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Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 10899 of March 6, 2025

Irish-American Heritage Month, 2025

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Irish Americans have played a crucial role in our great American story—courageously overcoming adversity and hardship to embolden our culture, enliven our spirit, and fortify our way of life. This Irish-American Heritage Month, we commemorate the special bond of friendship between the United States and Ireland—and we honor the extraordinary contributions of Irish-American citizens past and present.

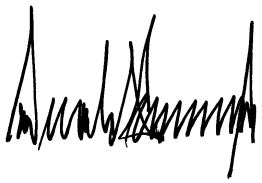
During the 19th and 20th centuries, millions of Irish immigrants departed the rolling countryside of the Emerald Isle for the bustling cities of Boston, Chicago, and New York—leaving behind their homeland and embarking on a daring journey across the Atlantic in hopes of a new frontier of opportunity and a better future for their families. Since then, Irish Americans have fought for our freedom on the battlefield, served in our halls of government, and pioneered legendary businesses—leaving a lasting mark on their communities and our national identity.

The United States and Ireland also enjoy a long friendship strengthened by economic ties, a shared commitment to democracy, and the timeless values of faith, family, and freedom. As my Administration works to correct trade imbalances with the European Union, our historic relationship with Ireland presents an opportunity to advance fairer trade policies and stronger investment opportunities that benefit both nations.

To this day, Irish Americans are known as some of the toughest, most driven, and most devoted people on the face of the Earth. Their faith in God, love of family, and indelible commitment to our national promise continue to inspire citizens all across our country. This Irish-American Heritage Month, we salute the undying resilience and resolve of the Irish-American community, pay tribute to their tremendous achievements, and pledge to forge a future that strengthens our shared values, deepens our traditions, and restores America as one glorious Nation under God.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 2025 as Irish-American Heritage Month. I call upon all Americans to celebrate the achievements of Irish Americans and their contributions to our Nation with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-ninth.



[FR Doc. 2025–03946
Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 10900 of March 6, 2025

Women's History Month, 2025

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Every day, without fame or fanfare, women inspire, support, and strengthen their families, communities, and our country. Women's History Month presents a great opportunity to celebrate the tremendous impact women continue to have on our Nation.

The First Lady and I honor American women from all generations and all backgrounds who have been integral to our prosperity and productivity, and who have made an indelible mark on the soul and heartbeat of our Nation.

I am especially proud to acknowledge and celebrate the brilliant and talented female trailblazers in my Administration. They are leaders in business, experts in foreign and domestic policy, authorities in national security, great legal minds, as well as dedicated public servants who put the American people first. Together, we are working to honor the women in our history.

No longer will our Government promote radical ideologies that replace women with men in spaces and opportunities designed for women, or devastate families by indoctrinating our sons and daughters to begin a war with their own bodies. Instead, my Administration will safeguard the great American values of family, truth, well-being, and freedom.

By fulfilling my promise to protect women and girls from gender extremism we have brought back common sense to society. And, most Americans—nearly 80 percent—are supportive.

On day one, I delivered on my promise to sign an Executive Order recognizing that women are biologically female, and men are biologically male. As a result, the United States will no longer allow ''X'' gender marker on Government forms, and the United States Passport Office will now only issue passports with a ''M'' or ''F'' sex marker matching an individual's biological sex at birth.

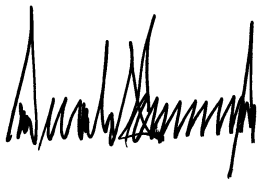
I also signed an Executive Order to protect women's sports and directed the Department of Education and other executive departments and agencies to launch Title IX action against federally funded schools and States who refuse to uphold fair competition and dignity for female athletes. Responding to my Administration's clear and concise standards, the National College Athletic Association, representing 530,000 student-athletes, and State athletic associations across the country changed their policies to limit competition in women's sports to female student-athletes only. By recognizing there are only two sexes, restoring Title IX protections, and protecting families, my Administration is empowering women every day.

I am also delivering on my promise to secure our borders, deport illegal criminal aliens, rebuild our economy, school choice, make America healthy again, and improve access to in vitro fertilization—and I have only just started. I will never stop fighting for America's women and families.

Today and every day, America's daughters ignite the dreams and develop the character of our next generation. Their contributions to America's excellence are worthy of praise and recognition, now and forever.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 2025 as Women's History Month. I call on all Americans to celebrate the exceptional women in their lives and around our country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-ninth.



[FR Doc. 2025–03947
Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 10901 of March 6, 2025

National Consumer Protection Week, 2025

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Consumer rights are a cornerstone of American freedom, a building block of the American economy, and a foundation of American success. During this National Consumer Protection Week, we renew our commitment to protecting the American consumer, upholding the right to privacy and transparency, and ensuring the American economy remains free and prosperous.

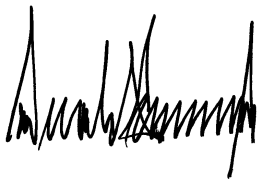
Protecting Americans' transactions, personal data, and other private information is essential to their navigation of our dynamic market economy and their ability to ward off potential fraud and cyber security scams.

To protect consumer rights and strengthen American leadership in global digital advancement, I took immediate action to halt aggressive regulatory overreach that has stifled the growth of cryptocurrency. To advocate for greater transparency in consumer drug prices, I also proudly signed an Executive Order ensuring that advertisements provide accurate information about prescription drugs and do not mislead consumers about their products—a crucial step in making America healthy again. Consumers deserve honest and accurate information to make decisions—and my Administration will never waver in its commitment to promoting consumer rights.

During National Consumer Protection Week, local and Federal agencies, along with various consumer organizations, come together with the shared mission of providing resources, guides, and other materials to ensure Americans are aware of threats to their privacy and financial well-being. We cannot afford to neglect the importance of an informed and protected consumer—and I will continue to ensure that every action the Federal Government takes is aligned with protecting our rights, our privacy, and our Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 2 through March 8, 2025, as National Consumer Protection Week. I encourage all Americans to take advantage of the broad array of online resources offered by the Federal Trade Commission, and to share this information through consumer education activities in communities across the country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-ninth.



[FR Doc. 2025–03948
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Rules and Regulations

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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.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 900

RIN: 3206–ZA03

Certifying the Use of a Merit Personnel System as Required by the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Guidance.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is revising guidance issued on June 10, 2024, regarding the available range of staffing options for federally funded and state-administered low-income programs that are required to comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (IPA) and its implementing regulations.

DATES: March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions, please contact Latonia Page, Deputy Associate Director, Workforce Policy and Innovation, Talent Acquisition, Classification, and Veterans Programs at *employ@opm.gov* or 202–936–3459.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 5 CFR 900.604(b)(3), OPM is tasked with responding to requests for guidance regarding compliance with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (IPA) and its implementing regulations. When a federally funded program requires state and local agencies to establish a merit personnel system to receive funds, the IPA and the regulations in 5 CFR part 900, subpart F, are applicable. These regulations establish the standards that must be included in a merit personnel system when it is certified by a state or local agency. OPM's current guidance issued at 89 FR 48821 (June 10, 2024) states that ''state and local government agencies that receive Federal grants [are] limited to utilizing state and local government personnel in the administration of the grant-aided program.'' The current guidance reversed prior OPM guidance that authorized greater flexibility in staffing arrangements for these programs. *See* at 84 FR 16381 (April 19, 2019).

On January 31, 2025, President Trump issued Executive Order 14192 entitled ''Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation'' (*Unleashing Prosperity*). 90 FR 9065 (Feb. 6, 2025). That order made it the policy of the executive branch to ''alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens placed on the American people.''

OPM has reviewed its 2024 guidance and is updating it in light of the *Unleashing Prosperity* executive order. The 2024 guidance imposed extra-statutory obligations on state and local governments that administer federally funded programs covered by the IPA. The IPA and its implementing regulations do not prescribe the use of a particular staffing method such as utilizing state employees or contract employees. Accordingly, in the absence of any other statutory or regulatory requirement to use a specific staffing method, OPM advises that the state or local agency has the discretion to determine the most appropriate staffing method to best and most efficiently carry out its services for the American people. Regardless of the staffing method chosen, the state or local agency must certify that it is using a merit personnel system that meets the standards outlined in 5 CFR 900.603. Because these extra-statutory obligations will no longer be imposed on affected state and local governments, this action is considered an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

Jerson Matias,

Federal Register Liaison.

[FR Doc. 2025–03799 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325–39–P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Part 328

RIN 3064–AF26

FDIC Official Signs and Advertising Requirements, False Advertising, Misrepresentation of Insured Status, and Misuse of the FDIC's Name or Logo

AGENCY: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

ACTION: Final rule; delay of compliance date.

SUMMARY: On December 20, 2023, the FDIC adopted a final rule that, among other things, amended the FDIC's sign and advertisement of membership requirements for insured depository institutions (IDIs). The amendments made by the final rule took effect on April 1, 2024; however, full compliance with the amendments was delayed to January 1, 2025. On October 22, 2024, full compliance with the amendments to the sign and advertisement of membership requirements contained in the final rule was delayed to May 1, 2025. The FDIC is further postponing the compliance date for the requirement to display the FDIC official digital sign on an IDI's digital channels, as well as on the screen of an IDI's automated teller machine (ATM) and like devices, to March 1, 2026. During this time, the FDIC will continue to review the feedback received regarding implementation issues and potential consumer confusion that may result from requirements related to the display of the digital sign. After completing its review, the FDIC expects to propose changes to the regulation to address implementation concerns and potential sources of confusion.

DATES: The compliance date for 12 CFR 328.4 and 328.5, which was initially delayed at 89 FR 84261 (October 22, 2024), is further delayed to March 1, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection: Luke H. Brown, Associate Director, 202–898–3842, *LuBrown@FDIC.gov*; Meron Wondwosen, Chief, Supervisory Policy, 202–898–7211, *MeWondwosen@FDIC.gov;* Edward J. Hof, Senior Policy Analyst, 202–898–7213, *EdwHof@FDIC.gov*. Legal

Division: Kate Marks, Counsel, 202–898–3896, *KMarks@fdic.gov*; Chantal Hernandez, Counsel, 202–898–7388, *ChHernandez@FDIC.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 20, 2023, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted a final rule revising the sign and advertisement of membership regulations implementing section 18(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.[1] On January 18, 2024, the final rule was published in the **Federal Register**.[2]

The final rule became effective on April 1, 2024, and required full compliance by January 1, 2025. Based upon feedback from IDIs and other industry participants, the FDIC delayed the compliance date for the amendments in subpart A of 12 CFR part 328 to May 1, 2025.[3] The delay was intended to provide additional time for IDIs to put in place processes and systems and make technological updates.

While the FDIC has observed that some IDIs have implemented aspects of the final rule, it recognizes that the requirement under 12 CFR 328.5 to display the FDIC official digital sign on certain digital channel pages continues to generate questions regarding implementation and may result in consumer confusion. In an effort to address these and related concerns, the FDIC is delaying the compliance date for 12 CFR 328.5, which includes the requirements for displaying the digital sign on an IDI's digital channels, from May 1, 2025, to March 1, 2026. This delay will allow the FDIC to propose changes to the regulation for public comment to address implementation concerns and potential sources of confusion. The FDIC is also delaying the compliance date for 12 CFR 328.4, which includes analogous requirements related to an IDI's ATM and like devices, from May 1, 2025, to March 1, 2026.

Compliance with all other provisions in subpart A remains unchanged and generally is required by May 1, 2025.[4]

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Washington, DC, on March 3, 2025.

Jennifer M. Jones,

Deputy Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03790 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

[1] 12 U.S.C. 1828(a).

[2] 89 FR 3504 (January 18, 2024).

[3] 89 FR 84261 (October 22, 2024).

[4] The policies and procedures required by 12 CFR 328.8 for which the compliance date is May 1, 2025, will not need to address the requirements in 12 CFR 328.4 or 328.5, until March 1, 2026, the full compliance date for these provisions.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2421; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00221–T; Amendment 39–22973; AD 2025–05–01]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Airbus SAS Model A300 B4–600, B4–600R, and F4–600R series airplanes; and Model A300 C4–605R Variant F airplanes (collectively called Model A300–600 series airplanes). This AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. This AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective April 15, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of April 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2421; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu;* website *easa.europa.eu.* You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2421.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Rodina, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206–231–3225; email *Dan.Rodina@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain Airbus SAS Model A300–600 series airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on November 7, 2024 (89 FR 88174). The NPRM was prompted by AD 2024–0083, dated April 9, 2024, issued by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union (EASA AD 2024–0083) (also referred to as the MCAI). The MCAI states that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations have been developed.

EASA AD 2024–0083 specifies that it requires a task (limitation) already in Airbus A300–600 Airworthiness Limitations Section (ALS) Part 2 Revision 4 that is required by EASA AD 2024–0009 (which corresponds to FAA AD 2024–16–02, Amendment 39–22808 (89 FR 75464, September 16, 2024) (AD 2024–16–02)), and that incorporation of EASA AD 2024–0083 invalidates (terminates) prior instructions for that task. This AD, therefore, terminates the limitations required by paragraph (dd) of AD 2024–16–02 for the tasks identified in the material referenced in EASA AD 2024–0083 only.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, as specified in EASA AD 2024–0083. The FAA is issuing this AD to address fatigue cracking, damage, and corrosion in principal structural elements. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2421.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from the Air Line Pilots Association, International (ALPA) supported the NPRM without change.

The FAA also received comments from FedEx, who supported the NPRM and had additional comments. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Supersede AD 2024–16–02

FedEx requested that the proposed AD be revised to supersede AD 2024–16–02 so that only one AD tracks the requirements in Airbus A300–600 ALS Part 2 Revision 4, Variation 4.1, dated January 10, 2024.

The FAA disagrees with the commenter's request. This AD requires complying with EASA AD 2024–0083, which requires incorporating Airbus A300–600 ALS Part 2 Revision 4, Variation 4.1, not the full Airbus A300–600 ALS Part 2, Revision 4 document. Additionally, EASA AD 2024–0083 does not supersede EASA AD 2024–0009. Therefore, this AD does not supersede AD 2024–16–02, but instead terminates the corresponding requirements of AD 2024–16–02 for the tasks identified in the material referenced in EASA AD 2024–0083 only.

Conclusion

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA's bilateral agreement with this State of Design Authority, it has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered the comments received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on this product. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2024–0083 specifies new airworthiness limitations for airplane structures and safe life limits. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 128 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

The FAA has determined that revising the existing maintenance or inspection program takes an average of 90 work-hours per operator, although the agency recognizes that this number may vary from operator to operator. Since operators incorporate maintenance or inspection program changes for their affected fleet(s), the FAA has determined that a per-operator estimate is more accurate than a per-airplane estimate. Therefore, the agency estimates the average total cost per operator to be $7,650 (90 work-hours × $85 per work-hour).

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

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

Regulatory Findings

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–05–01 Airbus SAS: Amendment 39–22973; Docket No. FAA–2024–2421; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00221–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective April 15, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD affects AD 2024–16–02, Amendment 39–22808 (89 FR 75464, September 16, 2024) (AD 2024–16–02).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to the Airbus SAS airplanes identified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this AD, certificated in any category, as identified in European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0083, dated April 9, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0083).

(1) Model A300 B4–601, B4–603, B4–620, and B4–622 airplanes.

(2) Model A300 B4–605R and B4–622R airplanes.

(3) Model A300 C4–605R Variant F airplanes.

(4) Model A300 F4–605R and F4–622R airplanes.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 05, Time Limits/Maintenance Checks.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. The FAA is issuing this AD to address fatigue cracking, damage, and corrosion in principal structural elements. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and

compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, EASA AD 2024–0083.

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0083

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2024–0083.

(2) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0083 specifies revising ''the approved AMP,'' within 12 months after its effective date, but this AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, within 90 days after the effective date of this AD.

(3) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0083 is at the applicable ''associated thresholds'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0083, or within 90 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(4) This AD does not adopt the provisions specified in paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2024–0083.

(5) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2024–0083.

(i) Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections) and intervals are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the ''Ref. Publications'' section of EASA AD 2024–0083.

(j) Terminating Action for Certain Tasks Required by AD 2024–16–02

Accomplishing the actions required by this AD terminates the corresponding requirements of AD 2024–16–02 for the tasks identified in the material referenced in EASA AD 2024–0083 only.

(k) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (l) of this AD and email to: *AMOC@faa.gov.* Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Airbus SAS's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(l) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Dan Rodina, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206–231–3225; email *Dan.Rodina@faa.gov.*

(m) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0083, dated April 9, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu;* website *easa.europa.eu.* You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu.*

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

(5) You may view this material at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit *www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations* or email *fr.inspection@nara.gov.*

Issued on February 25, 2025.

Suzanne Masterson,

Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–03858 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–0225; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00725–T; Amendment 39–22979; AD 2025–05–07]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (ACLP) Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes. This AD was prompted by a design review of aircraft structural and stress reports that resulted in a revision of operational loads for some aircraft flight phases. This AD requires using a certain version of the aircraft structural repair manual (ASRP) and a review and disposition of repairs based on previous versions, as specified in a Transport Canada AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective April 15, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of April 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–0225; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Transport Canada material identified in this AD, contact Transport Canada, Transport Canada National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888–663–3639; email *TC.AirworthinessDirectives-Consignesdenavigabilite.TC@tc.gc.ca*; website *tc.canada.ca/en/aviation.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–0225.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Yaser Osman, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 860–386–1786; email: *yaser.m.osman@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes. The NPRM

published in the **Federal Register** on February 12, 2024 (89 FR 9798). The NPRM was prompted by AD CF–2023–37, dated May 30, 2023 (Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37), issued by Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada. Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37 stated that a design review of aircraft structural and stress reports resulted in a revision of operational loads for some aircraft flight phases, affecting certain aircraft sections. As a result, repairs and damage assessments accomplished on aircraft to date may have exceeded the available structural margins and require review to ensure they comply with the revised stress data for the affected sections. Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37 mandated that ASRP 136.01 or later approved versions, or Airbus Canada source data approved at the time of the disposition, be used for any new structural assessments, repairs, and dispositions for all Model BD–500–1A10 and Model BD–500–1A11 airplanes. Additionally, Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37 mandated the review and disposition of all repairs and damage assessments for affected structure and prohibited use of previously authorized repairs as source data to generate new repairs for affected structure for Model BD–500–1A10 airplanes.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require using a certain version of the ASRP and a review and disposition of repairs based on previous versions, as specified in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37.

Since the FAA issued the NPRM, Transport Canada superseded CF–2023–37, dated May 30, 2023, and issued Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1, dated May 22, 2024 (Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for all Model BD–500–1A10 and Model BD–500–1A11 airplanes. The MCAI states it maintains the restriction of Part I of CF–2023–37 regarding which source data must not be used to assess new damage and repairs on all Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes but removes the restriction on which source data must be used. The MCAI also states the service information referenced in Part II of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37 has been revised to clarify that repairs accomplished using repair engineering orders (REOs) issued later than a specific date have already been validated by ACLP (also referred to as ''Airbus Canada'' in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37) and therefore do not require an additional approved disposition. The MCAI references the updated service information in Part II of the MCAI and incorporates the acceptable REO issue date in Part III.

The FAA has reviewed the MCAI and determined that the revised requirements, and the updated service information referenced in the MCAI, are less restrictive than those specified in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37 and do not expand the scope of the requirements specified in the proposed AD. The FAA has therefore revised this AD to adopt the requirements of the MCAI except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD.

The FAA is issuing this AD to address in-service repairs in some structural areas that require verification, and possibly further repair. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in negative margins for the load envelopes.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–0225.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received a comment from an individual who supported the NPRM without change.

The FAA received additional comments from two commenters, Delta Air Lines (Delta) and an anonymous commenter. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Correct Typographical Error

Delta requested the FAA correct the exception in paragraph (h)(3) of the proposed AD to include the full publication date of the referenced service information. Delta pointed out that the proposed replacement text is missing the publication year, ''2022.'' Delta stated an incomplete date allows ambiguity, which is not appropriate for rulemaking.

The FAA agrees and has corrected the error. Note the exception has been moved to paragraph (h)(2) of this AD.

