COT&S) requirements of diesel multiple unit (DMU) vehicles.

DATES: FRA must receive comments on the petition by April 7, 2025. FRA will consider comments received after that date to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES:

Comments: Comments related to this docket may be submitted by going to <https://www.regulations.gov> and following the online instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>; this includes any personal information. Please see the Privacy Act heading in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document for Privacy Act information related to any submitted comments or materials.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and follow the online instructions for accessing the docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Harry Weisinger, Railroad Safety Specialist, FRA Motive Power & Equipment Division, telephone: 202-493-0036, email: harold.weisinger@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under part 211 of title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this document provides the public notice that by letter received January 8, 2025, SMART petitioned FRA for a waiver of compliance from certain provisions of the Federal railroad safety regulations contained at 49 CFR part 238 (Passenger Equipment Safety Standards). FRA assigned the petition Docket Number FRA-2025-0022.

Specifically, SMART seeks relief from § 238.309(b)(3), *Periodic brake equipment maintenance*, for 18 Nippon Sharyo DMUs equipped with Knorr Brake Company (KBC) KBCT1 air brake systems. SMART requests one-time relief to extend the DMUs’ COT&S intervals from the 1,840 days specified in the regulation to 2,392 days (an additional 18 months), as KBC is experiencing delayed delivery times. SMART states that brake units will not begin being shipped to SMART until late April 2026. To support its request, SMART detailed in its petition the current and future safety measures it will take during the proposed COT&S interval extension.

A copy of the petition, as well as any written communications concerning the petition, is available for review online at www.regulations.gov.

Interested parties are invited to participate in these proceedings by submitting written views, data, or comments. FRA does not anticipate scheduling a public hearing in connection with these proceedings since

¹ See FRA’s August 16, 2017, decision letter, available at <https://www.regulations.gov/document/FRA-2016-0126-0009>.

the facts do not appear to warrant a hearing. If any interested party desires an opportunity for oral comment and a public hearing, they should notify FRA, in writing, before the end of the comment period and specify the basis for their request.

Communications received by April 7, 2025 will be considered by FRA before final action is taken. Comments received after that date will be considered if practicable.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of any written communications and comments received into any of FRA's dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the document, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). Under 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to inform its processes. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov, as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL-14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at <https://www.transportation.gov/privacy>. See also <https://www.regulations.gov/privacy-notice> for the privacy notice of [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov).

Issued in Washington, DC.

John Karl Alexy,

Associate Administrator for Railroad Safety,
Chief Safety Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025-03624 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-06-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

[Docket Number FRA-2020-0023]

Notice of Petition for Extension of Waiver of Compliance

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document provides the public notice that by letter dated December 5, 2024, Railtown 1897 State Historic Park (RT) petitioned FRA for an extension of relief from certain regulations concerning stenciling and reflectorization of rail cars.

DATES: FRA must receive comments on the petition by May 5, 2025. FRA will consider comments received after that date to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES:

Comments: Comments related to this docket may be submitted by going to

<https://www.regulations.gov> and following the online instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>; this includes any personal information. Please see the Privacy Act heading in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document for Privacy Act information related to any submitted comments or materials.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and follow the online instructions for accessing the docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Brahaney, Railroad Safety Specialist, FRA Motive Power & Equipment Division, telephone: 202-493-6134, email: john.brahaney@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under part 211 of title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this document provides the public notice that by letter dated December 5, 2024, RT petitioned FRA for an extension of a special approval pursuant to 49 CFR part 215 (Railroad Freight Car Safety Standards), and to extend a waiver of compliance from certain provisions of the Federal railroad safety regulations contained at 49 CFR parts 215 and 224 (Reflectorization of Rail Freight Rolling Stock). The relevant Docket Number is FRA-2020-0023.

Specifically, RT requests to extend the previous special approval pursuant to 49 CFR 215.203, *Restricted cars*, in this docket for 2 cars (WP 17005 and SRR 323), which are more than 50 years from the dates of original construction. RT also seeks to extend relief from § 215.303, *Stenciling of restricted cars*, and part 224, to use the cars “for film and photo work” on special trains. In its petition, RT explains that the cars will not be interchanged or used in revenue freight service and that the relief will “contribute to a more positive interpretive experience for [RT’s] visitors.”

A copy of the petition, as well as any written communications concerning the petition, is available for review online at www.regulations.gov.

Interested parties are invited to participate in these proceedings by submitting written views, data, or comments. FRA does not anticipate scheduling a public hearing in connection with these proceedings since the facts do not appear to warrant a hearing. If any interested party desires

an opportunity for oral comment and a public hearing, they should notify FRA, in writing, before the end of the comment period and specify the basis for their request.

Communications received by May 5, 2025 will be considered by FRA before final action is taken. Comments received after that date will be considered if practicable.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of any written communications and comments received into any of FRA's dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the document, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). Under 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to inform its processes. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov, as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL-14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at <https://www.transportation.gov/privacy>. See also <https://www.regulations.gov/privacy-notice> for the privacy notice of [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov).