Request To Clearly Identify Affected Structure

Delta requested that the FAA revise the proposed AD to clearly identify the ''Affected Structure.'' Delta noted that Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37 defines ''Affected Structure'' through reference to Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–530011, Issue 002, dated December 6, 2022, in which table 6 lists certain affected areas defined by Air Transport Association (ATA), location, and structure area. Delta stated it is not clear, however, what structure is affected, as the nomenclature listed in the ''Structure'' column of table 6 does not consistently align with the nomenclature used in the ASRP. As an example, Delta noted ''Cockpit'' is used in the service information, but the ASRP refers to the ''Nose fuselage.'' Delta also noted that the ATA chapters do align with the ''Primary Structure'' sections of the ASRP but found that the ambiguity of table 6 of the service information does not conform sufficiently to the specificity required in the rulemaking process. Delta stated that Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–530012, Issue 001, dated September 13, 2023, included various appendices that clearly communicated through graphics the affected structure for Model BD–500–1A11 airplanes. Delta recommended that the proposed AD reference a similar ACLP report to clearly identify affected structure for Model BD–500–1A10 airplanes.

The FAA partially agrees. The FAA agrees to clearly identify the affected structure by referencing Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–530011, Issue 003, dated May 3, 2022, instead of a ACLP report or appendices like those in Issue 001 of Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–530012. Issue 003 of Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–530011 is referenced in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1 to identify the affected structure. The FAA reviewed Issue 003 of that service bulletin and determined it provides additional information that clarifies the affected structure. The FAA has also determined that either Issue 002 or Issue 003 of Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–530011 is adequate for accomplishing the actions required by this AD. Therefore, the FAA has revised paragraph (h)(2) of this AD to allow use of either Issue 002 or Issue 003 of that service bulletin for the definition of affected structure.

Request To Revise and Exclude Requirements To Assess and Disposition New Damage

Delta requested the FAA add a new exception to paragraph (h) of the proposed AD to revise the first sentence in Part I of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37 and exclude the second sentence. The first sentence states, ''As of the effective date of this AD, ASRP versions prior to 136.01 are no longer authorized for use in the accomplishment of new structural repairs or damage assessments.'' Delta

requested this sentence be revised to prohibit use of other repairs based upon ACLP source data issued prior to June 13, 2023 (the effective date of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37), in addition to ASRP versions prior to 136.01. The second sentence states, ''Any new damage must be assessed and dispositioned using ASRP 136.01 or later approved versions, or using Airbus Canada source data approved as of the effective date of this AD.'' Delta stated the proposed AD specified that the unsafe condition is a result of inadequate structural and stress data used to develop ASRP and REO data. Delta also stated the unsafe condition is mitigated by reviewing existing repairs and corrective actions for them and by prohibiting use of ASRP versions prior to 136.01 and ACLP source data issued prior to June 13, 2023. Delta therefore concluded the proposed requirement in the second sentence does not correct the unsafe condition. Delta added that requiring ''any new damage'' be evaluated in accordance with the proposed requirement would have two effects: (1) New damage outside the scope of the unsafe condition (such as cabin sidewalls, seat covers, or overhead bins) would be subject to the proposed requirement, and (2) The proposed rule would override an owner or operator's ability to develop and install repairs under the authority of 14 CFR 43.13. Delta stated that implementing this requirement would constitute a significant regulatory action by adversely affecting the airline industry regarding productivity, competition, and jobs.

The FAA partially agrees. The FAA disagrees with prohibiting use of other repairs based upon ACLP source data issued prior to June 13, 2023, because sufficient justification was not provided to support that part of Delta's request. However, the FAA agrees to exclude the restriction regarding which source data must be used to assess new damage and repairs on all Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes. As stated previously, Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1 removes that restriction. The FAA concurs with its removal and has revised paragraph (g) of this AD accordingly.

Request To Remove Exception for Repair Using an Approved Method

Delta requested the FAA delete paragraph (h)(2) of the proposed AD because it would no longer be applicable if the FAA agrees to exclude the second sentence of Part I of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37. Delta stated the language in paragraph (h)(2) of the proposed AD would not allow for minor repairs and instead would require any future damage assessments be accomplished using approved data. Delta also stated removing paragraph (h)(2) of the proposed AD would allow operators and owners to exercise authority under 14 CFR 43.13.

The FAA agrees paragraph (h)(2) of the proposed AD is no longer applicable and has removed it from this AD.

Request To Add an End Date for Existing Repairs and Damage Assessments

Delta requested the FAA add a new exception to paragraph (h) of the proposed AD to include an end date that would limit review of all repairs and damage assessments to those existing as of the effective date of the proposed AD. (The proposed requirement corresponds to Part II, paragraph A. of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37.) Delta stated the proposed AD would require that operators no longer use prohibited data after the effective date of the proposed AD (corresponding to Part II, paragraph A. of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37) to perform any new damage assessment and disposition, and that those actions would be performed using approved material (*i.e.,* ASRP version 136.01 or later approved versions, or ACLP source data as of June 13, 2023 (the effective date of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37)). Based on this, Delta concluded that all repairs installed after the effective date of the proposed AD would be assessed and dispositioned using approved material and would not need further review. Delta stated it consulted with ACLP, which concurred with Delta's conclusion. As additional justification for its request, Delta stated operators would be required to submit existing repairs and damage records to ACLP, but it could take up to several months to complete a review. Delta added, during that review time, additional damage assessments and dispositions could take place that would also need to be submitted for review, according to the proposed AD. Delta stated this would restart the review process, and that it is possible the review of all the repairs and damage assessments may not be completed before the expiration of the 24-month compliance time.

The FAA agrees to provide a time limit for determining what is considered an ''existing'' repair and damage assessment. Repairs and damage assessments accomplished on or after the effective date of this AD are ''new,'' and not ''existing,'' repairs and damage assessments because they are required to be done using approved material referenced in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1 as of the effective date of this AD. The FAA also agrees that repairs and damage assessments performed on or after the effective date of this AD do not need to be submitted to ACLP for review and disposition. Therefore, the FAA has added a new exception in paragraph (h)(3) of this AD to specify that only repairs and damage assessments accomplished before the effective date of this AD need to be identified and reviewed for disposition.

Request To Revise Issuance Date of Prohibited REOs

Delta requested the FAA add a new exception to paragraph (h) of the proposed AD to prohibit use of ACLP REOs issued before June 13, 2023 (the effective date of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37), as source data to create a new repair disposition, instead of the effective date of the FAA's proposed AD. Delta stated that, as of June 13, 2023, ACLP produced REOs that have been re-analyzed in response to the safety concerns addressed in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37 and related ACLP service information. Delta therefore concluded that any repair disposition provided by ACLP after June 13, 2023, would not be affected by the unsafe condition of the proposed AD. Delta further stated it consulted with ACLP, which concurred that REOs issued after June 13, 2023, would not require further review to ensure compliance with the requirements of the proposed AD.

The FAA partially agrees. The FAA agrees to prohibit use of ACLP REOs issued before January 1, 2023, instead of June 13, 2023, as requested by Delta. As stated previously, Part III of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1 specifies ACLP REOs issued prior to January 1, 2023, are no longer authorized for use as source data to create a new repair disposition. The FAA concurs with this revised requirement, which is less restrictive. Instead of adding an exception to paragraph (h) of this AD as requested, the FAA has revised paragraph (g) of this AD to adopt the requirements of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1.

Request To Revise the Exception for the Effective Date

Delta requested the FAA revise paragraph (h)(1) of the proposed AD to provide an exception for using the effective date of this AD. Delta stated its previous request to add an exception to prohibit use of ACLP REOs issued before June 13, 2023, if adopted, would conflict with paragraph (h)(1) of the proposed AD. Delta also stated, if

Transport Canada AD CF–2023–70, dated October 5, 2023 (Transport Canada AD CF–2023–70) is included in the proposed AD, then that change would supersede this request.

The FAA disagrees because paragraph (h)(1) of this AD does not conflict with any other requirements. As discussed previously, the FAA revised paragraph (g) of this AD to adopt the requirements of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1 instead of adding the requested exception to paragraph (h) of this AD. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Request To Add Requirement for Supplemental Type Certificate (STC) Holders

Delta requested the FAA add a new exception to paragraph (h) of the proposed AD that would require STC holders to review their design data to determine if data subject to the unsafe condition was used for certification of those STCs. Delta asserted that inadequate structural and stress data (subject to the unsafe condition) may have been used by STC holder in developing certification data for their STCs. If this occurred, Delta stated it would expand the unsafe condition beyond the type certificate (TC) holder and require additional review by STC holders. Delta also stated that operators and ACLP do not possess STC design data, so they cannot review it.

The FAA disagrees with adding a requirement for STC holders to review their design data. The operator or owner responsible for maintenance and repairs of the airplane is responsible for examining the airplane records and records for STCs, amended STCs, or other equivalent changes to ensure those changes do not affect compliance with the requirements of an AD. If such changes are found, it is the responsibility of the airplane operator or owner to coordinate with the STC holder to determine whether the STC complies with the updated repair data. For airplanes that have been previously modified, altered, or repaired in the areas addressed by this AD, the operator may not be able to accomplish the actions described in the revisions. In this situation, to comply with 14 CFR 91.403(c), the operator must request approval for an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) according to paragraph (i)(1) of this AD. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Request To Combine ADs and Make Corresponding Changes

Delta requested the FAA revise paragraph (g) of the proposed AD to add the requirements of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–70. In addition, Delta requested several other miscellaneous changes related to this request, if the FAA agrees to combine Transport Canada AD CF–2023–70 with the proposed AD. The FAA proposed to adopt the requirements and compliance times specified in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–70 for Model BD–500–1A11, in an NPRM that was published in the **Federal Register** on July 3, 2024 (89 FR 55126) (Docket No. FAA–2024–1703, Project Identifier MCAI–2023–01054–T). Among other actions, Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37 prohibited the use of certain ACLP REOs and required corrective action (*i.e.,* review and disposition of existing repairs and damage assessments) for Model BD–500–1A10 airplanes, while Transport Canada AD CF–2023–70 required the same actions for Model BD–500–1A11 airplanes. Delta stated that including all the requirements for Model BD–500–1A11 airplanes into this proposed AD would make repair review and disposition easier. Delta also stated the earlier adoption of the requirements in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–70 would reduce the number of repairs that need to be reviewed by ACLP, thus reducing the workload on operators. Delta asserts that including Transport Canada AD CF–2023–70 in the proposed AD ensures all safety issues pertinent to the unsafe condition are fully addressed.

The FAA disagrees with combining the Transport Canada ADs into one FAA rulemaking and the other associated changes. The state of design initiated separate actions. If the FAA unilaterally consolidated the proposed ADs, it would delay the rulemaking activity and thus delay making the proposed requirements mandatory. Therefore, the FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

As discussed previously, the FAA revised this AD to prohibit use of ACLP REOs issued prior to January 1, 2023, for Model BD–500–1A10 airplanes. This change matches the compliance time for the same proposed requirement for Model BD–500–1A11 airplanes (in Project Identifier MCAI–2023–01054–T corresponding to Transport Canada AD CF–2023–70), ensuring those actions are mandated at the same time and the number of repairs reviewed by Airbus Canada and the workload on operators is reduced.

Request To Shorten Compliance Time

An anonymous commenter requested that the FAA shorten the proposed 24-month compliance time for identifying existing repairs and damage assessments. The commenter stated a concern about the completeness of the information available to assess the safety issue using consequence of failure analysis and added that the proposed requirement to send all repairs to ALCP for review suggests there is a lack of knowledge regarding the prevalence of deficient repairs and the number of potentially affected aircraft. The commenter also added the unknown specifics of these repairs make it difficult to determine the frequency of exceeding structural limits or the potential for injuries. The commenter stated it is challenging for anyone to accurately calculate the total uncorrected risk, and that the chosen timeframe for repair review (24 months) appears arbitrary in the absence of proper exposure assessment. The commenter recommended that the repair review process be swifter and suggested that grounding the airplanes until repairs are assessed and addressed might be a necessary safety precaution.

The FAA disagrees with shortening the compliance time. After considering all the available information, the FAA has determined that the compliance time, as proposed, represents an appropriate interval of time in which the required actions can be performed in a timely manner within the affected fleet, while still maintaining an adequate level of safety. In developing an appropriate compliance time, the FAA considered the safety implications for timely accomplishment of the repair reviews. To reduce the compliance time of the proposed AD would necessitate (under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act) reissuing the notice, reopening the period for public comment, considering additional comments subsequently received, and eventually issuing a final rule. In light of this, and in consideration of the amount of time that has already elapsed since issuance of the original notice, the FAA has determined that further delay of this AD is not appropriate. However, if additional data are presented that would justify a shorter compliance time, the FAA may consider further rulemaking on this issue. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Conclusion

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA's bilateral agreement with this State of Design Authority, it has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered the comments received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD

as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on this product. Except for minor editorial changes, and any other changes described previously, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1 specifies procedures for doing a verification/record check of previous aircraft damage and repairs and determining if previous repairs require further action based on revised limits and damage assessments and accomplishing applicable actions. Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1 further prohibits the use of ASRPs prior to 136.01 and certain REOs. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 45 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170	$0	$170	$7,650

The FAA has received no definitive data on which to base the cost estimates for the on-condition actions specified in this AD.

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

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

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

Regulatory Findings

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–05–07 Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.): Amendment 39–22979; Docket No. FAA–2024–0225; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00725–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective April 15, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate previously held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 51, Standard practices/structures.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a design review of aircraft structural and stress reports that resulted in a revision of operational loads for some aircraft flight phases. The FAA is issuing this AD to address in-service repairs in some structural areas that require verification, and possibly further repair. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in negative margins for the load envelopes.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1, dated May 22, 2024 (Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1).

(h) Exceptions to Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1

(1) Where Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1 refers to the ''effective date of AD CF–2023–37, 13 June 2023,'' this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where the definition of ''Affected Structure'' in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1 specifies ''as identified in Service Bulletin (SB) BD500–530011, Issue 003, dated 03 May 2024 or later revisions approved by the Chief, Continuing Airworthiness, Transport Canada,'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''as identified in Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–530011, Issue 002, dated December 6, 2022; or Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin

BD500–530011, Issue 003, dated May 3, 2024.''

(3) Where Part II, paragraph A. of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1 specifies to ''identify all existing repairs and damage assessments for affected structure,'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''identify all existing repairs and damage assessments accomplished before the effective date of this AD for affected structure.''

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j) of this AD and email to: *AMOC@faa.gov.* Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA; or Transport Canada; or Airbus Canada Limited Partnership's Transport Canada Design Approval Organization (DAO). If approved by the DAO, the approval must include the DAO-authorized signature.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Yaser Osman, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 860–386–1786; email: *yaser.m.osman@faa.gov.*

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Transport Canada AD CF–2023–37R1, dated May 22, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For Transport Canada material identified in this AD, contact Transport Canada, Transport Canada National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888–663–3639; email *TC.AirworthinessDirectives-Consignesdenavigabilite.TC@tc.gc.ca;* website *tc.canada.ca/en/aviation.*

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

(5) You may view this material at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit *www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations* or email *fr.inspection@nara.gov.*

Issued on March 3, 2025.

Peter A. White,

Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–03859 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 47

[Docket No.: FAA–2024–2765; Amdt. No. 47–36]

RIN 2120–AM08

Enforcement Policy Regarding ''Electronic Issuance of Aircraft Registration and Dealer Certificates''

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of enforcement discretion.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the FAA will not take enforcement action against regulated entities for failing to comply with the final rule titled ''Electronic Issuance of Aircraft Registration and Dealer Certificates'' until March 20, 2025.

DATES: As of March 11, 2025, the enforcement for the rule published January 17, 2025, at 90 FR 5567, is delayed to March 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: *Electronic Access and Filing:* This document, the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, the final rule, the other rulemaking-specific documents in the docket, and all background material may be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* using the docket number listed above. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from the Office of the Federal Register's website at *www.federalregister.gov* and the Government Publishing Office's website at *www.Govinfo.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wendolynn Hendrick, Aircraft Registration Branch, Federal Aviation Administration, 6500 S MacArthur Blvd., Bldg. 29, Oklahoma City, OK 73169; telephone (405) 954–3131; email *Wendolynn.R.Hedrick@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 17, 2025, the FAA issued a final rule titled ''Electronic Issuance of Aircraft Registration and Dealer Certificates'' that was published in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 5567. The final rule amended FAA regulations pertaining to aircraft registration and dealer's registration certificates to facilitate the electronic issuance of these certificates. The final rule became effective on January 17, 2025.

On January 20, 2025, the President issued a memorandum titled ''Regulatory Freeze Pending Review,'' 90 FR 8249 (Jan. 28, 2025), to direct executive departments and agencies to consider postposing for 60 days the effective date for any rules that had been published in the **Federal Register** but had not taken effect for the purpose of reviewing any questions of fact, law, and policy that the rules may raise. While not explicitly subject to the President's memorandum, the FAA is providing notice that it will exercise its enforcement discretion and not enforce the provisions of the FAA's final rule titled ''Electronic Issuance of Aircraft Registration and Dealer Certificates'' until March 20, 2025, to allow the officials appointed or designated by the President to review the final rule to ensure that it is consistent with the law and Administration policies.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Taneesha Dobyne Marshall,

Assistant Chief Counsel for Aviation Litigation, Federal Aviation Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–03852 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Parts 47 and 49

[Docket No.: FAA–2024–2764; Amdt. Nos. 47–35 and 49–12]

RIN 2120–AM07

Enforcement Policy Regarding ''Aircraft Registration and Recordation Procedural Updates: Original Documents and Stamping''

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of enforcement discretion.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the FAA will not take enforcement action against regulated entities for

failing to comply with the final rule titled ''Aircraft Registration and Recordation Procedural Updates: Original Documents and Stamping'' until March 20, 2025.

DATES: As of March 11, 2025, the enforcement for the rule published January 17, 2025, at 90 FR 5572 is delayed to March 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: *Electronic Access and Filing:* This document, the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, the final rule, the other rulemaking-specific documents in the docket, and all background material may be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* using the docket number listed above. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from the Office of the Federal Register's website at *www.federalregister.gov* and the Government Publishing Office's website at *www.Govinfo.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Craig Whitbeck, Registry Services and Information Management Branch, Federal Aviation Administration, 6500 S MacArthur Blvd., Bldg. 29, Oklahoma City, OK 73169; telephone (405) 954–3131; email *Craig.Whitbeck@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 17, 2025, the FAA issued a final rule titled ''Aircraft Registration and Recordation Procedural Updates: Original Documents and Stamping'' that was published in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 5572. The final rule updated certain procedural regulations relating to civil aircraft registration and recordation to provide administrative relief from the requirements for submitting original documents and to sunset the FAA's practice of stamping documents. The final rule became effective on January 17, 2025.

On January 20, 2025, the President issued a memorandum titled ''Regulatory Freeze Pending Review,'' 90 FR 8249 (Jan. 28, 2025), to direct executive departments and agencies to consider postposing for 60 days the effective date for any rules that had been published in the **Federal Register** but had not taken effect for the purpose of reviewing any questions of fact, law, and policy that the rules may raise. While not explicitly subject to the President's memorandum, the FAA is providing notice that it will exercise its enforcement discretion and not enforce the provisions of the FAA's final rule titled ''Aircraft Registration and Recordation Procedural Updates: Original Documents and Stamping'' until March 20, 2025, to allow the officials appointed or designated by the President to review the final rule to ensure that it is consistent with the law and Administration policies.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Taneesha Dobyne Marshall,

Assistant Chief Counsel for Aviation Litigation, Federal Aviation Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–03851 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2511; Airspace Docket No. 24–ASW–21]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Austin, TX; Establishment of Class E Airspace; Austin, Lago Vista, and Lakeway, TX

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects a typographical error in the final rule published in the **Federal Register** on February 24, 2025, amending the Class E airspace at Austin, TX, and establishing Class E airspace at Austin, Lago Vista, and Lakeway, TX.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, June 12, 2025. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: 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, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

The FAA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 10454; February 24, 2025), amending the Class E airspace at Austin, TX, and establishing Class E airspace at Austin, Lago Vista, and Lakeway, TX. Subsequent to publication, the FAA identified that the final rule was published with a typographical error in the geographic coordinates for the Austin-Bergstrom INTL: RWY 18R–LOC in the E3 airspace legal description for Austin, TX. This action corrects the geographic coordinates for the Austin-Bergstrom INTL: RWY 18R–LOC from ''(Lat. 30°11′36″ N, long. 97°40′42″ W)'' to ''(Lat. 30°10′36″ N, long. 97°40′42″ W)''.

Correction to Final Rule

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, Amendment of Class E Airspace; Austin, TX; Establishment of Class E Airspace; Austin, Lago Vista, and Lakeway, TX, published in the **Federal Register** on February 24, 2025 (90 FR 10454), is corrected as follows:

§ 71.1 [Corrected]

■ On page 10455, in column 3, under the heading ''ASW AR E3 Austin, TX [Establish]'', revise ''(Lat. 30°11′36″ N, long. 97°40′42″ W)'' to read:

''(Lat. 30°10′36″ N, long. 97°40′42″ W)''

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas.

Steven T. Phillips,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–03848 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 120

[Docket No. FAA–2020–1058]

RIN 2120–AK09

Enforcement Policy Regarding ''Drug and Alcohol Testing of Certificated Repair Station Employees Located Outside of the United States; Correction''

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of enforcement discretion.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the FAA will not take enforcement action against regulated entities for failing to comply with the final rule titled ''Drug and Alcohol Testing of Certificated Repair Station Employees Located Outside of the United States; Correction'' until March 20, 2025.

DATES: As of March 11, 2025, the enforcement for the rule published December 18, 2024, at 89 FR 103416, and corrected December 27, 2024, at 89 FR 105447, is delayed to March 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: *Electronic Access and Filing:* This document, the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, the final rule, the other rulemaking-specific documents in the docket, and all background material may be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* using the docket number listed above. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from the Office of the Federal Register's website at *www.federalregister.gov* and the Government Publishing Office's website at *www.Govinfo.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Rodriguez Brown, Office of Aerospace Medicine, Drug Abatement Division, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–8442; email: *drugabatement@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 27, 2024, the FAA issued a final rule titled ''Drug and Alcohol Testing of Certificated Repair Station Employees Located Outside of the United States; Correction'' that was published in the **Federal Register** at 89 FR 105447. This final rule became effective on January 17, 2025. The final rule corrected the membership names of two commenters who provided comments to the FAA's final rule titled ''Drug and Alcohol Testing of Certificated Repair Station Employees Located Outside of the United States'' that was published on December 18, 2024, in the **Federal Register** at 89 FR 103416.

On January 20, 2025, the President issued a memorandum titled ''Regulatory Freeze Pending Review,'' 90 FR 8249 (Jan. 28, 2025), to direct executive departments and agencies to consider postposing for 60 days the effective date for any rules that had been published in the **Federal Register** but had not taken effect for the purpose of reviewing any questions of fact, law, and policy that the rules may raise. While not explicitly subject to the President's memorandum, the FAA is providing notice that it will exercise its enforcement discretion and not enforce the provisions of the FAA's final rule titled ''Drug and Alcohol Testing of Certificated Repair Station Employees Located Outside of the United States; Correction'' until March 20, 2025, to allow the officials appointed or designated by the President to review the final rule to ensure that it is consistent with the law and Administration policies.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Taneesha Dobyne Marshall,

Assistant Chief Counsel for Aviation Litigation, Federal Aviation Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–03853 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 129

[Docket No.: FAA–2024–0176; Amdt. No. 129–55]

RIN 2120–AL93

Enforcement Policy Regarding ''Foreign Air Operator Certificates Issued by a Regional Safety Oversight Organization''

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of enforcement discretion.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the FAA will not take enforcement action against regulated entities for failing to comply with the final rule titled ''Foreign Air Operator Certificates Issued by a Regional Safety Oversight Organization'' until March 20, 2025.

DATES: As of March 11, 2025, the enforcement for the rule published December 17, 2024, at 89 FR 101870, is delayed to March 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: *Electronic Access and Filing:* This document, the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, the final rule, the other rulemaking-specific documents in the docket, and all background material may be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* using the docket number listed above. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from the Office of the Federal Register's website at *www.federalregister.gov* and the Government Publishing Office's website at *www.Govinfo.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tim Shaver, International Program Division/ International Operations Branch, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–1704; email *tim.shaver@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 17, 2024, the FAA issued a final rule titled ''Foreign Air Operator Certificates Issued by a Regional Safety Oversight Organization'' that was published in the **Federal Register** at 89 FR 101870. The final rule allowed the FAA to review and, if acceptable to the Administrator, recognize as valid air operator certificates issued by a Regional Safety Oversight Organization to foreign air carriers when the State of the Operator is a member of that Regional Safety Oversight Organization, for purposes of evaluating foreign applicants for operating specifications. The final rule became effective on January 16, 2025.

On January 20, 2025, the President issued a memorandum titled ''Regulatory Freeze Pending Review,'' 90 FR 8249 (Jan. 28, 2025), to direct executive departments and agencies to consider postposing for 60 days the effective date for any rules that had been published in the **Federal Register** but had not taken effect for the purpose of reviewing any questions of fact, law, and policy that the rules may raise. While not explicitly subject to the President's memorandum, the FAA is providing notice that it will exercise its enforcement discretion and not enforce the provisions of the FAA's final rule titled ''Foreign Air Operator Certificates Issued by a Regional Safety Oversight Organization'' until March 20, 2025, to allow the officials appointed or designated by the President to review the final rule to ensure that it is consistent with the law and Administration policies.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Taneesha Dobyne Marshall,

Assistant Chief Counsel for Aviation Litigation, Federal Aviation Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–03850 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Parts 142 and 194

[Docket No. FAA–2023–1275; Amdt. Nos. 142–11A and 194–1A]

RIN 2120–AL72

Enforcement Policy Regarding ''Integration of Powered-Lift: Pilot Certification and Operations; Miscellaneous Amendments Related to Rotorcraft and Airplanes; Correction''

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of enforcement discretion.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the FAA will not take enforcement action against regulated entities for failing to comply with the final rule titled ''Integration of Powered-Lift: Pilot Certification and Operations; Miscellaneous Amendments Related to Rotorcraft and Airplanes'' until March 20, 2025.

DATES: As of March 11, 2025, the enforcement for the rule published November 21, 2024, at 89 FR 92296, and corrected January 3, 2025, at 90 FR 215, is delayed to March 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christina Grabill, AFS–810, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–1100; email *9-FAA-Powered-Lift@faa.gov*.

ADDRESSES: *Electronic Access and Filing:* This document, the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, the final rule, the other rulemaking-specific documents in the docket, and all background material may be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* using the docket number listed above. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from the Office of the Federal Register's website at *www.federalregister.gov* and the Government Publishing Office's website at *www.Govinfo.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 3, 2025, the FAA issued a final rule titled ''Integration of Powered-Lift: Pilot Certification and Operations; Miscellaneous Amendments Related to Rotorcraft and Airplanes; Correction'' that was published in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 215. The rule was a correction to a final rule titled ''Integration of Powered-Lift: Pilot Certification and Operations; Miscellaneous Amendments Related to Rotorcraft and Airplanes'' that was published on November 21, 2024, in the **Federal Register** at 89 FR 92296. The correction removed the incorrect version of two tables that had been inadvertently duplicated in the regulatory text of the Special Federal Aviation Regulation for powered-lift, and it corrected an incorrect paragraph reference in the Training center instructor eligibility requirements section of the Code of Federal Regulations. The final rule with these corrections became effective on January 21, 2025.

On January 20, 2025, the President issued a memorandum titled, ''Regulatory Freeze Pending Review,'' 90 FR 8249 (Jan. 28, 2025), to direct executive departments and agencies to consider postposing for 60 days the effective date for any rules that had been published in the **Federal Register** but had not taken effect for the purpose of reviewing any questions of fact, law, and policy that the rules may raise. While not explicitly subject to the President's memorandum, the FAA is providing notice that it will exercise its enforcement discretion and not enforce the provisions of the FAA's final rule titled ''Integration of Powered-Lift: Pilot Certification and Operations; Miscellaneous Amendments Related to Rotorcraft and Airplanes; Correction'' until March 20, 2025, to allow the officials appointed or designated by the President to review the final rule to ensure that it is consistent with the law and Administration policies.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Taneesha Dobyne Marshall,

Assistant Chief Counsel for Aviation Litigation, Federal Aviation Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–03844 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0575; FRL–12591–01–OCSPP]

Metamitron; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of metamitron in or on apple and pear. ADAMA AGAN c/o Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. (d/b/a ADAMA) requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

DATES: This regulation is effective March 11, 2025. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before May 12, 2025 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0575, is available online at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in-person, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, Director, Registration Division (7505T), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (202) 566–1030; email address: *RDFRNotices@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this proposed action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. What is EPA's authority for taking this action?

This tolerance action is issued pursuant to section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a *et seq.,* and EPA regulations in 40 CFR part 180. FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the

tolerance is ''safe.'' Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . .''

C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. If you fail to file an objection to the final rule within the time period specified in the final rule, you will have waived the right to raise any issues resolved in the final rule. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0575 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before May 12, 2025.

The EPA's Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), in which the Hearing Clerk is housed, urges parties to file and serve documents by electronic means only, notwithstanding any other particular requirements set forth in other procedural rules governing those proceedings. *See* ''Revised Order Urging Electronic Filing and Service,'' dated June 22, 2023, which can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-06/2023-06-22%20-%20revised%20order%20urging%20electronic%20filing%20and%20service.pdf.* Although the EPA's regulations require submission via U.S. Mail or hand delivery, the EPA intends to treat submissions filed via electronic means as properly filed submissions; therefore, the EPA believes the preference for submission via electronic means will not be prejudicial. When submitting documents to the OALJ electronically, a person should utilize the OALJ e-filing system at *https://yosemite.epa.gov/oa/eab/eab-alj_upload.nsf.*

II. Summary of Petitioned-For Tolerance

In the **Federal Register** of August 30, 2022 (87 FR 52868) (FRL–9410–04–OCSPP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP 1F8977) by ADAMA AGAN c/o Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. (d/b/a ADAMA), 8601 Six Forks Road, Suite 300, Raleigh, NC 27615. The petition requested that 40 CFR part 180 be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of the herbicide metamitron, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on pome fruit (crop group 11–10) at 0.01 parts per million (ppm). That document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by ADAMA, the registrant, which is available in the docket. There were no comments received in response to the request for comments on the petition that published on August 30, 2022.

On August 5, 2024, following conversations with EPA, ADAMA informed the Agency that they wish to modify their petition to instead establish tolerances on apple and pear at 0.01 ppm. Because the tolerance petition originally published for public comment contains both of these commodities in crop group 11–10, EPA did not request additional comment after that change.

III. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), and the factors specified therein, EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for metamitron including exposure resulting from the tolerances established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with metamitron follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered its validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children.

The liver is the main target organ in both subchronic and chronic toxicity studies in all three species tested (rat, mouse, dog) with gall bladder toxicity only observed in the dog. Neurotoxicity (clinical signs and functional observational battery (FOB) findings) was also observed following an acute exposure (single dose) in both mice and rats. In addition to target organ toxicity, decreased body weights were observed in rats and dogs. Across all three species tested, the severity of the adverse liver and body weight effects progressed across time and dose, with the rat and dog being more sensitive (*i.e.,* effects were seen at lower doses) as compared to the mouse when allometric scaling is not considered. Females tended to be slightly more sensitive as compared to males and this sex difference may be due to the longer half-life and slower decline of metamitron *in vivo* in females.

Metamitron is classified as ''Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans'' based on a lack of treatment-related tumors in acceptable rat and mouse carcinogenicity studies and low concern for mutagenic potential.

Specific information on the studies received and the nature of the adverse effects caused by metamitron as well as the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL) from the toxicity studies can be found on pages 12–20 in the document ''Metamitron. Human Health Risk Assessment for First Food Use Petition for the Establishment of Permanent Tolerances and Registration for Uses on Apple and Pear. New Active Ingredient'' hereinafter referred to as ''Metamitron Human Health Risk Assessment'' that is available in docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0575.

B. Toxicological Points of Departure/Levels of Concern

Once a pesticide's toxicological profile is determined, EPA identifies toxicological points of departure (POD) and levels of concern to use in evaluating the risk posed by human exposure to the pesticide. For hazards that have a threshold below which there is no appreciable risk, the toxicological POD is used as the basis for derivation of reference values for risk assessment. PODs are developed based on a careful analysis of the doses in each toxicological study to determine the dose at which no adverse effects are observed (the NOAEL) and the lowest dose at which adverse effects of concern are identified (the LOAEL). Uncertainty/safety factors are used in conjunction with the POD to calculate a safe exposure level—generally referred to as a population-adjusted dose (PAD) or a reference dose (RfD)—and a safe margin

of exposure (MOE). For non-threshold risks, the Agency assumes that any amount of exposure will lead to some degree of risk. Thus, the Agency estimates risk in terms of the probability of an occurrence of the adverse effect expected in a lifetime. For more information on the general principles EPA uses in risk characterization and a complete description of the risk assessment process, see *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/assessing-human-health-risk-pesticides.*

A summary of the toxicological endpoints for metamitron used for human risk assessment can be found on pages 24–25 in the ''Metamitron Human Health Risk Assessment.''

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary exposure from food and feed uses.* In evaluating dietary exposure to metamitron, EPA considered exposure under the petitioned-for tolerances. EPA assessed dietary exposures from metamitron in food as follows:

i. *Acute and chronic exposure.* Quantitative acute dietary exposure and risk assessments are performed for a food-use pesticide, if a toxicological study has indicated the possibility of an effect of concern occurring as a result of a 1-day or single exposure. Such effects were identified for metamitron. In estimating the acute and chronic dietary exposure, EPA used food consumption information from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) 2005–2010 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, What We Eat in America (NHANES/WWEIA). As to residue levels in food, EPA conducted unrefined acute and chronic dietary exposure assessments for the proposed new uses on apples and pears, based on combined level of quantification (LOQ) field trial residues from parent compound metamitron and the metabolite desamino-metamitron, default processing factors, and assumed 100 percent crop treated (PCT).

ii. *Cancer.* Based on the data summarized in Unit III.A., EPA has concluded that metamitron does not pose a cancer risk to humans. Therefore, a dietary exposure assessment for the purpose of assessing cancer risk is unnecessary.

iii. *Anticipated residue and percent crop treated (PCT) information.* EPA did not use anticipated residue and/or PCT information in the dietary assessment for metamitron. Tolerance level residues and/or 100% CT were assumed for all food commodities.

2. *Dietary exposure from drinking water.* The Agency used screening level water exposure models in the dietary exposure analysis and risk assessment for metamitron in drinking water. These simulation models take into account data on the physical, chemical, and fate/transport characteristics of metamitron. Further information regarding EPA drinking water models used in pesticide exposure assessment can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/models-pesticide-risk-assessment.*

Based on the Pesticide Water Calculator (PWC) model (ver. 2.001) and new drinking water scenarios, the estimated drinking water concentrations (EDWCs) of metamitron for acute exposures from applications to apples and pears are estimated to be 17 parts per billion (ppb) for surface water and 19 ppb for ground water, and for chronic exposures for non-cancer assessments are estimated to be 5.3 ppb for surface water and 5.2 ppb for ground water. EPA used EDWCs for sugar beet from a previously issued Section 18 Emergency Exemption to represent protective high-end estimates for the proposed use on apples and pears as well as sugar beet. The sugar beet surface water EDWCs of 91 ppb for acute and 61 ppb for chronic drinking water exposure were directly incorporated into the assessments since surface water models for sugar beet gave ~1.6 times higher water concentrations than those from ground water models for sugar beet, and ~5 times higher water concentrations than surface water and groundwater EDWCs from apples and pears.

3. *From non-dietary exposure.* The term ''residential exposure'' is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (*e.g.,* for lawn and garden pest control, indoor pest control, termiticides, and flea and tick control on pets). Metamitron is not registered for any specific residential use patterns that would result in residential exposure.

4. *Cumulative effects from substances with a common mechanism of toxicity.* Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of FFDCA requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider ''available information'' concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.''

EPA has not found metamitron to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and metamitron does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has assumed that metamitron does not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA's website at *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/cumulative-assessment-risk-pesticides.* As part of the ongoing process to review registered pesticides, the Agency intends to apply this framework to determine if the available toxicological data for metamitron suggests a candidate common mechanism group (CMG) may be established with other pesticides. If a CMG is established, a screening-level toxicology and exposure analysis may be conducted to provide an initial screen for multiple pesticide exposure.

D. Safety Factor for Infants and Children

1. *In general.* Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold (10X) margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the database on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines based on reliable data that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. This additional margin of safety is commonly referred to as the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) Safety Factor (SF). In applying this provision, EPA either retains the default value of 10X, or uses a different additional safety factor when reliable data available to EPA support the choice of a different factor.

2. *Prenatal and postnatal sensitivity.* There is no evidence of increased susceptibility following *in utero* exposure to metamitron in either the rat or rabbit developmental toxicity studies up to the highest doses tested, and there is no evidence of increased quantitative susceptibility following *in utero* and/or pre-/post-natal exposure in the multi-generation reproduction studies in rats. All offspring effects were observed at the same or higher dose level than maternal toxicity. Evidence of qualitative sensitivity was demonstrated in a multigeneration reproductive toxicity study, as decreased offspring survival was observed in the absence of comparable parental toxicity. However, the concern is low as the sensitivity was observed at a higher dose level than the established LOAEL/NOAEL for the parental generation, a clear NOAEL/LOAEL has been established for the offspring generation, and all selected

endpoints are protective of the qualitative sensitivity.

3. *Conclusion.* EPA has determined that reliable data show the safety of infants and children would be adequately protected if the FQPA SF were reduced to 1X. That decision is based on the following findings:

i. The toxicity database for metamitron is complete and adequate to characterize potential pre- and postnatal toxicity to infants and children.

ii. Neurotoxicity (clinical signs and functional observational battery (FOB) findings) was observed following an acute exposure (single dose) in both mice and rats. In a metabolism study, reduced mobility and piloerection were observed after a single oral dose, but the effects resolved within 24 hours post-dosage. No additional potentially neurotoxic effects were observed across the metamitron database, including the rat subchronic neurotoxicity study (SCN), at the doses tested. The concern for neurotoxicity is low, as all selected PODs are protective of the adverse effects identified in the non-guideline studies and the metabolism study.

iii. There is no evidence that metamitron results in increased quantitative susceptibility in rats or rabbits in the prenatal developmental studies. Evidence of qualitative sensitivity was demonstrated in a multigeneration reproductive toxicity study, as decreased offspring survival was observed in the absence of comparable parental toxicity. However, the concern is low as the sensitivity was observed at a higher dose level than the established LOAEL/NOAEL for the parental generation, a clear NOAEL/LOAEL has been established for the offspring generation, and all selected endpoints are protective of the qualitative sensitivity.

iv. There are no residual uncertainties identified in the exposure databases. The dietary food exposure assessments were performed based on 100 PCT, field trial level residues, and upper-bound estimates of potential exposure through drinking water. EPA made conservative (protective) assumptions in the ground and surface water modeling used to assess exposure to metamitron in drinking water. These assessments will not underestimate the exposure and risks posed by metamitron.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

EPA determines whether acute and chronic dietary pesticide exposures are safe by comparing aggregate exposure estimates to the acute PAD (aPAD) and chronic PAD (cPAD). For linear cancer risks, EPA calculates the lifetime probability of acquiring cancer given the estimated aggregate exposure. Short-, intermediate-, and chronic-term risks are evaluated by comparing the estimated aggregate food, water, and residential exposure to the appropriate PODs to ensure that an adequate MOE exists.

1. *Acute risk.* Using the exposure assumptions discussed in this unit for acute exposure, the acute dietary exposure from food and water to metamitron will occupy 5.6% of the aPAD for all infants (<1 year old), the population group receiving the greatest exposure.

2. *Chronic risk.* Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for chronic exposure, EPA has concluded that chronic exposure to metamitron from food and water will utilize 5.3% of the cPAD for all infants (<1 year old), the population group receiving the greatest exposure. There are no residential uses for metamitron.

3. *Short-term and intermediate-term risk.* Short-term aggregate exposure takes into account short-term residential exposure plus chronic exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level). Intermediate-term aggregate exposure takes into account intermediate-term residential exposure plus chronic exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level). Since there are no proposed residential uses for metamitron that would result in short- or intermediate-term residential exposures, and chronic dietary exposure has already been assessed under the appropriately protective cPAD (which is at least as protective as the POD used to assess short- and intermediate-term risk), no further assessment of short- or intermediate-term risk is necessary, and EPA relies on the chronic dietary risk assessment for evaluating short- and intermediate-term risk for metamitron.

4. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* Based on the lack of evidence of carcinogenicity in two adequate rodent carcinogenicity studies and the low concern for mutagenic potential, metamitron is not expected to pose a cancer risk to humans; therefore, a separate cancer assessment was not conducted.