Issued in Washington, DC.

John Karl Alexy,

Associate Administrator for Railroad Safety,
Chief Safety Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025-03622 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-06-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Docket No. DOT-OST-2024-0132]

Notice of Proposed Agency Information Collection Activities; Modification of Existing Information Collection

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below is being forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comments. A **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on the following information collection was published November 26, 2024, and the comment period ended January 27, 2025. No comments were received during the open period.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted directly to the OMB by April 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be submitted to the attention of the DOT/OST Desk Officer, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Docket Library, Room 10102, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by email at OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov with the associated OMB Control Number 2105–0569.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Approval No. 2138–0013.

Title: Letter of Interest and Application Forms for the Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing and Transportation Infrastructure Financing and Innovation Act Credit Programs.

Type of Review: Modification of existing information collection.

Background: The Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF) credit program has its origins in title V of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, 45 U.S.C. 821 *et seq.*, which authorized the Federal Railroad Administration to provide railroads certain financial assistance. This title V financing program was replaced by the RRIF program under section 7203 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century of 1998, Public Law 105–178 (1998) (TEA 21). RRIF was subsequently amended by: the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, Public Law 109–59 (2005) (SAFETEA–LU); the Rail Safety Improvement Act of 2008, Division A of Public Law 110–432; the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act, Public Law 114–94 (2015) (FAST Act); and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Public Law 117–58 (2021) (IIJA). All applicants for RRIF credit program assistance are required to submit a completed application. 49 U.S.C. 22403(a). The information collection activity request for the RRIF credit program letter of interest and application was most recently approved in 2021 (OMB Control Number 2105–0569). See 86 FR 33475 and 86 FR 51717.

The Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998 (TIFIA) was enacted as part of TEA 21. The TIFIA program was subsequently amended by SAFETEA–LU, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (Pub. L. 112–141) (2012) (MAP–21), the FAST Act, and the IIJA. All applicants for TIFIA credit program assistance are required to submit a completed letter of interest (LOI) and

application. 23 U.S.C. 602(a)(1)(A). The existing information collection activity request for the TIFIA credit program letter of interest and application was most recently approved in 2021 (OMB Control Number 2105–0569). See 86 FR 33475 and 86 FR 51717.

The National Surface Transportation and Innovative Finance Bureau (referenced hereafter as the Build America Bureau or the Bureau), established by the Secretary on July 20, 2016, in accordance with the FAST Act, was created to streamline and improve access to the Department’s Federal credit programs, including the RRIF and TIFIA programs. The Bureau was made responsible for administering the application processes for the TIFIA and RRIF credit programs. To streamline and conform these application processes, the Bureau created a single LOI form and a single application form that can be used by applicants of either credit program. Both the LOI form and the application form have been updated to reflect efficiencies in the application process adopted by the Department, provide clarifying information, and make the forms easier for applicants to use. The Department seeks OMB approval to modify the LOI and application. The forms have also been reviewed to ensure that all information requested is necessary for the Department to properly perform its functions in administering its credit programs and updated to reflect the current statutory requirements.

The LOI asks the applicant to describe, among other things, the project and its location, purpose and cost; the proposed financial plan, the status of environmental review, and certain information regarding satisfaction of other eligibility requirements under the applicable credit program. The application serves as the official request for credit and, therefore, requires the same information required of the LOI, plus detailed information about the applicant’s legal and management structure, its financial health, the revenue stream pledged to repay the loan, and other information regarding satisfaction of eligibility requirements. TIFIA and RRIF credit assistance is awarded based on a project’s satisfaction of TIFIA and RRIF (as applicable) eligibility requirements. The Department is authorized to prescribe the form and contents of the LOI and application. 49 U.S.C. 22403(a) and 23 U.S.C. 601(a)(6).

Respondents: State and local governments, transit agencies, government-sponsored authorities, special authorities, special districts,

ports, private railroads, and certain other private entities.

Estimated Annual Number of Respondents: Based on the number and type of interested stakeholders that have contacted the Department about the RRIF and TIFIA programs in fiscal years (FY) 2018–2021, the Department estimates that it will receive, on an annual basis, eight (8) RRIF LOIs, twelve (12) TIFIA LOIs, eight (8) RRIF applications, and twelve (12) TIFIA applications.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: The Department estimates that it will generally take applicants not fewer than twenty (20) person-hours to assemble a single LOI (for either credit program) and not fewer than one hundred (100) person-hours to assemble a single application (for either credit program). (Person-hour estimates provided for a RRIF application assume that the applicant will initially submit an LOI, reducing the number of person-hours spent on the application.) Based on the anticipated annual total number of respondents, the total annual hour burden of this collection for RRIF LOIs and applications is 960 and for TIFIA LOIs and applications is 1,440 hours.

Frequency of Collection: This information collection will occur on a rolling basis as interested entities seek RRIF or TIFIA credit assistance.