5. *Determination of safety.* Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children from aggregate exposure to metamitron residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology (high-performance liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry detection (LC/MS/MS) (Method SGS–17–01–03)) is available to enforce the tolerance expression. The method may be requested from: Chief, Analytical Chemistry Branch, Environmental Science Center, 701 Mapes Rd., Ft. Meade, MD 20755–5350; telephone number: (410) 305–2905; email address: *residuemethods@epa.gov.*

B. International Residue Limits

In making its tolerance decisions, EPA seeks to harmonize U.S. tolerances with international standards whenever possible, consistent with U.S. food safety standards and agricultural practices. EPA considers the international maximum residue limits (MRLs) established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), as required by FFDCA section 408(b)(4). The Codex Alimentarius is a joint United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization food standards program, and it is recognized as an international food safety standards-setting organization in trade agreements to which the United States is a party. EPA may establish a tolerance that is different from a Codex MRL; however, FFDCA section 408(b)(4) requires that EPA explain the reasons for departing from the Codex level.

The Codex has not established a MRL for metamitron.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances are established for residues of metamitron, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on apple and pear at 0.01 ppm.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action establishes tolerances under FFDCA section 408(d) in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled ''Regulatory Planning and Review'' (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this action has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'' (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, entitled ''Protection of

Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks'' (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerance in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), do not apply.

This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or Tribal governments, on the relationship between the national government and the States or Tribal governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled ''Federalism'' (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) and Executive Order 13175, entitled ''Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments'' (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) do not apply to this action. In addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

VII. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: March 3, 2025.

Edward Messina,

Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, for the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA is amending 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. In § 180.726, add paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.726 Metamitron; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide metamitron, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in table 1 to this paragraph (a). Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in table 1 to this paragraph (a) is to be determined by measuring residues of metamitron (4-amino-3-methyl-6-phenyl-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one) in or on the following commodities:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)

Commodity	Parts per million
Apple	0.01
Pear	0.01

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2025–03872 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–ES–2022–0134; FXES1111090FEDR–256–FF09E21000]

RIN 1018–BG93

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Similarity of Appearance Explanation for the Northern Distinct Population Segment of the Southern Subspecies of Scarlet Macaw

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notification of explanation; opening of comment period.

SUMMARY: In response to an order by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are opening a public comment period related to a specific issue regarding our listing determination under the Endangered Species Act (Act) for the northern distinct population segment (DPS) of the southern subspecies of the scarlet macaw (*Ara macao macao*). We seek comments on the explanation presented in this document regarding why we did not conduct an analysis under section 4(e) of the Act pertaining to the DPS.

DATES: We will accept comments received or postmarked on or before April 10, 2025. Comments submitted electronically using the Federal eRulemaking Portal (see **ADDRESSES**, below) must be received by 11:59 p.m. eastern time on the closing date.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by one of the following methods:

(1) *Electronically:* Go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: *https://www.regulations.gov.* In the Search box, enter FWS–HQ–ES–2022–0134, which is the docket number for documents related to the explanation and listing determination. Then click on the Search button. You may submit a comment by clicking on ''Comment.''

(2) *By hard copy:* Submit by U.S. mail to: Public Comments Processing, Attn: FWS–HQ–ES–2022–0134, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: PRB/3W, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803.

We request that you send comments only by the methods described above. We will post all comments on *https://www.regulations.gov.* This generally means that we will post any personal information you provide us (see Public Comments, below, for more information).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel London, Manager, Branch of Delisting and Foreign Species, Ecological Services Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: ES, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803 (telephone 703–358–2171). Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 26, 2019, we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), published in the **Federal Register** a final rule under the Endangered Species Act

of 1973, as amended (Act; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (84 FR 6278; hereafter referred to as ''the 2019 rule''). The 2019 rule was the outcome of a rulemaking proceeding that began with a proposed rule (77 FR 40222, July 6, 2012) and a revised proposed rule (81 FR 20302, April 7, 2016).

The 2019 rule revised the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (at 50 CFR 17.11(h)) to:

- Add the northern subspecies of scarlet macaw (*A. m. cyanoptera*) as an endangered species;
- Add the northern distinct population segment (DPS) of the southern subspecies (*A. m. macao*) as a threatened species; and
- Add the southern DPS of the southern subspecies (*A. m. macao*) and subspecies crosses (*A. m. cyanoptera* and *A. m. macao*) as threatened species due to similarity of appearance to the northern subspecies (*A. m. cyanoptera*) and to the northern DPS of the southern subspecies (*A. m. macao*).

The 2019 rule also added protective regulations to 50 CFR 17.41 pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act for the northern and southern DPSs of the southern subspecies and for subspecies crosses (hereafter, ''the 4(d) rule''). For a more thorough discussion of the taxonomy, life history, distribution, and the determination of listing status for scarlet macaws under the Act, please refer to the 2019 rule.

In the 2019 rule, we determined that the northern DPS of the southern subspecies of scarlet macaw met the definition of a threatened species because it was likely to become in danger of extinction within the foreseeable future throughout all of its range. In response to litigation, on April 3, 2023 (88 FR 19549), we published additional analyses and a final threatened species determination for the northern DPS of the southern subspecies of scarlet macaw.

As part of a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia that challenged the macaw listing (*Friends of Animals* v. *Williams* (No. 1:21–cv–02081–RC) (*Friends of Animals*)), on July 10, 2024, the court found that the 2019 rule was flawed in part because it did not include an explanation as to why we decided not to consider listing the northern DPS of the southern subspecies as an endangered species based on similarity of appearance to the northern subspecies. The court remanded the 2019 rule back to us for further explanation on this issue. However, the court did not vacate the 2019 rule, instead finding that ''the deficiency identified in the 2019 Final Rule—the Service's lack of explanation for why it decided not to consider listing the Northern DPS as endangered based on similarity of appearance—is relatively minor and also has 'a real possibility of being cured by further explanation on remand.' . . . On remand, the Service may, for instance, be able to explain why it exercised its significant discretion not to consider a similarity-of-appearance listing for the Northern DPS, or it may decide to reconsider uplisting the Northern DPS based on such a rationale.'' Subsequently, on October 8, 2024, the court ordered the Service to submit to the Office of the Federal Register no later than March 7, 2025, a ''notice opening a 30-day public comment period on either (1) a draft ESA Section 4(e) analysis for the Northern DPS, or (2) an explanation regarding why the Service exercised its significant discretion not to consider a similarity-of-appearance listing for the Northern DPS.''

Accordingly, this document provides the court-ordered explanation as to why we did not consider a similarity-of-appearance listing as endangered under section 4(e) for the northern DPS of the southern subspecies in addition to the determination of threatened status under section 4(a). We are providing this explanation in compliance with the district court's order. The government filed a notice of appeal of the district court's order on December 5, 2024, but have not yet received authorization from the Office of the Solicitor General to pursue the appeal. If the Solicitor General does not authorize appeal, we will voluntarily dismiss the appeal. By providing this explanation, we are not indicating our agreement with the district court's holding. As addressed further below, it is our position that section 4(e) of the Act does not provide us with authority to treat a threatened species listed pursuant to section 4(a) of the Act as an endangered species based on similarity of appearance to an endangered species. Therefore, we do not intend in future rulemakings to provide explanations as to why we did not consider treating other species as endangered under section 4(e) of the Act if those species separately warrant listing as threatened species under section 4(a) of the Act.

For a description of previous Federal actions concerning the scarlet macaw, please refer to:

- the 2022 notification of additional analysis (87 FR 66093, November 2, 2022),
- the 2023 significant portion of the range (SPR) analysis (88 FR 19549, April 3, 2023), and
- the 2024 opening of a comment period on the 2023 SPR analysis (89 FR 104950, December 26, 2024).

Explanation

With this document, we hereby open a 30-day public comment period on our explanation as to why we did not consider a similarity-of-appearance listing for the northern DPS of the southern subspecies of scarlet macaw under section 4(e) of the Act.

Section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1533) and the implementing regulations in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations set forth the procedures for determining whether a species is an endangered species or a threatened species, issuing protective regulations for threatened species, and designating critical habitat for endangered and threatened species.

The Act defines an ''endangered species'' as a species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and a ''threatened species'' as a species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range (16 U.S.C. 1532(6), (20)). The Act requires that we determine whether any species is an endangered species or a threatened species because of any of the following factors in section 4(a):

(A) The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range;

(B) Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes;

(C) Disease or predation;

(D) The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or

(E) Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

These factors represent broad categories of natural or human-caused actions or conditions that could have an effect on a species' continued existence. In evaluating these actions and conditions, we look for those that may have a negative effect on individuals of the species, as well as other actions or conditions that may ameliorate any negative effects or may have positive effects.

Section 2 of the Act states that the purposes of the Act include providing a means to conserve the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend, developing a program for the conservation of listed species, and achieving the purposes of certain treaties and conventions (16 U.S.C. 1531(b)). The ultimate goal of conservation efforts is the recovery of listed species, so that they no longer need the protective measures of the Act.

The Act provides multiple tools to conserve species that warrant protection under section 4(a) and have been added to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (50 CFR 17.11) or List of Endangered and Threatened Plants (50 CFR 17.12). These include (among other protections) designation of critical habitat, recovery planning under section 4(f), protective regulations for threatened species under section 4(d), and Federal agency requirements to ensure their actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or adversely modify their critical habitat under section 7(a)(2).

One of these tools, section 4(e), provides us with the discretion to treat species as endangered species or threatened species when they are not listed under section 4(a). This authority to treat species as endangered or threatened when they are similar in appearance to (*i.e.,* resemble) a species that is listed under section 4(a) is limited to situations when treating the species as endangered or threatened under section 4(e) could help protect the listed species that it resembles. In other words, under section 4(e), we may treat an unlisted species as an endangered or threatened species if doing so will facilitate enforcement of the Act for the benefit of, and reduce threats to, the species listed under section 4(a). The Act's tools and protections for endangered and threatened species are directed at the species that meet the definitions of endangered species or threatened species under section 4(a), not the species that are treated as endangered or threatened under section 4(e) solely because of a similarity in appearance.

Section 4(e) of the Act provides that the Secretary may, by regulation of commerce or taking, and to the extent he deems advisable, treat any species as an endangered species or threatened species even though it is not listed pursuant to section 4 of the Act if the Secretary finds three criteria are met that: (A) such species so closely resembles in appearance, at the point in question, a species which has been listed pursuant to the Act that enforcement personnel would have substantial difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species; (B) the effect of this substantial difficulty is an additional threat to an endangered or threatened species; and (C) such treatment of an unlisted species will substantially facilitate the enforcement and further the policy of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1533(e)). The Act provides the Service discretion in determining both when and how to apply section 4(e). However, as discussed below, there are several ways in which the statutory language demonstrates that Congress did not intend for the 4(e) authority to apply to species that warrant listing under section 4(a). Moreover, the legislative history further underscores this limitation on 4(e) authority.

First, the plain language of the Act provides for no circumstances in which a species that meets the definition of a threatened species under section 4(a) would also meet the criteria at section 4(e)(A)–(C) for being ''treated'' as an endangered species. Treating a species as endangered under section 4(e), when that species separately warrants protection in its own right as a threatened species under section 4(a), would circumvent the protections intended for species that qualify for listing under section 4(a) and would never satisfy the requirements under 4(e)(C) to further the policy of the Act (*i.e.,* section 2(b)–(c) of the Act). Sections 4(a)–(c) establish the primary mechanism for determining whether species meet the definition of an endangered species or a threatened species. For species that meet the definition of an endangered species or a threatened species based on the factors and standards set out in sections 4(a)–(b), section 4(c)(l) provides the mandatory requirement that the Secretary list those species according to the definition they meet. Nowhere does section 4(a)–(c) include a requirement to consider a species' similarity of appearance to an already listed species when making a listing determination, nor does 4(e) either address, alter, or amend any of the provisions in sections 4(a)–(c) or characterize the similarity-of-appearance authority it provides as mandatory.

Moreover, for species that meet the definition of a threatened species under section 4(a), treating the species instead as endangered under section 4(e) would not provide any greater protections than the species would otherwise receive as a threatened species listed under section 4(a). In most cases, doing so would actually provide species with fewer protections than listing them as threatened species under section 4(a). This is because species *treated* as endangered or threatened under section 4(e) do not receive the protections of the Act provided to species *listed* under section 4(a), such as the designation of critical habitat, consultation requirements for Federal agencies under section 7, and the recovery planning provisions under section 4(f).

Section 4(e) specifies that the authority to ''treat'' any similarity-of-appearance species as an endangered or threatened species is to be exercised ''by regulation of commerce or taking, and to the extent [the Secretary] deems advisable.'' Therefore, all applicable prohibitions and exceptions for species treated under section 4(e) of the Act as endangered or threatened based on their similarity of appearance to a species listed under section 4(a) are set forth by regulation, such as in a species-specific rule, and are determined with the goal of furthering the conservation of the species listed under section 4(a) that the 4(e) species resembles. The Act does not differentiate how the Service should regulate commerce or taking of species treated as endangered based on similarity of appearance as compared to those treated as threatened based on similarity of appearance. In either situation, the Service issues regulations that it deems are advisable relating to commerce or taking of the species. Moreover, there is no requirement that those regulations for a species being treated as endangered under section 4(e) provide greater protections than the regulations for treating a species as threatened under section 4(e). For all these reasons, treating a species as endangered under section 4(e), when that species separately warrants protection as a threatened species under section 4(a), will not facilitate the enforcement or further the policy of the Act.

Second, the court's interpretation in *Friends of Animals* that the section 4(e) ''similarity of appearance'' provision requires the Service to consider treating a species as endangered when it is listed as threatened under section 4(a) is in direct conflict with the plain language of section 4 of the Act. Section 4(e) explicitly limits its applicability to unlisted species, authorizing the Secretary to treat any species as an endangered species or threatened species ''*even though it is not listed* pursuant to section 4 of this Act.'' Similarly, the third criterion for treating a species as endangered or threatened pursuant to section 4(e) requires that ''such treatment of *an unlisted species* will substantially facilitate the enforcement and further the policy of this Act'' (sections 4(e) and 4(e)(C) (emphases added)). Thus, our authority to treat species as endangered species or threatened species due to similarity of appearance is limited to species that are otherwise ''unlisted'' or ''not listed'' and does not extend to species that are listed under section 4(a).

If Congress had intended for section 4(e) to apply to any species that warrant listing as endangered species or threatened species under section 4(a),

Congress would have no need to include the terms ''unlisted'' and ''not listed'' in section 4(e). Congress also used the latter of those terms—''not listed''—in section 9 of the Act. In both section 4(e) and section 9, those terms are used as a necessary precondition for any species to qualify for the statutory provision at issue. Under section 4(e), only a species that is ''not listed'' may be considered for treatment as an endangered or threatened species based on similarity of appearance to a listed species. Under section 9, the term ''not listed'' is a precondition for the limited exceptions to import or export prohibitions (*i.e.,* ''It is unlawful [to import or export] . . . fish or wildlife (other than shellfish and fishery products which (i) are not listed pursuant to section 4 of this Act as endangered species or threatened species, and . . .)'' (section 9(d)(1)(A), with similar language in sections 9(e) and (f)).

This conclusion is also supported by the Act's legislative history. Multiple congressional reports—from both houses of Congress—made this clear. For example, when the Act was enacted in 1973, the Senate Report described how the statute deals with the problem presented by two species that are so similar in appearance that people without specialized training cannot distinguish between them: ''If one species *is listed* under section 4, but *the other is not,* the Secretary may treat *the unlisted species* as an endangered or threatened species if such treatment will substantially facilitate the enforcement and further the policy of this Act'' (S. Rep. No. 93–307, at 9 (1973) (emphasis added)); *see also* H. Rep. No. 93–412, at 12 (1973), and H.R. Rep. 100–928, at 20 (1988)). In light of the clear statutory language and legislative history, while the Service has discretion in when to treat an ''unlisted'' or ''not listed'' species as an endangered species or threatened species under section 4(e), this discretion does not extend to species that warrant listing under section 4(a), like the northern DPS (16 U.S.C. 1533(a); 1532 (6), (20)).

In accordance with the statutory language and legislative history, our regulations, guidance, and longstanding practice all provide for treatment of species as endangered or threatened under section 4(e) only when the species is not listed under section 4(a). Our regulations provide that ''whenever a species *which is not Endangered or Threatened* closely resembles an Endangered or Threatened species, such species may be treated as either Endangered or Threatened'' (50 CFR 17.50, emphasis added). These regulations have remained substantively unchanged since their promulgation in 1975 (although they were amended for other reasons at various times). Moreover, since the inception of section 4(e), we have only ever considered invoking its authority for species that do not warrant listing under section 4(a), and we have never evaluated a section 4(a)-listed species under section 4(e). For example, in invoking section 4(e) to treat the American alligator as listed in 1975, we first delisted three populations of alligators that had previously been listed as endangered species under section 4(a) and then decided to treat those unlisted populations as listed under section 4(e) (40 FR 44412, Sept. 26, 1975).

In light of the above points, the Service does not evaluate whether to treat a species as endangered under section 4(e) of the Act if that species separately meets the definition of a threatened species under section 4(a). Therefore, because we found that the northern DPS of the southern subspecies of scarlet macaw meets the definition of a threatened species under section 4(a), we did not evaluate whether it should be treated as an endangered species under section 4(e).

However, even if the Act did give us the authority to evaluate whether the northern DPS of the southern subspecies of macaw should be treated as an endangered species under section 4(e), we would not find that the northern DPS met the criteria for such treatment identified in section 4(e)(A)–(C). As explained above, and further discussed below, treating the northern DPS as endangered under section 4(e) of the Act rather than actually listing it as a threatened species under section 4(a) would not provide any additional protections for either the northern DPS or the northern subspecies, meaning such treatment would not facilitate the enforcement or further the policy of the Act.

This conclusion is further supported by the court's ruling in *Friends of Animals* upholding our treatment of the southern DPS as a threatened (rather than endangered) species pursuant to section 4(e) of the Act. We found it was appropriate to treat the southern DPS of the southern subspecies as threatened, not endangered, under section 4(e) ''because the 4(d) rule . . . provide[d] adequate protections for'' the section 4(a)-listed scarlet macaws that the southern DPS resembled, and the treatment of the southern DPS as threatened would substantially facilitate law enforcement actions to protect and conserve those 4(a)-listed macaws, including the endangered northern subspecies (84 FR 6278, February 26, 2019). The court in *Friends of Animals* upheld that determination, finding, ''[h]aving reviewed the whole record—and cognizant of the significant discretion that Congress vested in the Service to make similarity-of-appearance listing decisions, *see* 16 U.S.C. 1533(e)—the Court finds that the Service satisfactorily discharged its duty to articulate a 'rational connection between the facts found and the choice made' to list the Southern DPS as threatened'' and not endangered as plaintiff argued.

The same reasoning would apply when evaluating whether to treat the northern DPS as endangered under section 4(e), rather than listing it as a threatened species under section 4(a). Specifically, the 4(d) rule for the northern DPS also provides adequate protections for the northern subspecies. Additionally, treating the southern DPS as threatened under section 4(e) and listing the northern DPS as a threatened species under section 4(a) will facilitate law enforcement actions to protect and conserve both the northern DPS and the northern subspecies. As such, the Service would have no basis for extending additional protections to the northern DPS if it were treated as endangered based on similarity of appearance to the northern subspecies. Therefore, we would not treat the northern DPS as endangered under section 4(e) rather than list it as a threatened species under section 4(a) because so doing would not facilitate enforcement or further the policy of the Act for the conservation of either the northern DPS of the southern subspecies of scarlet macaw (*A. m. macao*) or the northern subspecies of scarlet macaw (*A. m. cyanoptera*).

Public Comments

We will accept written comments and information during this comment period on our analysis and explanation. Consistent with the Court's order in *Friends of Animals,* we will submit a ''final ESA Section 4(e) analysis or explanation'' after considering all comments and information that we receive. Comments should be as specific as possible and include any supporting information and appropriate citations.

You may submit your comments and materials by one of the methods listed in **ADDRESSES**. We request that you send comments only by the methods described in **ADDRESSES**. If you submit information via *https://www.regulations.gov,* your entire submission—including your personal identifying information—will be posted on the website. If your submission is made via a hardcopy that includes

personal identifying information, you may request at the top of your document that we withhold this information from public review. However, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. We will post all hardcopy submissions on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Comments and materials we receive, as well as prior documentation associated with the scarlet macaw rulemaking action, are available for public inspection on *https://www.regulations.gov* at Docket No. FWS–HQ–ES–2022–0134.

Authority

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), is the authority for this action.

Paul Souza,

Regional Director, Region 8, Exercising the Delegated Authority of the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–03818 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 46
Tuesday, March 11, 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.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Part 303

RIN 3064–ZA45

Statement of Policy on Bank Merger Transactions

AGENCY: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

ACTION: Proposed rescission and reinstatement of statement of policy; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The FDIC is requesting public comment on a proposal to rescind the Statement of Policy on Bank Merger Transactions published in 2024 and reinstate its prior Statement of Policy on Bank Merger Transactions. The FDIC expects to request comment on all aspects of the regulatory framework governing the FDIC's review of bank merger transactions in connection with a future proposal to comprehensively revise its merger policy.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 10, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments to the FDIC, identified by RIN 3064–ZA45, by any of the following methods:

- *Agency Website: https://www.fdic.gov/resources/regulations/federal-register-publications.* Follow instructions for submitting comments on the FDIC's website.
- *Email: comments@FDIC.gov.* Include the RIN 3064–ZA45 in the subject line of the message.
- *Mail:* Jennifer Jones, Deputy Executive Secretary, Attention: Comments/Legal OES (RIN 3064–ZA45), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20429.
- *Hand Delivered/Courier:* Comments may be hand-delivered to the guard station at the rear of the 550 17th Street NW building (located on F Street NW) on business days between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Public Inspection: Comments received, including any personal information provided, may be posted without change to *https://www.fdic.gov/resources/regulations/federal-registerpublications/.* Commenters should submit only information they wish to make available publicly. The FDIC may review, redact, or refrain from posting all or any portion of any comment that it may deem to be inappropriate for publication, such as irrelevant or obscene material. The FDIC may post only a single representative example of identical or substantially identical comments, and in such cases will generally identify the number of identical or substantially identical comments represented by the posted example. All comments that have been redacted, as well as those that have not been posted, that contain comments on the merits of this notice will be retained in the public comment file and will be considered as required under all applicable laws. All comments may be accessible under the Freedom of Information Act.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Division of Risk Management Supervision: Thomas F. Lyons, Associate Director of Risk Management Policy, (202) 898–6850, *tlyons@fdic.gov;* George Small, Senior Examination Specialist, (347) 267–2453, *gsmall@fdic.gov.* Legal Division: Annmarie Boyd, Assistant General Counsel, (202) 898–3714, *aboyd@fdic.gov;* Benjamin Klein, Senior Counsel, (202) 898–7027, *bklein@fdic.gov;* Amanda Ledig, Counsel, (972) 761–5895, *aledig@fdic.gov;* Nicholas Simons, Counsel, (202) 898–6785, *nsimons@fdic.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act), which codifies the Bank Merger Act (BMA), prohibits an insured depository institution (IDI) from engaging in a bank merger transaction except with the prior approval of the responsible Federal banking agency.[1] The FDIC has jurisdiction to act on merger transactions that solely involve IDIs in which the acquiring, assuming, or resulting institution is an FDIC-supervised institution.[2] The FDIC also has jurisdiction to act on merger transactions that involve an IDI and any non-insured entity, notwithstanding the IDI's charter.[3]

The FDIC published a request for comment on a proposed Statement of Policy on Bank Merger Transactions in the **Federal Register** on April 19, 2024,[4] and subsequently issued it as final on September 27, 2024 (the 2024 Statement).[5] The 2024 Statement superseded the FDIC's prior Statement of Policy on Bank Merger Transactions (Merger Policy Statement), which was initially adopted in 1998 and amended most recently in 2008.[6]

II. Overview of the Notice

A. Purpose

The FDIC is pursuing this action in light of concerns that implementation of the 2024 Statement has added considerable uncertainty to the merger application process. As an example, the 2024 Statement has led to a number of questions regarding when merger applications are required.[7] The 2024 Statement also deemphasizes the use of the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) thresholds in the competitive effects analysis, which have long served as a predictable proxy for determining whether a proposed transaction is anticompetitive,[8] and replaces it with more subjective criteria. In addition, the 2024 Statement places an affirmative burden on applicants to demonstrate that a merger transaction will enable the resulting institution to better meet the convenience and needs of the community to be served than would otherwise occur in the absence of the merger without offering any objective or quantifiable criteria regarding how the FDIC will evaluate this factor.[9] The combined effect of these and several

[1] 12 U.S.C. 1828(c).

[2] 12 U.S.C. 1828(c)(2).

[3] 12 U.S.C. 1828(c)(1).

[4] 89 FR 29222 (April 19, 2024).

[5] 89 FR 79125 (Sep. 27, 2024).

[6] *See* 63 FR 44761 (Aug. 20, 1998), 67 FR 48178 (Jul. 23, 2002), 67 FR 79278 (Dec. 27, 2002), and 73 FR 8870 (Feb. 15, 2008).

[7] *See e.g., supra* n. 5 at 89 FR 79134 (''The applicability of the BMA will depend on the facts and circumstances of the proposed transaction. In addition to transactions that combine institutions into a single legal entity through merger or consolidation, the scope of merger transactions subject to approval under the BMA encompasses transactions that take other forms, including purchase and assumption transactions or other transactions that are mergers in substance, and assumptions of deposits or other similar liabilities.'').

[8] *See id.* at 89 FR 79136.

[9] *See id.* at 89 FR 79138.

other provisions of the 2024 Statement is that the FDIC's bank merger review process has become less transparent and less predictable, leaving prospective applicants unclear about their prospects for approval and the resources and time they will need to allocate to the merger application process. Accordingly, in the interim, the FDIC is proposing to return to the historical approach, which is well-understood by the public and market participants, while the agency develops future policy.

B. Summary of the Merger Policy Statement

The Merger Policy Statement was first published in 1998 and was subsequently amended several times,[10] most recently in 2008. The Merger Policy Statement is essentially [11] identical to the 2008 document. It includes a general introduction, followed by an overview of application procedures, a discussion of the FDIC's evaluation of merger applications based on the statutory factors required for consideration under the BMA,[12] and concludes with a list of related considerations. The discussion of the BMA statutory factors addresses the competitive factors, the prudential considerations related to financial and managerial resources and future prospects, the convenience and needs of the community to be served, and the effectiveness of each insured depository institution involved in the proposed merger transaction in combatting money-laundering activities.

Although the Merger Policy Statement does not directly address the BMA's statutory factor related to the risk to the stability of the United States banking or financial system, which was added to the BMA by the Dodd-Frank Act in 2010,[13] the FDIC has articulated its approach to evaluating this factor in the context of merger transactions in the FDIC's Applications Procedures Manual.[14]

[10] *See supra* n. 6.

[11] The only changes are technical edits updating a room number and a citation.

[12] *Supra* n. 1.

[13] 12 U.S.C. 1828(c)(5), as amended by Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, Public Law 111–203, 604(f), 124 Stat. 1376, 1602 (2010).

[14] *See* FDIC Applications Procedures Manual, pp. 4–22—4–23, available at: *https://www.fdic.gov/sites/default/files/2024-03/pr19111a.pdf*. (''In evaluating a merger application, the FDIC must consider the risk to the stability of the United States banking or financial system (Section 18(c)(5) of the FDI Act). [The FDIC] consider[s] both quantitative and qualitative metrics when evaluating a transaction's impact on financial stability. The following is a non-exhaustive list of quantitative metrics [the FDIC] consider[s]: the size of the resulting firm; the availability of substitute providers for any critical products and services offered by the resulting firm; the interconnectedness of the resulting firm with the banking or financial system; the extent to which the resulting firm contributes to the complexity of the financial system; and the extent of cross-border activities of the resulting firm. In addition to these quantitative metrics, qualitative factors should inform the evaluation of the financial stability factor. Such factors include those that are indicative of the relative degree of difficult in resolving the resulting firm, such as the opaqueness and complexity of the resulting institution's operations.'')

[15] 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

III. Request for Comment

The FDIC seeks comment on the proposal to rescind the 2024 Statement and reinstate the Merger Policy Statement as an interim measure. The FDIC plans to issue a future proposal to comprehensively revise its merger policy at a later date, and will solicit further comments at that time.

IV. Administrative Law Matters

In accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA),[15] the FDIC may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number.

The Merger Policy Statement does not create any new or revise any existing collections of information under the PRA. Therefore, no information collection request will be submitted to the OMB for review.

V. Merger Policy Statement

The text of the Statement of Policy is as follows:

FDIC Statement of Policy on Bank Merger Transactions

I. Introduction

Section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), popularly known as the ''Bank Merger Act,'' requires the prior written approval of the FDIC before any insured depository institution may:

(1) Merge or consolidate with, purchase or otherwise acquire the assets of, or assume any deposit liabilities of, another insured depository institution if the resulting institution is to be a state nonmember bank, or

(2) Merge or consolidate with, assume liability to pay any deposits or similar liabilities of, or transfer assets and deposits to, a noninsured bank or institution.

Institutions undertaking one of the above described ''merger transactions'' must file an application with the FDIC. Transactions that do not involve a transfer of deposit liabilities typically do not require prior FDIC approval under the Bank Merger Act, unless the transaction involves the acquisition of all or substantially all of an institution's assets.

The Bank Merger Act prohibits the FDIC from approving any proposed merger transaction that would result in a monopoly, or would further a combination or conspiracy to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States. Similarly, the Bank Merger Act prohibits the FDIC from approving a proposed merger transaction whose effect in any section of the country may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade. An exception may be made in the case of a merger transaction whose effect would be to substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, or otherwise restrain trade, if the FDIC finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. For example, the FDIC may approve a merger transaction to prevent the probable failure of one of the institutions involved.

In every proposed merger transaction, the FDIC must also consider the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the existing and proposed institutions, the convenience and needs of the community to be served, and the effectiveness of each insured depository institution involved in the proposed merger transaction in combating money-laundering activities, including in overseas branches.

II. Application Procedures

1. *Application filing.* Application forms and instructions may be obtained from the appropriate FDIC office. Completed applications and any other pertinent materials should be filed with the appropriate FDIC office. The application and related materials will be reviewed by the FDIC for compliance with applicable laws and FDIC rules and regulations. When all necessary information has been received, the application will be processed and a decision rendered by the FDIC.

2. *Expedited processing.* Section 303.64 of the FDIC rules and regulations (12 CFR 303.64) provides for expedited processing, which the FDIC will grant to eligible applicants. In addition to the eligible institution criteria provided for in § 303.2 (12 CFR 303.2), § 303.64 provides expedited processing criteria

specifically applicable to proposed merger transactions.

3. *Publication of notice.* The FDIC will not take final action on a merger application until notice of the proposed merger transaction is published in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in accordance with the requirements of section 18(c)(3) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. See § 303.65 of the FDIC rules and regulations (12 CFR 303.65). The applicant must furnish evidence of publication of the notice to the appropriate FDIC office following compliance with the publication requirement. See § 303.7(b) of the FDIC rules and regulations (12 CFR 303.7(b)).

4. *Reports on competitive factors.* As required by law, the FDIC will request a report on the competitive factors involved in a proposed merger transaction from the Attorney General This report must ordinarily be furnished within 30 days, and the applicant upon request will be given an opportunity to submit comments to the FDIC on the contents of the competitive factors report.

5. *Notification of the Attorney General.* After the FDIC approves any merger transaction, the FDIC will immediately notify the Attorney General. Generally, unless it involves a probable failure, an emergency exists requiring expeditious action, or it is solely between an insured depository institution and one or more of its affiliates, a merger transaction may not be consummated until 30 calendar days after the date of the FDIC's approval. However, the FDIC may prescribe a 15-day period, provided the Attorney General concurs with the shorter period.

6. *Merger decisions available.* Applicants for consent to engage in a merger transaction may find additional guidance in the reported bases for FDIC approval or denial in prior merger transaction cases compiled in the FDIC's annual ''Merger Decisions'' report. Reports may be obtained from the FDIC Public Information Center, 3501 North Fairfax Drive, Room E–1005, Arlington, VA 22226. Reports may also be viewed at *http://www.fdic.gov.*

III. Evaluation of Merger Applications

The FDIC's intent and purpose is to foster and maintain a safe, efficient, and competitive banking system that meets the needs of the communities served. With these broad goals in mind, the FDIC will apply the specific standards outlined in this Statement of Policy when evaluating and acting on proposed merger transactions.

Competitive Factors

In deciding the competitive effects of a proposed merger transaction, the FDIC will consider the extent of existing competition between and among the merging institutions, other depository institutions, and other providers of similar or equivalent services in the relevant product market(s) within the relevant geographic market(s).

1. *Relevant geographic market.* The relevant geographic market(s) includes the areas in which the offices to be acquired are located and the areas from which those offices derive the predominant portion of their loans, deposits, or other business. The relevant geographic market also includes the areas where existing and potential customers impacted by the proposed merger transaction may practically turn for alternative sources of banking services. In delineating the relevant geographic market, the FDIC will also consider the location of the acquiring institution's offices in relation to the offices to be acquired.

2. *Relevant product market.* The relevant product market(s) includes the banking services currently offered by the merging institutions and to be offered by the resulting institution. In addition, the product market may also include the functional equivalent of such services offered by other types of competitors, including other depository institutions, securities firms, or finance companies. For example, share draft accounts offered by credit unions may be the functional equivalent of demand deposit accounts. Similarly, captive finance companies of automobile manufacturers may compete directly with depository institutions for automobile loans, and mortgage bankers may compete directly with depository institutions for real estate loans.

3. *Analysis of competitive effects.* In its analysis of the competitive effects of a proposed merger transaction, the FDIC will focus particularly on the type and extent of competition that exists and that will be eliminated, reduced, or enhanced by the proposed merger transaction. The FDIC will also consider the competitive impact of providers located outside a relevant geographic market where it is shown that such providers individually or collectively influence materially the nature, pricing, or quality of services offered by the providers currently operating within the geographic market.

The FDIC's analysis will focus primarily on those services that constitute the largest part of the businesses of the merging institutions. In its analysis, the FDIC will use whatever analytical proxies are available that reasonably reflect the dynamics of the market, including deposit and loan totals, the number and volume of transactions, contributions to net income, or other measures. Initially, the FDIC will focus on the respective shares of total deposits [16] held by the merging institutions and the various other participants with offices in the relevant geographic market(s), unless the other participants' loan, deposit, or other business varies markedly from that of the merging institutions. Where it is clear, based on market share considerations alone, that the proposed merger transaction would not significantly increase concentration in an unconcentrated market, a favorable finding will be made on the competitive factor.

Where the market shares of the merging institutions are not clearly insignificant, the FDIC will also consider the degree of concentration within the relevant geographic market(s) using the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) [17] as a primary measure of market concentration. For purposes of this test, a reasonable approximation for the relevant geographic market(s) consisting of one or more predefined areas may be used. Examples of such predefined areas include counties, the Bureau of the Census Metropolitan-Statistical Areas (MSAs), or Rand-McNally Ranally Metro Areas (RMAs).

The FDIC normally will not deny a proposed merger transaction on antitrust grounds (absent objection from the Department of Justice) where the post-merger HHI in the relevant geographic market(s) is 1,800 points or less or, if it is more than 1,800, it reflects an increase of less than 200 points from the pre-merger HHI. Where a proposed merger transaction fails this initial concentration test, the FDIC will consider more closely the various competitive dynamics at work in the market, taking into account a variety of factors that may be especially relevant and important in a particular proposal, including:

[16] In many cases, total deposits will adequately serve as a proxy for overall share of the banking business in the relevant geographic market(s); however, the FDIC may also consider other analytical proxies.

[17] The HHI is a statistical measure of market concentration and is also used as the principal measure of market concentration in the Department of Justice's Merger Guidelines. The HHI for a given market is calculated by squaring each individual competitor's share of total deposits within the market and then summing the squared market share products. For example, the HHI for a market with a single competitor would be: $100^2 = 10{,}000$: for a market with five competitors with equal market shares, the HHI would be: $20^2 + 20^2 + 20^2 + 20^2 + 20^2 = 2{,}000$.

- The number, size, financial strength, quality of management, and aggressiveness of the various participants in the market;
- The likelihood of new participants entering the market based on its attractiveness in terms of population, income levels, economic growth, and other features;
- Any legal impediments to entry or expansion; and
- Definite entry plans by specifically identified entities.

In addition, the FDIC will consider the likelihood that new entrants might enter the market by less direct means; for example, electronic banking with local advertisement of the availability of such services. This consideration will be particularly important where there is evidence that the mere possibility of such entry tends to encourage competitive pricing and to maintain the quality of services offered by the existing competitors in the market.

The FDIC will also consider the extent to which the proposed merger transaction likely would create a stronger, more efficient institution able to compete more vigorously in the relevant geographic markets.

4. *Consideration of the public interest.* The FDIC will deny any proposed merger transaction whose overall effect likely would be to reduce existing competition substantially by limiting the service and price options available to the public in the relevant geographic market(s), unless the anticompetitive effects of the proposed merger transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. For this purpose, the applicant must show by clear and convincing evidence that any claimed public benefits would be both substantial and incremental and generally available to seekers of banking services in the relevant geographic market(s) and that the expected benefits cannot reasonably be achieved through other, less anticompetitive means.

Where a proposed merger transaction is the least costly alternative to the probable failure of an insured depository institution, the FDIC may approve the merger transaction even if it is anticompetitive.

Prudential Factors

The FDIC does not wish to create larger weak institutions or to debilitate existing institutions whose overall condition, including capital, management, and earnings, is generally satisfactory. Consequently, apart from competitive considerations, the FDIC normally will not approve a proposed merger transaction where the resulting institution would fail to meet existing capital standards, continue with weak or unsatisfactory management, or whose earnings prospects, both in terms of quantity and quality, are weak, suspect, or doubtful. In assessing capital adequacy and earnings prospects, particular attention will be paid to the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses. In evaluating management, the FDIC will rely to a great extent on the supervisory histories of the institutions involved and of the executive officers and directors that are proposed for the resultant institution. In addition, the FDIC may review the adequacy of management's disclosure to shareholders of the material aspects of the merger transaction to ensure that management has properly fulfilled its fiduciary duties.

Convenience and Needs Factor

In assessing the convenience and needs of the community to be served, the FDIC will consider such elements as the extent to which the proposed merger transaction is likely to benefit the general public through higher lending limits, new or expanded services, reduced prices, increased convenience in utilizing the services and facilities of the resulting institution, or other means. The FDIC, as required by the Community Reinvestment Act, will also note and consider each institution's Community Reinvestment Act performance evaluation record. An unsatisfactory record may form the basis for denial or conditional approval of an application.

Anti-Money Laundering Record

In every case, the FDIC will take into consideration the effectiveness of each insured depository institution involved in the proposed merger transaction in combating money-laundering activities, including in overseas branches. In this regard, the FDIC will consider the adequacy of each institution's programs, policies, and procedures relating to anti-money laundering activities; the relevant supervisory history of each participating institution, including their compliance with anti-money laundering laws and regulations; and the effectiveness of any corrective program outstanding. The FDIC's assessment may also incorporate information made available to the FDIC by the Department of the Treasury, other Federal or State authorities, and/or foreign governments. Adverse findings may warrant correction of identified problems before consent is granted, or the imposition of conditions. Significantly adverse findings in this area may form the basis for denial of the application.

Special Information requirement if applicant is affiliated with or will be affiliated with an insurance company.

If the institution that is the subject of the application is, or will be, affiliated with a company engaged in insurance activities that is subject to supervision by a state insurance regulator, the applicant must submit the following information as part of its application: (1) The name of insurance company; (2) a description of the insurance activities that the company is engaged in and has plans to conduct; and (3) a list of each state and the lines of business in that state which the company holds, or will hold, an insurance license. Applicant must also indicate the state where the company holds a resident license or charter, as applicable.

IV. Related Considerations

1. *Interstate bank merger transactions.* Where a proposed transaction is an interstate merger transaction between insured banks, the FDIC will consider the additional factors provided for in section 44 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1831u.

2. *Interim merger transactions.* An interim institution is a state- or federally-chartered institution that does not operate independently, but exists, normally for a very short period of time, solely as a vehicle to accomplish a merger transaction. In cases where the establishment of a new or interim institution is contemplated in connection with a proposed merger transaction, the applicant should contact the FDIC to discuss any relevant deposit insurance requirements. In general, a merger transaction (other than a purchase and assumption) involving an *insured* depository institution and a *federal* interim depository institution will not require an application for deposit insurance, even if the federal interim depository institution will be the surviving institution.