Public Comments Invited: The Department invites interested respondents to comment on a proposed information collection activity (summarized below) with respect to: (i) whether the information collection activities are necessary for the Department to properly execute its functions, including whether the activities will have practical utility; (ii) the accuracy of the Department’s estimates of the burden of the information collection activities, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used to determine the estimates; (iii) ways for the Department to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information being collected; and (iv) ways for the Department to minimize the burden of information collection activities on the public by automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology (*e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses). See 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)(i)–(iv); 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1)(i)–(iv). The Department believes that soliciting public comment will promote its efforts to reduce the administrative and paperwork burdens associated with the collection of information mandated by Federal regulations. In summary, the

Department reasons that comments received will advance three objectives: (i) reduce reporting burdens; (ii) ensure that it organizes information collection requirements in a “user friendly” format to improve the use of such information; and (iii) accurately assess the resources expended to retrieve and produce information requested. See 44 U.S.C. 3501.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Morteza Farajian,

Executive Director, the Build America Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2025–03588 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–9X–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Agency Collection Activities; Requesting Comments for Safe Harbor for Valuation and Mark to Market Accounting Method for Dealers Under Section 475

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Internal Revenue Service, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The IRS is soliciting comments concerning renewal of the OMB approval on the Safe Harbor for Valuation and Mark to Market Accounting Method for Dealers under section 475 (TD 9328 and TD 8700).

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before May 5, 2025 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Andres Garcia, Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or by email to pra.comments@irs.gov. Include OMB Control No. 1545–1945 (TD 9328 and TD 8700) in the subject line of the message.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of this collection should be directed to LaNita Van Dyke, (202) 317–6009, at Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or through the internet at LaNita.VanDyke@irs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Safe Harbor for Valuation and Mark to Market Accounting Method for Dealers under Section 475.

OMB Control Number: 1545–1945.

Regulation Project Number: TD 9328 and TD 8700.

Abstract: The Treasury Decisions (TD) set forth an elective safe harbor that permits dealers in securities and dealers in commodities to elect to use the values of positions reported on certain financial statements as the fair market values of those positions for purposes of Section 475 of the Internal Revenue Code. This safe harbor is intended to reduce the compliance burden on taxpayers and to improve the administrability of the valuation requirement of Section 475 for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). TD 8700 contains final regulations providing guidance to enable taxpayers to comply with the mark to market requirement applicable to dealers in securities.

Current Actions: There are no changes to these existing regulations.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Responses: 15,708.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 3 hours, 19 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 52,182.

The following paragraph applies to all of the collections of information covered by this notice:

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a collection of information must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential, as required by 26 U.S.C. 6103.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of

information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Approved: February 27, 2025.

Molly J. Stasko,

Senior Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–03575 Filed 3–5–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0674]

Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Notice of Disagreement: Appeal to the Board of Veterans’ Appeals

AGENCY: Board of Veterans’ Appeals, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the Board of Veterans’ Appeals (Board), 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: Comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent by April 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: To submit comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection, please type the following link into your browser: www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain, select “Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments”, then search the list for the information collection by Title or “OMB Control No. 2900–0674.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: VA PRA information: Dorothy Glasgow, 202–461–1084, VAPRA@va.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Decision Review Request: Board Appeal (Notice of Disagreement) and Appeal to the Board of Veterans’ Appeals, VA Form 10182 and VA Form 9.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0674
<https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAsearch>.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: Appellate review of the denial of VA benefits may only be initiated by the filing of a Notice of Disagreement with the Board. 38 U.S.C. 7105(a). A *VA Form 10182*.

Decision Review Request: Board Appeal (Notice of Disagreement) is required to initiate Board review of an appeal in the modernized review system as implemented by the Veterans Appeals Improvement and Modernization Act of 2017 (AMA). The *VA Form 9 Appeal to the Board of Veterans' Appeals* may be used to complete a legacy appeal to the Board. The completed form becomes the "substantive appeal" (or "formal appeal"), which is required by the pre-AMA version of 38 U.S.C. 7105(a) and (d)(3) to complete an appeal to the Board. Additionally, the proposed information collections allow for withdrawal of services by a representative, requests for changes in

hearing dates and methods under 38 U.S.C. 7107, and motions for reconsideration pursuant to 38 CFR 7103(a).

The Board is requesting to revise the currently approved OMB Control No. 2900-0674 as there has been a decrease in the estimated number of respondents and annual burden. There has been a decrease in the use of the *VA Form 9 Appeal to the Board of Veterans' Appeals*, as the *VA Form 10182 Decision Review Request: Board Appeal (Notice of Disagreement)* is required to initiate Board review of decisions issued on or after February 19, 2019. Consequently, the majority of incoming appeals at the Board are governed by the AMA; therefore, the estimated number of respondents who utilize the *VA Form 10182 Decision Review Request: Board Appeal (Notice of Disagreement)* has been adjusted accordingly.

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 89 FR 101691, December 16, 2024.

Affected Public: Individuals and households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 60,305 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 30 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Once.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 119,800.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Shunda Willis,

Acting, VA PRA Clearance Officer, (Alt.), Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025-03628 Filed 3-5-25; 8:45 am]

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