3. *Branch closings.* Where banking offices are to be closed in connection with the proposed merger transaction, the FDIC will review the merging institutions' conformance to any applicable requirements of section 42 of the FDI Act concerning notice of branch closings as reflected in the Interagency Policy Statement Concerning Branch Closing Notices and Policies. See 64 FR 34844 (Jun. 29, 1999).

4. *Legal fees and other expenses.* The commitment to pay or payment of unreasonable or excessive fees and other expenses incident to an application reflects adversely upon the management of the applicant institution. The FDIC

will closely review expenses for professional or other services rendered by present or prospective board members, major shareholders, or other insiders for any indication of self-dealing to the detriment of the institution. As a matter of practice, the FDIC expects full disclosure to all directors and shareholders of any arrangement with an insider. In no case will the FDIC approve an application where the payment of a fee, in whole or in part, is contingent upon any act or forbearance by the FDIC or by any other federal or state agency or official.

5. *Trade names.* Where an acquired bank or branch is to be operated under a different trade name than the acquiring bank, the FDIC will review the adequacy of the steps taken to minimize the potential for customer confusion about deposit insurance coverage. Applicants may refer to the Interagency Statement on Branch Names for additional guidance. See FDIC, Financial Institution Letter, 46–98 (May 1, 1998).

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Washington, DC, on March 3, 2025.

Jennifer M. Jones

Deputy Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03832 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0340; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00462–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to supersede Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2023–14–09, which applies to certain Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and –1041 airplanes. AD 2023–14–09 requires an inspection for missing or incorrectly applied sealant in the wing tanks, applicable corrective actions, and a modification to restore two independent layers of lightning strike protection. Since the FAA issued AD 2023–14–09, Airbus provided inspection instructions for a new inspection area of the upper and lower, front and rear spar corner fittings for certain airplanes. This proposed AD would continue to require the actions in AD 2023–14–09 and would require a one-time detailed inspection (DET) for missing or incorrectly applied sealant of the front and rear spars for certain airplanes and applicable on-condition actions, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is proposed for incorporation by reference (IBR). The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by April 25, 2025.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0340; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For EASA material identified in this proposed AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu*; website *easa.europa.eu*. You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu*. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0340.
- For Airbus material identified in this proposed AD, contact Airbus SAS, Airworthiness Office—EAL, Rond-Point Emile Dewoitine No: 2, 31700 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 45 80; email *continued-airworthiness.a350@airbus.com*; website *airbus.com*.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Rodina, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206–231–3225; email *dan.rodina@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2025–0340; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00462–T'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Dan Rodina, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206–231–3225; email *dan.rodina@faa.gov*. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued AD 2023–14–09, Amendment 39–22509 (88 FR 51227, August 3, 2023) (AD 2023–14–09), for certain Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and –1041 airplanes. AD 2023–14–09 was prompted by an MCAI originated by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union. EASA issued AD 2022–0250, dated December 14, 2022, to correct an unsafe condition.

AD 2023–14–09 requires restoring the two independent layers of lightning strike protection on the wing lower or upper cover. The FAA issued AD 2023–14–09 to address missing or incorrect application of the lightning strike edge glow sealant protection at specific locations on the wing tanks. This sealant provides the second layer or protection to prevent stringer edge glow in case of lightning strike.

Actions Since AD 2023–14–09 Was Issued

Since the FAA issued AD 2023–14–09, EASA superseded EASA AD 2022–0250 and issued EASA AD 2024–0155, dated August 13, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0155) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for certain Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and –1041 airplanes. The MCAI states Airbus published inspection instructions for a new one-time DET for missing or incorrect application of the lightning strike edge glow sealant protection of the affected upper and lower front and rear spar corner fittings between Rib 1 and Rib 2 for certain airplanes, and depending on findings, accomplishment of applicable on-condition actions. Missing or incorrectly applied sealant, combined with a pre-existing undetected incorrect installation of an adjacent fastener, if not detected and corrected, could create an ignition source for the fuel vapor inside the tanks, which, in case of a lightning strike of high intensity in the immediate area, could possibly result in ignition of the fuel-air mixture in the affected fuel tank and consequent loss of the airplane.

The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0340.

Explanation of Retained Requirements

Although this proposed AD does not explicitly restate the requirements of AD 2023–14–09, this proposed AD would retain all of the requirements of AD 2023–14–09. Those requirements are referenced in EASA AD 2024–0155, which, in turn, is referenced in paragraph (g) of this proposed AD.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2024–0155 specifies procedures for an inspection for discrepancies (missing or incorrect application of the lightning strike edge glow sealant protection) at certain locations in the wing tanks, and corrective actions. EASA AD 2024–0155 also specifies procedures for sealant application to the lower and/or upper rib feet in the wings and an inspection for missing or incorrectly applied sealant on the upper and lower, front and rear spar corner fittings between Rib 1 and Rib 2 for certain airplanes, and corrective actions. Corrective actions include applying sealant in areas where sealant was found to be missing or incorrectly applied.

The FAA also reviewed Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P067, dated September 17, 2020; Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P070, Revision 01, dated March 14, 2022; Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P072, dated June 24, 2022; Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P073, dated June 24, 2022; Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P074, dated June 24, 2022; and Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P091, dated May 30, 2024; which identify affected airplanes. These documents are distinct since they apply to different airplane configurations.

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

FAA's Determination

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA's bilateral agreement with this State of Design Authority, it has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA is issuing this NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2024–0155 described previously, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some civil aviation authority (CAA) ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, the FAA proposes to incorporate EASA AD 2024–0155 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2024–0155 its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2024–0155 does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to ''all required actions and compliance times,'' compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled ''Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)'' in EASA AD 2024–0155. Material required by EASA AD 2024–0155 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0340 after the FAA final rule is published.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 36 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Retained actions from AD 2023-14-09.	Up to 225 work-hours × $85 per hour = $19,125.	Up to $500	Up to $19,625	Up to $706,500.

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS—Continued

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
New proposed actions	Up to 39 work-hours × $85 per hour = $3,315.	$0	Up to $3,315	Up to $119,340.

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

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
10 work-hours × $85 per hour = $850	Minimal	$850

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

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

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

Regulatory Findings

The FAA determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify this proposed regulation:

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by:

■ a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2023–14–09, Amendment 39 22509 (88 FR 51227, August 3, 2023) (AD 2023–14–09); and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

Airbus SAS: Docket No. FAA–2025–0340: Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00462–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by April 25, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2023–14–09, Amendment 39–22509 (88 FR 51227, August 3, 2023) (AD 2023–14–09).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and –1041 airplanes, certificated in any category, with manufacturer serial numbers (MSN) identified in any service bulletin listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this AD.

(1) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P067, dated September 17, 2020.

(2) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P070, Revision 01, dated March 14, 2022.

(3) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P072, dated June 24, 2022.

(4) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P073, dated June 24, 2022.

(5) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P074, dated June 24, 2022.

(6) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P091, dated May 30, 2024.

(d) Subject

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

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of missing or incorrect application of the lightning strike edge glow sealant protection at specific locations on the wing tanks. The FAA is issuing this AD to address missing or incorrectly applied sealant. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in ignition of the fuel-air mixture in the affected fuel tank and consequent loss of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0155, dated August 13, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0155).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0155

(1) Where EASA AD 2024–0155 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2024–0155 gives a compliance time of ''the next scheduled maintenance tank entry, or before exceeding 78 months since aeroplane date of manufacture, whichever occurs first after 27 October 2020 [the effective date of EASA AD 2020–0220],'' for this AD, the compliance

time is the later of the times specified in paragraphs (h)(2)(i) and (ii) of this AD.

(i) The next scheduled maintenance tank entry, or before exceeding 78 months since airplane date of manufacture, whichever occurs first after September 30, 2021 (the effective date of AD 2021–16–03, Amendment 39–21665 (86 FR 47555, August 26, 2021) (AD 2021–16–03)).

(ii) Within 12 months after September 30, 2021 (the effective date of AD 2021–16–03).

(3) Where paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2024–0155 gives a compliance time of ''the next scheduled maintenance tank entry, or before exceeding 78 months since aeroplane date of manufacture, whichever occurs first after 04 February 2022 [the effective date of EASA AD 2022–0011],'' for this AD, the compliance time is the later of the times specified in paragraphs (h)(3)(i) and (ii) of this AD.

(i) The next scheduled maintenance tank entry, or before exceeding 78 months since airplane date of manufacture, whichever occurs first after November 29, 2022 (the effective date of AD 2022–17–09, Amendment 39–22147 (87 FR 64375, October 25, 2022) (AD 2022–17–09)).

(ii) Within 12 months after November 29, 2022 (the effective date of AD 2022–17–09).

(4) Where paragraph (5) of EASA AD 2024–0155 gives a compliance time of ''the next scheduled maintenance tank entry, or before exceeding 78 months since aeroplane date of manufacture, whichever occurs first after 28 December 2022 [the effective date of EASA AD 2022–0250],'' for this AD, the compliance time is the later of the times specified in paragraphs (h)(4)(i) and (ii) of this AD.

(i) The next scheduled maintenance tank entry, or before exceeding 78 months since airplane date of manufacture, whichever occurs first after September 7, 2023 (the effective date of AD 2023–14–09).

(ii) Within 12 months after September 7, 2023 (the effective date of AD 2023–14–09).

(5) Where paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2024–0155 gives a compliance time of ''the next scheduled maintenance tank entry, or before exceeding 78 months after the effective date of this [EASA] AD,'' for this AD, the compliance time is the later of the times specified in paragraphs (h)(5)(i) and (ii) of this AD.

(i) The next scheduled maintenance tank entry, or before exceeding 78 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs first.

(ii) Within 2 months after the effective date of this AD.

(6) Where paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0155 refers to ''discrepancies,'' for this AD, discrepancies include missing or incorrectly applied sealant.

(7) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2024–0155.

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the Continued Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j) of this AD and email to: *AMOC@faa.gov.*

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

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Airbus SAS's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(3) *Required for Compliance (RC):* Except as required by paragraph (i)(2) of this AD, if any material contains procedures or tests that are identified as RC, those procedures and tests must be done to comply with this AD; any procedures or tests that are not identified as RC are recommended. Those procedures and tests that are not identified as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the procedures and tests identified as RC can be done and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition. Any substitutions or changes to procedures or tests identified as RC require approval of an AMOC.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Dan Rodina, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206–231–3225; email *dan.rodina@faa.gov.*

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P067, dated September 17, 2020.

(ii) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P070, Revision 01, dated March 14, 2022.

(iii) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P072, dated June 24, 2022.

(iv) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P073, dated June 24, 2022.

(v) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P074, dated June 24, 2022.

(vi) Airbus Service Bulletin A350–57–P091, dated May 30, 2024.

(vii) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0155, dated August 13, 2024.

(3) For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu;* website *easa.europa.eu.* You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu.*

(4) For Airbus material identified in this AD, contact Airbus SAS, Airworthiness Office—EAL, Rond-Point Emile Dewoitine No: 2, 31700 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 45 80; email *continued-airworthiness.a350@airbus.com;* website *airbus.com.*

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

(6) You may view this material at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit *www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations,* or email *fr.inspection@nara.gov.*

Issued on March 5, 2025.

Peter A. White,

Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–03794 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0316; Airspace Docket No. 25–ASO–3]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class D Airspace and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Warner Robins, GA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes amending Class D airspace and establishing Class E airspace extending upward from the surface above Robins AFB, Warner Robins, GA, as the air traffic control tower will shift to part-time operations. Controlled airspace is necessary for the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations in the area.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 25, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by FAA Docket No. FAA–2025–0316 and Airspace Docket No. 25–ASO–3 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:* 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 for 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 for 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: Robert Scott Stuart, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, GA 30337; Telephone: (404) 305–5926.

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 Class D and establish Class E airspace in Warner Robins, GA.

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 edits, 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 regular business hours at the office of the Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, Room 210, 1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337.

Incorporation by Reference

Class D and Class E airspace designations are published in paragraphs 5000 and 6002 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, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024. These updates will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11J 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

This action proposes an amendment to 14 CFR part 71 to amend Class D airspace for Robins AFB, Warner Robins, GA, as the air traffic control tower will no longer be full-time. This action also proposes to establish Class E surface airspace over Robins AFB, Warner Robins, GA. Controlled airspace is necessary for the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations in the area.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore, (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under Department of Transportation (DOT) Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

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

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f); 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 5000. Class D Airspace.

* * * * *

ASO GA D Warner Robins, GA [Amended]

Robins AFB, GA

(Lat. 32°38′25″ N, long. 83°35′31″ W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 2,900 feet MSL within a 5.5-mile radius of Robins AFB, excluding the portion north of a line connecting the two points of intersection within a 4.1-mile radius circle centered on the Middle Georgia Regional Airport, Macon, GA. This Class D airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement.

* * * * *

Paragraph 6002 Class E Surface Airspace.

* * * * *

ASO GA E2 Warner Robins, GA [New]

Robins AFB, GA

(Lat. 32°38′25″ N, long. 83°35′31″ W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 2,900 feet MSL within a 5.5-mile radius of Robins AFB, excluding the portion north of a line connecting the two points of intersection within a 4.1-mile radius circle centered on the Middle Georgia Regional Airport, Macon, GA. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement.

* * * * *

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on March 6, 2025.

Andreese Davis,

Manager, Airspace & Procedures Team South, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.

[FR Doc. 2025–03854 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0059; FRL–11682–12–OCSPP]

Receipt of a Pesticide Petition Filed for Residues of Pesticide Chemicals in or on Various Commodities (December 2024)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notification of filing and request for comment.

SUMMARY: This document announces the Agency's receipt of an initial filing of a pesticide petition requesting the establishment or modification of regulations for residues of pesticide chemicals in or on various commodities.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 10, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0059, online at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Additional instructions on commenting and visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, Registration Division (RD) (7505T), main telephone number: (202) 566–1030, email address: *RDFRNotices@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this proposed action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. What is the Agency's authority for taking this action?

EPA regulations for residues of pesticide chemicals in or on various food commodities are established under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), requires EPA to publish a notice of receipt of these petitions in the **Federal Register** and provide an opportunity for public comment on the requests.

C. What action is the Agency taking?

As specified in FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), EPA is publishing notice of the receipt of pesticide petitions filed under FFDCA section 408 that request the establishment or modification of regulations for residues of pesticide chemicals in or on various food commodities. The Agency is taking public comment on the requests before responding to the petitioner. Pursuant to 40 CFR 180.7(f), a summary of the petition identified in this document, prepared by the petitioner, is included in a docket. EPA has determined that the pesticide petitions described in this document contain data or information prescribed in FFDCA section 408(d)(2), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2), and 40 CFR 180.7(b); however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data supports granting the pesticide petitions. After considering the public comments, EPA intends to evaluate whether and what action may be warranted. Additional data may be needed before EPA can make a final determination on these pesticide petitions.

Based upon review of the data supporting these petitions and in accordance with its authority under FFDCA section 408(d)(4)(A)(i), EPA may establish a final tolerance or tolerance exemption that ''may vary from that sought by the petitioner.'' For example, EPA may determine that it is appropriate to vary the commodity name for consistency with EPA's Food and Feed Commodity Vocabulary, which is located here *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-tolerances/food-and-feed-commodity-vocabulary,* or vary the tolerance level based on available data, harmonization interests, or the trailing zeros policy. In addition, when evaluating a petition's requests for

a tolerance or exemption, EPA will consider how use of the pesticide on a crop for which a tolerance is requested may result in residues in or on commodities related to that requested commodity (*e.g.,* whether use on sugar beets for which a tolerance was requested on sugar beet root also requires a tolerance on sugar beet tops or whether use on a cereal grain for which a grain tolerance was requested also requires a tolerance on related animal feed commodities derived from that cereal grain). Public commenters should consider the possibility of such revisions in preparing comments on these petitions.

D. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting CBI.* Do not submit CBI to EPA through *https://www.regulations.gov* or email. If you wish to include CBI in your comment, please follow the applicable instructions at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets#rules* and clearly mark the information that you claim to be CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes CBI, a copy of the comment without CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When preparing and submitting your comments, see the commenting tips at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

II. Petitions Received

This unit provides the following information about the petitions received during this period: The Pesticide Petition (PP) Identification (IN) number; EPA docket ID number for the petition; Information about the petition (*i.e.,* name of the petitioner, name of the pesticide chemical residue and the commodities for which a tolerance or exemption is sought); The analytical method available to detect and measure the pesticide chemical residue or the petitioner's statement about why such a method is not needed; and the division to contact for that petition. Additional information on the petitions may be obtained through the petition summaries that were prepared by the petitioners pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)(A)(i)(I) and 40 CFR 180.7(b)(1), which are included in the related docket for the petition as identified in this unit.

- *PP 4F9115.* EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0239. ISK Biosciences Corporation, 7470 Auburn Road, Suite A, Concord, Ohio 44077, requests to establish a tolerance in 40 CFR part 180 for residues of the fungicide Pyriofenone (5-chloro-2-methoxy-4-methyl-3-pyridinyl) (2,3,4-trimethoxy-6-methylphenyl) methanone, including its metabolites and degradates in or on apple at 0.30 parts per million (ppm); apple, wet pomace at 0.69 ppm; and cherry subgroup 12–12A at 1.5 ppm. The Liquid Chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC–MS/MS) is used to measure and evaluate the chemical Pyriofenone. *Contact:* RD.
- *PP 4F9119.* EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0239. ISK Biosciences Corporation, 7470 Auburn Road, Suite A, Concord, Ohio 44077, requests to establish a tolerance in 40 CFR part 180 for residues of the fungicide Pyriofenone (5-chloro-2-methoxy-4-methyl-3-pyridinyl) (2,3,4-trimethoxy-6-methylphenyl) methanone, including its metabolites and degradates in or on berry subgroup 13–07G (except cranberry) at 2.0 ppm. The LC–MS/MS is used to measure and evaluate the chemical Pyriofenone. *Contact:* RD.

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a.

Dated: March 5, 2025.

Kimberly Smith,

Acting Director, Information Technology and Resources Management Division, Office of Program Support.

[FR Doc. 2025–03871 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 73 and 76

[MB Docket No. 25–72; FCC 25–16; FR ID 283395]

Implementation of the Commercial Advertisement Loudness Mitigation (CALM) Act

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission or FCC) seeks comment on the need for updates to its rules implementing the Commercial Advertisement Loudness Mitigation (CALM) Act. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) seeks to develop a record to help the Commission and the public better understand consumer complaints about loud commercials. The NPRM seeks input from consumers and industry on the extent to which the CALM Act rules have been effective in controlling and preventing loud commercials on programming provided by television broadcasters and pay TV providers. The Commission also asks about its authority to address loud commercials and the consistency of program volume on streaming platforms. Finally, the NPRM asks what actions the Commission, industry, or standards developers could take in this area to further minimize consumer harm.

DATES: Comments are due on or before April 10, 2025; reply comments are due on or before April 25, 2025. Written comments on the Paperwork Reduction Act proposed information collection requirements must be submitted by the public, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and other interested parties on or before May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by MB Docket No. 25–72, by any of the following methods:

- *Electronic Filers:* Federal Communications Commission's website: *https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing.
- *People with Disabilities:* Contact the FCC to request reasonable accommodations (accessible format documents, sign language interpreters, CART, etc.) by email: *FCC504@fcc.gov* or phone: 202–418–0530.

For detailed instructions for submitting comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document. Send a copy of your comment on the proposed information collection to Cathy Williams, FCC, via email to *PRA@fcc.gov* and to *Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information on this proceeding, contact Evan Baranoff, *Evan.Baranoff@fcc.gov,* of the Media Bureau, Policy Division, (202) 418–2120. Direct press inquiries to *MediaRelations@fcc.gov.* For additional information concerning the Paperwork Reduction Act information collection requirements contained in this document, send an email to *PRA@fcc.gov* or contact Cathy Williams, Office of Managing Director, at (202) 418–2918 or *Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), FCC 25–16, adopted on February 27, 2025, and released on February 28, 2025. The full text of this document is available electronically via the FCC's Electronic Document Management System (EDOCS) website at *https://*

www.fcc.gov/edocs (search using FCC number) or via the FCC's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS) website at *https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs* (search using docket number). (Documents will be available electronically in ASCII, Microsoft Word, and/or Adobe Acrobat.)

Initial Paperwork Reduction Act. This document contains possible new or modified information collection requirements. The Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, invites the general public and OMB to comment on the information collection requirements contained in this document, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Public and agency comments are due May 12, 2025.

Comments should address: (a) 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; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; (d) 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 (e) way to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees. In addition, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), the Commission seeks specific comment on how the Commission might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act: Consistent with the Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act, Public Law 118–9, a summary of this document will be available on *https://www.fcc.gov/proposed-rulemakings.*

Synopsis

1. The NPRM invites comment on the need for updates to the Commission's rules implementing the Commercial Advertisement Loudness Mitigation (CALM) Act, Public Law 111–311. It has been over 10 years since the Commission has taken action in this area, and we seek input from consumers and industry on the extent to which these rules have been effective in controlling and preventing loud commercials on programming provided by television broadcasters and pay TV providers.

2. The CALM Act was enacted on December 15, 2010, in response to consumer complaints about loud television commercials. Among other things, the CALM Act directs the Commission to incorporate into its rules by reference and make mandatory a technical standard, developed by an industry standards development body, that is designed to prevent digital television commercial advertisements from being transmitted more loudly than the program material the commercials accompany. In 2011, the Commission adopted implementing rules that require television stations and multichannel video programming providers (MVPDs) to ensure that all commercials are transmitted to consumers at the appropriate loudness level in accordance with the industry standard mandated in the statute.[1] This standard requires that the average loudness of a commercial not exceed the average loudness of the surrounding programming. The rules took effect on December 13, 2012, and were updated in 2014 to reflect minor changes in the technical standard.[2]

3. Under the rules, any station or MVPD that is notified by the Commission of a pattern or trend of complaints must, within 30 days, perform a 24-hour spot check of the programming being transmitted at that time on the channel or program stream at issue, to verify ongoing compliance. For commercials they insert, stations and MVPDs will be deemed in compliance if they demonstrate that they use certain equipment in the ordinary course of business. For commercials inserted by programmers and third parties, the rules establish ''safe harbors'' based on certifications and periodic testing.

4. The Commission's CALM Act rules have been in effect for over 12 years. In the years immediately following their adoption, consumer complaints to the Commission dropped significantly, indicating real efforts on the part of industry to bring their stations and systems into compliance. Nevertheless, as noted above, in recent years the Commission has received thousands of complaints from viewers who remain frustrated by the loudness of television commercials.[3] Indeed, in 2024 the Commission saw a significant uptick in complaints about loud commercials on broadcast television, cable, and satellite.[4] We therefore seek to develop a record to help the Commission and the public better understand remaining issues in this area. We seek comment on what measures could further support the purpose of the CALM Act to prevent the transmission of commercial advertisements more loudly than accompanying program material on television broadcast and MVPD channels.

5. We invite consumers to tell us their experiences regarding the loudness of commercials as they watch programming provided by television broadcasters and MVPDs.[5] For example, are there times of day, channels, or advertisements that are a consistent source of irritation for consumers? As noted above, the ATSC Recommended Practice incorporated into our rules addresses the average loudness of commercials, rather than their maximum loudness. Anecdotal reports indicate that some advertisers may be attempting to ''game'' this system by using exceptionally loud sounds at the beginning of an advertisement and then reducing the loudness to achieve a technically compliant commercial that is nonetheless disruptive to viewers. We seek comment on consumer experiences with this phenomenon, and possible actions the Commission, industry, or standard developers could take in this area to further minimize consumer harm. For example, should the standard consider an approach other than simple averaging?[6] We also seek comment on how easy it is for consumers to file

[1] 77 FR 40276 (July 9, 2012). As mandated by the statute, the Commission incorporated into its rules by reference and made mandatory the Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC) A/85 Recommended Practice (RP), which describes how the television industry can monitor and control the audio of digital television programming.

[2] 79 FR 51107 (August 27, 2014). In 2021 ATSC issued a successor to A/85, correcting typographical errors in the 2013 document. Because the corrections did not impact the commercial loudness elements of A/85, the Commission made no update to its rules at that time. Later that year, the Media Bureau issued a public notice seeking comment on the effectiveness of the rules, but received a limited record in response.

[3] Legislation was introduced in 2023 to modernize and expand the CALM Act, supporting the Commission's data that the loudness of commercials remains a source of consumer frustration.

[4] Based on Commission data, in 2024 the Commission received at least 1,700 complaints referencing loud commercials that appear to relate to broadcast television, cable, and satellite, after receiving approximately 750 in 2022 and 825 in 2023.

[5] Consumers are invited to share their experiences by filing express comments in the FCC's electronic filing system: *https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/filings/express.* Please note that complaints and stories shared using the FCC's online consumer complaint center will not become part of the record for this proceeding, but are shared internally for potential enforcement. More information about filing comments with the FCC is available at: *https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/how-comment.*

[6] Since 2013, the Recommended Practice has required that any completely silent passages during an advertisement be excluded when calculating its average loudness, but the same does not apply to very quiet passages.

complaints related to loud commercials. Under current Commission rules, complaints must include details about potential violations in order for the Commission to spot trends or patterns of loud commercials. Are there changes that could be made to the television complaint form used by the Commission to receive complaints to make it clearer or easier for consumers to use? We also note that, in addition to complaints regarding commercial loudness on programming provided by television broadcasters and MVPDs, complaints filed with the Commission reflect growing concern with the loudness of commercials on streaming services and other online platforms. To what extent does the Commission have the authority to address these complaints, or would such action require additional statutory authority from Congress?

6. The problem of loudness and quality degradation may also be endemic in streamed shows and movies. If so, degraded audio quality in this context could disproportionately affect those with disabilities. We seek comments from consumers about their ability to hear and understand dialogue in streamed shows and movies and whether sound degradation particularly affects those with disabilities. We also welcome comments that examine the causes of this degradation. Could the lack of industry-wide audio standards for streaming platforms contribute to this problem? Are structural market issues in the streaming business, perhaps related to market concentration, impeding efforts to arrive at an industry-wide standards? Unlike streaming platforms, broadcast providers must comply with industry-wide audio standards. Finally, we invite comments that address the Commission's authority to regulate in this area under the 21st Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act.[7] We ask these questions to gain a greater understanding of the issue of commercial loudness on streaming platforms. The NPRM does not propose any specific regulations on streaming providers. The Commission will not proceed with any such regulation against any streaming provider without first seeking public comment in a subsequent notice of proposed rulemaking.

7. Finally, we seek feedback from stakeholders about whether the Commission's CALM Act rules and practices are effectively serving their intended purpose and on specific areas in which commenters believe updates are needed given the passage of time and any associated improvements in technology or new industry practices. Are there any specific compliance challenges for industry at this time? Are there changes to the Commission's rules that would better implement the directives of the CALM Act? Currently a station or MVPD is only notified by the Commission if we find a pattern or trend of complaints. Should the Commission implement other measures to convey consumer concerns to stations and MVPDs? We also seek information on the extent to which stations and MVPDs are receiving complaints directly from their viewers, including data on those complaints. We seek comment on these and all related questions surrounding the continuing problem of loud commercials.

[7] We also invite comment on whether Commission authority in this area would have been changed by the previously proposed Communications, Video, and Technology Accessibility Act (CVTA). Legislation to adopt the CVTA was introduced in both the House and Senate during the 118th Congress.

Filing Requirements—Comments and Replies

Pursuant to §§ 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates indicated in the **DATES** section of this document. Comments may be filed using the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS).

- *Electronic Filers:* Comments may be filed electronically using the internet by accessing the ECFS: *https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/*.
- *Paper Filers:* Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing.
- Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial courier, or by the U.S. Postal Service. All filings must be addressed to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.
  - Hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission's Secretary are accepted between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. by the FCC's mailing contractor at 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of before entering the building.
  - Commercial courier deliveries (any deliveries not by the U.S. Postal Service) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
  - Filings sent by U.S. Postal Service First-Class Mail, Priority Mail, and Priority Mail Express must be sent to 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.
- *People with Disabilities.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530.

8. *Ex Parte Rules—Permit-But-Disclose.* This proceeding shall be treated as a ''permit-but-disclose'' proceeding in accordance with the Commission's *ex parte* rules.[8] Persons making *ex parte* presentations must file a copy of any written presentation or a memorandum summarizing any oral presentation within two business days after the presentation (unless a different deadline applicable to the Sunshine period applies). Persons making oral *ex parte* presentations are reminded that memoranda summarizing the presentation must (1) list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the *ex parte* presentation was made, and (2) summarize all data presented and arguments made during the presentation. If the presentation consisted in whole or in part of the presentation of data or arguments already reflected in the presenter's written comments, memoranda, or other filings in the proceeding, the presenter may provide citations to such data or arguments in his or her prior comments, memoranda, or other filings (specifying the relevant page and/or paragraph numbers where such data or arguments can be found) in lieu of summarizing them in the memorandum. Documents shown or given to Commission staff during *ex parte* meetings are deemed to be written *ex parte* presentations and must be filed consistent with rule § 1.1206(b). In proceedings governed by rule § 1.49(f) or for which the Commission has made available a method of electronic filing, written *ex parte* presentations and memoranda summarizing oral *ex parte* presentations, and all attachments thereto, must be filed through the electronic comment filing system available for that proceeding, and must be filed in their native format (*e.g.,* .doc, .xml, .ppt, searchable .pdf). Participants in this proceeding should familiarize themselves with the Commission's *ex parte* rules.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

9. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) of 1980, as amended, Public Law 104–121, the Commission has prepared this Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA)

[8] 47 CFR 1.1200 through 1.1216.

of the possible significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities by the policies proposed in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM). Written public comments are requested on this IRFA. Comments must be identified as responses to the IRFA and must be filed by the deadlines for comments on the NPRM provided on the first page of the NPRM. The Commission will send a copy of the entire NPRM, including this IRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA). In addition, the NPRM and the IRFA (or summaries thereof) will be published in the **Federal Register**.

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Proposed Rules

10. Section 621 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, adopted as part of the CALM Act, was a response to persistent consumer complaints about loud television commercials and required Commission action. The Commission's rules require that broadcast television stations and MVPDs must ensure that all commercials are transmitted to consumers at the appropriate loudness level in accordance with the applicable industry standards. This proceeding requests comments on potential revisions to the Commission's rules and/or practices to better effect the objectives of Congress and to address concerns about the continuing problem of loud commercials. Ultimately, these policies and rules are intended for the benefit of television viewers.

B. Legal Basis

11. The proposed action is authorized pursuant to the Commercial Advertisement Loudness Mitigation Act of 2010, Public Law 111–311, and sections 1, 2(a), 4(i) and (j), and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i) and (j), 303(r) and 621.

C. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Proposed Rules Will Apply

12. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted herein. The RFA generally defines the term ''small entity'' as having the same meaning as the terms ''small business,'' ''small organization,'' and ''small governmental jurisdiction.'' In addition, the term ''small business'' has the same meaning as the term ''small business concern'' under the Small Business Act. A small business concern is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA. Below, we provide a description of such small entities, as well as an estimate of the number of such small entities, where feasible.

13. *Small Businesses, Small Organizations, Small Governmental Jurisdictions.* Our actions, over time, may affect small entities that are not easily categorized at present. We therefore describe, at the outset, three broad groups of small entities that could be directly affected herein. First, while there are industry specific size standards for small businesses that are used in the regulatory flexibility analysis, according to data from SBA's Office of Advocacy, in general a small business is an independent business having fewer than 500 employees. These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 33.2 million businesses.

14. Next, the type of small entity described as a ''small organization'' is generally ''any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.'' The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) uses a revenue benchmark of $50,000 or less to delineate its annual electronic filing requirements for small exempt organizations. Nationwide, for tax year 2022, there were approximately 530,109 small exempt organizations in the U.S. reporting revenues of $50,000 or less according to the registration and tax data for exempt organizations available from the IRS.

15. Finally, the small entity described as a ''small governmental jurisdiction'' is defined generally as ''governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than fifty thousand.'' U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2022 Census of Governments indicate there were 90,837 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States. Of this number, there were 36,845 general purpose governments (county, municipal, and town or township) with populations of less than 50,000 and 11,879 special purpose governments (independent school districts) with enrollment populations of less than 50,000. Accordingly, based on the 2022 U.S. Census of Governments data, we estimate that at least 48,724 entities fall into the category of ''small governmental jurisdictions.''

16. *Television Broadcasting.* This industry is comprised of ''establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound.'' These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public. These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies businesses having $47 million or less in annual receipts as small. 2017 U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that 744 firms in this industry operated for the entire year. Of that number, 657 firms had revenue of less than $25 million per year. Based on this data we estimate that the majority of television broadcasters are small entities under the SBA small business size standard.

17. As of December 31, 2024, there were 1,385 licensed commercial television stations. Of this total, 1,308 stations (or 94.4%) had revenues of $47 million or less in 2023, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on January 7, 2025, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates as of December 31, 2024, there were 382 licensed noncommercial educational television stations, 381 Class A TV stations, 1,801 low power TV stations, and 3,091 TV translator stations. The Commission, however, does not compile and otherwise does not have access to financial information for these television broadcast stations that would permit it to determine how many of these stations qualify as small entities under the SBA small business size standard. Nevertheless, given the SBA's large annual receipts threshold for this industry and the nature of these television station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

18. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers.* The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this

industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including voice over internet protocol (VoIP) services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry. Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.

19. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 4,590 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of fixed local services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,146 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

20. *Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation).* The Commission has developed its own small business size standard for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission's rules, a ''small cable company'' is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide. Based on industry data, there are about 420 cable companies in the U.S. Of these, only seven have more than 400,000 subscribers. In addition, under the Commission's rules, a ''small system'' is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer subscribers. Based on industry data, there are about 4,139 cable systems (headends) in the U.S. Of these, about 639 have more than 15,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable companies and cable systems are small.

21. *Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard).* The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, contains a size standard for a ''small cable operator,'' which is ''a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than one percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed $250,000,000.'' For purposes of the Telecom Act Standard, the Commission determined that a cable system operator that serves fewer than 498,000 subscribers, either directly or through affiliates, will meet the definition of a small cable operator. Based on industry data, only six cable system operators have more than 498,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable system operators are small under this size standard. We note however, that the Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed $250 million. Therefore, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

22. *Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Service.* DBS service is a nationally distributed subscription service that delivers video and audio programming via satellite to a small parabolic ''dish'' antenna at the subscriber's location. DBS is included in the Wired Telecommunications Carriers industry which comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired telecommunications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution; and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.

23. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 3,054 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Based on this data, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small under the SBA small business size standard. According to Commission data however, only two entities provide DBS service—DIRECTV (owned by AT&T) and DISH Network, which require a great deal of capital for operation. DIRECTV and DISH Network both exceed the SBA size standard for classification as a small business. Therefore, we must conclude based on internally developed Commission data, in general DBS service is provided only by large firms.

24. *Satellite Master Antenna Television (SMATV) Systems, also known as Private Cable Operators (PCOs).* SMATV systems or PCOs are video distribution facilities that use closed transmission paths without using any public right-of-way. They acquire video programming and distribute it via terrestrial wiring in urban and suburban multiple dwelling units such as apartments and condominiums, and commercial multiple tenant units such as hotels and office buildings. SMATV systems or PCOs are included in the Wired Telecommunications Carriers' industry which includes wireline telecommunications businesses. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this total, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Thus, under the SBA size standard, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small.

25. *Home Satellite Dish (HSD) Service.* HSD or the large dish segment of the satellite industry is the original satellite-to-home service offered to consumers and involves the home reception of signals transmitted by satellites operating generally in the C-band frequency. Unlike DBS, which uses small dishes, HSD antennas are between four and eight feet in diameter and can receive a wide range of unscrambled (free) programming and scrambled programming purchased from program packagers that are licensed to facilitate subscribers' receipt of video programming. Because HSD provides subscription services, HSD falls within the industry category of Wired Telecommunications Carriers. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated for the entire year. Of this total, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Thus, under the SBA size standard, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small.

26. *Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (Incumbent LECs).* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size

standard specifically for incumbent local exchange carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 1,212 providers that reported they were incumbent local exchange service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 916 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of incumbent local exchange carriers can be considered small entities.

27. *Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs).* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include several types of competitive local exchange service providers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 3,378 providers that reported they were competitive local service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 3,230 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

28. *Competitive Access Providers (CAPs).* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to CAPs. The closest applicable industry with an SBA small business size standard is Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under the SBA small business size standard a Wired Telecommunications Carrier is a small entity if it employs 1,500 employees or less. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of that number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 659 CAPs and CLECs, and 69 cable/coax CLECs that reported they were engaged in the provision of competitive local exchange services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 633 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

29. *Open Video Systems.* The open video system (OVS) framework was established in 1996 and is one of four statutorily recognized options for the provision of video programming services by local exchange carriers. The OVS framework provides opportunities for the distribution of video programming other than through cable systems. OVS operators provide subscription services and therefore fall within the SBA small business size standard for the cable services industry, which is ''Wired Telecommunications Carriers.'' The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this total, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Thus, under the SBA size standard the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small. Additionally, we note that the Commission has certified some OVS operators who are now providing service and broadband service providers are currently the only significant holders of OVS certifications or local OVS franchises. The Commission does not have financial or employment information for the entities authorized to provide OVS however, the Commission believes some of the OVS operators may qualify as small entities.

30. *Broadband Radio Service and Educational Broadband Service.* Broadband Radio Service systems, previously referred to as Multipoint Distribution Service and Multichannel Multipoint Distribution Service systems, and ''wireless cable,'' transmit video programming to subscribers and provide two-way high speed data operations using the microwave frequencies of the Broadband Radio Service (BRS) and Educational Broadband Service (EBS) (previously referred to as the Instructional Television Fixed Service). Wireless cable operators that use spectrum in the BRS often supplemented with leased channels from the EBS, provide a competitive alternative to wired cable and other multichannel video programming distributors. Wireless cable programming to subscribers resembles cable television, but instead of coaxial cable, wireless cable uses microwave channels.

31. In light of the use of wireless frequencies by BRS and EBS services, the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard applicable to these services is Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (*except* Satellite). The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees. Thus, under the SBA size standard, the Commission estimates that a majority of licensees in this industry can be considered small.

32. According to Commission data as of December 2021, there were approximately 5,869 active BRS and EBS licenses. The Commission's small business size standards with respect to BRS involves eligibility for bidding credits and installment payments in the auction of licenses for these services. For the auction of BRS licenses, the Commission adopted criteria for three groups of small businesses. A very small business is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling interests, has average annual gross revenues exceed $3 million and did not exceed $15 million for the preceding three years, a small business is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling interests, has average gross revenues exceed $15 million and did not exceed $40 million for the preceding three years, and an entrepreneur is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling interests, has average gross revenues not exceeding $3 million for the preceding three years. Of the ten winning bidders for BRS licenses, two bidders claiming the small business status won 4 licenses, one bidder claiming the very small business status won three licenses and two bidders claiming entrepreneur status won six licenses. One of the winning bidders claiming a small business status classification in the BRS license auction has an active licenses as of December 2021.

33. The Commission's small business size standards for EBS define a small business as an entity that, together with its affiliates, its controlling interests and the affiliates of its controlling interests, has average gross revenues that are not more than $55 million for the preceding five (5) years, and a very small business is an entity that, together with its affiliates, its controlling interests and the affiliates of its controlling interests, has average gross revenues that are not more than $20 million for the preceding five (5) years. In frequency bands where licenses were subject to auction, the Commission notes that as a general matter, the number of winning bidders that qualify as small businesses at the close of an auction does not necessarily represent the number of small businesses currently in service. Further, the Commission does not generally track subsequent business size unless, in the context of assignments or transfers, unjust enrichment issues are implicated. Additionally, since the Commission does not collect data on the number of employees for licensees providing these services, at this time we are not able to estimate the number of licensees with active licenses that would qualify as small under the SBA's small business size standard.

34. *Fixed Microwave Services.* Fixed microwave services include common carrier, private-operational fixed, and broadcast auxiliary radio services. They also include the Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service, Millimeter Wave Service (70/80/90 GHz), Local Multipoint Distribution Service, the Digital Electronic Message Service, 24 GHz Service, Multiple Address Systems, and Multichannel Video Distribution and Data Service, where in some bands licensees can choose between common carrier and non-common carrier status. Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (*except* Satellite) is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard applicable to these services. The SBA small size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees. Thus, under the SBA size standard, the Commission estimates that a majority of fixed microwave service licensees can be considered small.

35. The Commission's small business size standards with respect to fixed microwave services involve eligibility for bidding credits and installment payments in the auction of licenses for the various frequency bands included in fixed microwave services. When bidding credits are adopted for the auction of licenses in fixed microwave services frequency bands, such credits may be available to several types of small businesses based average gross revenues (small, very small, and entrepreneur) pursuant to the competitive bidding rules adopted in conjunction with the requirements for the auction and/or as identified in part 101 of the Commission's rules for the specific fixed microwave services frequency bands.

36. In frequency bands where licenses were subject to auction, the Commission notes that as a general matter, the number of winning bidders that qualify as small businesses at the close of an auction does not necessarily represent the number of small businesses currently in service. Further, the Commission does not generally track subsequent business size unless, in the context of assignments or transfers, unjust enrichment issues are implicated. Additionally, since the Commission does not collect data on the number of employees for licensees providing these services, at this time we are not able to estimate the number of licensees with active licenses that would qualify as small under the SBA's small business size standard.

D. Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements

37. The NPRM seeks comment on a range of potential changes to existing reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements. Regarding the Commission's rules implementing section 621 of the Communications Act, the NPRM seeks comment on all aspects of the commercial loudness rules, as well as the Commission's complaint process. The Commission's rules currently require that small broadcasters and MVPDs transmit all commercials at the appropriate loudness level in accordance with the appliable industry standards. Therefore, we do not anticipate significant changes to existing reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance obligations for small entities as a result of this proceeding. However, should the Commission ultimately have the authority to adopt, and then subsequently adopt, rules extending the CALM Act to streaming services and other online platforms, this would necessitate new compliance obligations for small and other providers of those services. As noted in the NPRM, it has been over ten years since the Commission adopted rules in relation to the CALM Act, and information on whether small entities need to hire professionals to comply with the rules and industry standards at this time is welcome as proposed changes are considered. We anticipate the information we receive in comments including, where requested, cost and benefit analyses, will help the Commission identify and evaluate relevant compliance matters for small entities, including compliance costs and other burdens that may result from the inquiries we make in the NPRM.

E. Steps Taken To Minimize Significant Impact on Small Entities and Significant Alternatives Considered

38. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for such small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) and exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for such small entities.

39. The NPRM seeks comment on the Commission's rules implementing section 621 of the Communications Act, as amended, specifically on whether its rules, and the enforcement thereof, are successful in preventing and controlling loud television commercials. Because Congress required the Commission to apply our commercial loudness rules to all digital broadcasters and MVPDs, some small entities will be affected by any rule changes. The Commission therefore seeks comment on whether any of the burdens associated with potential new filing, recordkeeping and reporting, or other requirements can be minimized for small entities. We expect to more fully consider the economic impact and alternatives for small entities following the review of comments filed in response to the NPRM.

F. Federal Rules That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rules

40. None.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03800 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

[Docket No. FWS–R4–ES–2024–0146; FXES1111090FEDR–256–FF09E21000]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 12-Month Not-Warranted Finding for the Spinytail Crayfish

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notification of finding.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce a 12-month finding on a petition to list the spinytail crayfish (*Procambarus fitzpatricki*) as an endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The spinytail crayfish is a small, burrowing freshwater crayfish endemic to southern Mississippi. After a thorough review of the best available scientific and commercial information, we find that listing the spinytail crayfish as an endangered or threatened species is not warranted at this time. However, we ask the public to submit to us at any time any new information relevant to the status of the spinytail crayfish or its habitat.

DATES: The finding in this document was made on March 11, 2025.

ADDRESSES: A detailed description of the basis for this finding is available on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* under Docket No. FWS–R4–ES–2024–0146. Supporting information used to prepare this finding is also available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the Mississippi Ecological Services Office. Please submit any new information, materials, comments, or questions concerning this finding to the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Austin, Field Supervisor, Mississippi Ecological Services Field Office, 601–540–2576, *james_austin@fws.gov*. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under section 4(b)(3)(B) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), we are required to make a finding on whether or not a petitioned action is warranted within 12 months after receiving any petition that we have determined contains substantial scientific or commercial information indicating that the petitioned action may be warranted (''12-month finding''). We must make a finding that the petitioned action is: (1) Not warranted; (2) warranted; or (3) warranted, but precluded by other listing activity. We must publish a notification of the 12-month finding in the **Federal Register**.

Summary of Information Pertaining to the Five Factors

Section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1533) and the implementing regulations at part 424 of title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR part 424) set forth procedures for adding species to, removing species from, or reclassifying species on the Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (Lists). The Act defines ''species'' as including any subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants, and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature. The Act defines an ''endangered species'' as a species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and a ''threatened species'' as a species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. The Act requires that we determine whether any species is an endangered species or a threatened species because of any of the following factors:

(A) The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range;

(B) Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes;

(C) Disease or predation;

(D) The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or

(E) Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

These factors represent broad categories of natural or human-caused actions or conditions that could have an effect on a species' continued existence. In evaluating these actions and conditions, we look for those that may have a negative effect on individuals of the species, as well as other actions or conditions that may ameliorate any negative effects or may have positive effects.

We use the term ''threat'' to refer in general to actions or conditions that are known to or are reasonably likely to negatively affect individuals of a species. The term ''threat'' includes actions or conditions that have a direct impact on individuals (direct impacts), as well as those that affect individuals through alteration of their habitat or required resources (stressors). The term ''threat'' may encompass—either together or separately—the source of the action or condition or the action or condition itself.

However, the mere identification of any threat(s) does not necessarily mean that the species meets the statutory definition of an ''endangered species'' or a ''threatened species.'' In determining whether a species meets either definition, we must evaluate all identified threats by considering the species' expected response and the effects of the threats—in light of those actions and conditions that will ameliorate the threats—on an individual, population, and species level. We evaluate each threat and its expected effects on the species, then analyze the cumulative effect of all of the threats on the species as a whole. We also consider the cumulative effect of the threats in light of those actions and conditions that will have positive effects on the species, such as any existing regulatory mechanisms or conservation efforts. The Secretary determines whether the species meets the definition of an ''endangered species'' or a ''threatened species'' only after conducting this cumulative analysis and describing the expected effect on the species.

The Act does not define the term ''foreseeable future,'' which appears in the statutory definition of ''threatened species.'' Our implementing regulations at 50 CFR 424.11(d) set forth a framework for evaluating the foreseeable future on a case-by-case basis which is further described in the 2009 Memorandum Opinion on the foreseeable future from the Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor (M–37021, January 16, 2009; ''M-Opinion,'' available online at *https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.opengov.ibmcloud.com/files/uploads/M-37021.pdf*). The foreseeable future extends as far into the future as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service can make reasonably reliable predictions about the threats to the species and the species' responses to those threats. We need not identify the foreseeable future in terms of a specific period of time. We will describe the foreseeable future on a case-by-case basis, using the best

available data and taking into account considerations such as the species' life-history characteristics, threat projection timeframes, and environmental variability. In other words, the foreseeable future is the period of time over which we can make reasonably reliable predictions. ''Reliable'' does not mean ''certain''; it means sufficient to provide a reasonable degree of confidence in the prediction, in light of the conservation purposes of the Act.

In conducting our evaluation of the five factors provided in section 4(a)(1) of the Act to determine whether the spinytail crayfish meets the Act's definition of an ''endangered species'' or a ''threatened species,'' we considered and thoroughly evaluated the best scientific and commercial information available regarding the past, present, and future stressors and threats. We reviewed the petition, information available in our files, and other available published and unpublished information for the species. Our evaluation may include information from recognized experts; Federal, State, and Tribal governments; academic institutions; foreign governments; private entities; and other members of the public.

In accordance with the regulations at 50 CFR 424.14(h)(2)(i), this document announces the not-warranted finding on a petition to list the spinytail crayfish. We have also elected to include a brief summary of the analysis on which this finding is based. We provide the full analysis, including the reasons and data on which the finding is based, in the decisional file for the spinytail crayfish. The following is a description of the documents containing this analysis.

The species assessment form for the spinytail crayfish contains more detailed biological information, a thorough analysis of the listing factors, a list of literature cited, and an explanation of why we determined that the species does not meet the Act's definition of an ''endangered species'' or a ''threatened species.'' To inform our status review, we completed a species status assessment (SSA) report for the species. The SSA report contains a thorough review of the taxonomy, life history, ecology, current status, and projected future status for the spinytail crayfish. This supporting information can be found on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* under the Docket No. FWS–R4–ES–2024–0146.

Previous Federal Actions

On April 20, 2010, we received a petition from the Center for Biological Diversity, Alabama Rivers Alliance, Clinch Coalition, Dogwood Alliance, Gulf Restoration Network, Tennessee Forests Council, and West Virginia Highlands to list 404 aquatic, riparian, and wetland species, including the spinytail crayfish, as endangered or threatened species under the Act. On September 27, 2011, we published a 90-day finding (76 FR 59836) that the petition contained substantial information indicating listing may be warranted for the species. This document constitutes our 12-month finding on the April 20, 2010, petition to list the spinytail crayfish under the Act.

Summary of Finding

The spinytail crayfish is a small (approximately 1.67 inches (4.24 centimeters) in length) burrowing crayfish species that can be differentiated from other crayfishes through rostral (a stiff beaklike projection on the head), claw, hook, and carapace morphology. The species is a narrow-ranging endemic to southern Mississippi; its range is restricted to areas between the Wolf River (to the west) and Pascagoula River (to the east). The distribution of the species is within Forrest, George, Jackson, Pearl River, Perry, and Stone Counties, Mississippi. The spinytail crayfish occupies a wide range of environments, including wet pine savannas and pitcher plant bogs, roadside ditches and other developed/disturbed settings, as well as in shallow ephemeral/seasonal waterbodies. Of the 29 known populations of spinytail crayfish, there are 18 current populations and 11 historical populations. Observations across a wide array of open, wet, grassy areas suggests the species occupies differing habitats with similar structural condition (open canopy with low-statured, herbaceous vegetation) within the broader matrix of land cover(s) that dominate the ecoregions within which it occurs (Gulf Coast Flatwoods; Southern Pine Plains and Hills; Barrier Islands and Coastal Marshes; and Floodplains and Low Terraces). Ephemeral wetlands lacking fish predators are also a universal aspect of the species' habitat.

Habitat elements that support a stable environment important to an individual spinytail crayfish are divided into two ecological conditions—within the burrow and outside of the burrow. A stable environment is defined herein as a burrow and surrounding habitat (*i.e.,* pitcher plant bogs) that have the ability to support life history functions within a natural range of variation. Elements inside the burrow habitat include sufficient water, soil moisture, and ambient temperature to prevent desiccation and to support egg incubation and post-embryonic development; dissolved oxygen content adequate to support crayfish respiration or access to air/water interface to prevent gills from drying out; water quality suitable for survival, and sufficient food sources. Important elements outside of the burrow habitat include all the above plus the presence of shallow, ephemeral waterbodies to serve as nursery and foraging habitat. In addition, substrate composition in both environments is an important component since burrowing crayfish depend on relatively fine substrate particles (*e.g.,* silt, sand, clay) that enhance the ease of burrowing to provide shelter and cover from predators, and to engineer chimney structures to facilitate burrow ventilation. Collectively, these elements allow for spinytail crayfish to have sufficient food and shelter resources to grow, reach maturity, and reproduce. For populations to be resilient, they need healthy demography (*i.e.,* stable or positive growth rates of individuals of both sexes), sufficient functional connectivity of physical habitats to allow for gene flow among subpopulations, successful dispersal opportunity (physical connectivity between suitable habitat) and dispersal ability (species vagility, or ability to move), and sufficient habitat quality and quantity to support healthy individuals.

We have carefully assessed the best scientific and commercial information available regarding the past, present, and future threats to the spinytail crayfish, and we evaluated all relevant factors under the five listing factors, including any regulatory mechanisms and conservation measures addressing these threats. The primary threats affecting the spinytail crayfish's biological status now and in the foreseeable future include habitat modification from development and climate change (particularly associated with potential future changes to hydrology), including sea level rise (SLR).

After evaluating threats to the species and assessing the cumulative effect of the threats under the section 4(a)(1) factors, our analysis indicates effects of drought and contemporary land uses (*e.g.,* agriculture, urbanization, development) are not currently affecting populations and thus do not pose an imminent threat to the species. The 18 moderately to highly resilient spinytail crayfish populations are distributed across the known range of the species. Thirteen of these resilient populations were recently discovered, and the known range of the species has expanded since 2017. While this

species' range is restricted because it is a narrow endemic (thus catastrophes pose an inherent risk to the species), threats are not of a magnitude to have large impacts on the species. Furthermore, we do not anticipate changes in the magnitude or frequency or type of catastrophic events such as extreme drought; therefore, the number and distribution of sufficiently resilient populations are likely to continue to enable the species to withstand catastrophic events.

The adaptive capacity evaluation suggests that the species' current representation, while naturally low because it is a narrow endemic, has not been diminished from historical representation (*i.e.,* through range contraction or extirpation of populations). The spinytail crayfish has high estimated viability across its narrow range. The current condition analysis indicates that the ''3Rs''—resiliency, representation, and redundancy—are sufficient to support the overall viability of the species. Thus, after assessing the best available information, we conclude that the spinytail crayfish is not in danger of extinction throughout all of its range.

Our analyses using projections 20 to 40 years into the future, representing high and low landscape suitability, indicate that conditions are not expected to decline to a level where the species' viability is impacted. Even a changing climate is not expected to pose increased risks in the future, and environmental conditions are expected to continue to meet life history requirements. Thus, in a foreseeable future of up to 40 years, we can make reasonable predictions that the spinytail crayfish will not be affected significantly by the threat of development or a changing climate. Best available future SLR projections even beyond our future scenario timeframes indicate that one population will have between 8 and 20 percent of its habitat area inundated by 2100, while another population will have 1.7–4.2 percent of its habitat area inundated by 2100 (see Chapter 5 of the SSA Report, pp. 41–49). Due to spinytail crayfish having some potential tolerance to salinity and the small areas of each population's habitat that could potentially be inundated, we do not expect SLR to result in population-level extirpation.

Given the species' current condition and the lack of threats that the species is expected to experience under future scenarios over the next 40 years, no reductions in resilience, redundancy, or representation are anticipated, and viability is expected to be maintained in the future. The results of our analyses highlight that spinytail crayfish exhibits a high degree of resistance to disturbance, indicating the species has a low susceptibility to threats and a high degree of stability. After assessing the best available information, we conclude that the spinytail crayfish is not likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all of its range.

For the spinytail crayfish, we considered whether the threats or their effects on the species are greater in any portion of the species' range than in other portions such that the species is in danger of extinction now or likely to become so within the foreseeable future in that portion. We examined the following threats: habitat modification from development, climate change and projected SLR, including cumulative effects. As discussed in our rangewide analysis, these threats are not posing an imminent threat to the species anywhere within the range. Additionally, we found that these threats are not disproportionately affecting the spinytail crayfish in any portion of its range. All populations have high to moderate resiliency in the near term and are distributed such that the species is at low risk from catastrophic events such as severe drought. Therefore, we found no portion of the spinytail crayfish's range where the biological condition of the species differs from its condition elsewhere in its range such that the status of the species in that portion differs from its status in any other portion of the species' range. As a result of our finding that the spinytail crayfish is not in danger of extinction or likely to become so within the foreseeable future throughout any portion of its range, we do not need to determine whether any portion of its range is ''significant.'' Therefore, no portion of the species' range provides a basis for determining that the species is in danger of extinction or likely to become so within the foreseeable future throughout a significant portion of its range.

After assessing the best available information, we concluded that the spinytail crayfish is not in danger of extinction or likely to become in danger of extinction within the foreseeable future throughout all of its range or in any significant portion of its range. Therefore, we find that listing the spinytail crayfish as an endangered species or threatened species under the Act is not warranted. A detailed discussion of the basis for this finding can be found in the spinytail crayfish species assessment form, SSA report, and other supporting documents on *https://www.regulations.gov* under Docket No. FWS–R4–ES–2024–0146 (see **ADDRESSES**, above).

Peer Review

In accordance with our joint policy on peer review published in the **Federal Register** on July 1, 1994 (59 FR 34270), and our August 22, 2016, memorandum updating and clarifying the role of peer review in listing actions under the Act, we solicited independent scientific reviews of the information contained in the spinytail crayfish SSA report. We sent the SSA report to six independent peer reviewers and received three responses. Results of this structured peer review process can be found at *https://www.regulations.gov* under Docket No. FWS–R4–ES–2024–0146. We incorporated the results of these reviews, as appropriate, into the SSA report, which is the foundation for this finding.

New Information

We request that you submit any new information concerning the taxonomy of, biology of, ecology of, status of, or stressors to the spinytail crayfish to the person specified above under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, whenever it becomes available. New information will help us monitor the species and make appropriate decisions about its conservation and status. We encourage local agencies and stakeholders to continue cooperative monitoring and conservation efforts.

References

A complete list of the references used in this petition finding is available in the species assessment form, which is available on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* under Docket No. FWS–R4–ES–2024–0146 (see **ADDRESSES**, above) and upon request from the field office (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, above).

Authors

The primary authors of this document are the staff members of the Species Assessment Team, Ecological Services Program.

Authority

The authority for this action is section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Paul Souza,

Regional Director, Region 8, Exercising the Delegated Authority of the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–03671 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 46
Tuesday, March 11, 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.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

[Docket No. FSIS–2025–0005]

Retail Exemptions Adjusted Dollar Limitations

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: FSIS is announcing the dollar limitations on the amount of meat and meat products and poultry and poultry products that a retail store can sell to hotels, restaurants, and similar institutions without disqualifying itself for exemption from Federal inspection requirements.

DATES: *Applicable* April 10, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Edelstein, Assistant Administrator, Office of Policy and Program Development, FSIS, USDA; Telephone: (202) 205–0495.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.*) provide a comprehensive statutory framework to ensure that meat and meat products and poultry and poultry products prepared for commerce are safe, wholesome, and properly labeled. Statutory provisions requiring inspection of the processing of meat and meat products and poultry and poultry products do not apply to operations of types traditionally and usually conducted at retail stores and restaurants in regard to products offered for sale to consumers in normal retail quantities (21 U.S.C. 661(c)(2) and 454(c)(2)). FSIS' regulations (9 CFR 303.1(d) and 381.10(d)) elaborate on the conditions under which requirements for inspection do not apply to retail operations involving the preparation of meat and meat products and the processing of poultry and poultry products.

Sales to Hotels, Restaurants, and Similar Institutions

Under the aforementioned regulations, sales to hotels, restaurants, and similar institutions (other than household consumers) disqualify a retail store from exemption if the retail product sales of amenable products exceed either of two maximum limits: 25 percent of the dollar value of the total retail product sales or the calendar year retail dollar limitation set by the FSIS Administrator. The retail dollar limitation is adjusted automatically during the first quarter of the year if the Consumer Price Index (CPI), published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows an increase or decrease of more than $500 in the price of the same volume of product for the previous year. FSIS publishes a notice of the adjusted retail dollar limitations in the **Federal Register** (see 9 CFR 303.1(d)(2)(iii)(*b*) and 381.10(d)(2)(iii)(*b*)).

The CPI for 2024 reveals an annual average price increase for meat and meat products of 2.85 percent, an average annual price decrease for Siluriformes fish and fish products of 1.86 percent, and an annual average price increase for poultry and poultry products of 0.83 percent.[1] [2] [3] When rounded to the nearest $100 dollar, the retail dollar limitation for meat and meat products, including Siluriformes fish and fish products, increased by $2,700[4] and the retail dollar limitation for poultry and poultry products increased by $600.[5] In accordance with 9 CFR 303.1(d)(2)(iii)(*b*) and 381.10(d)(2)(iii)(*b*), because the retail dollar limitations for meat and meat products and poultry and poultry products increased by more than $500, FSIS is increasing the dollar limitation on sales to hotels, restaurants, and similar institutions to $103,600 for meat and meat products and to $74,800 for poultry and poultry products for calendar year 2025.

Additional Public Notification

Public awareness of all segments of rulemaking and policy development is important. Consequently, FSIS will announce this **Federal Register** publication on-line through the FSIS web page located at: *https://www.fsis.usda.gov/federal-register.*

FSIS will also announce and provide a link to this **Federal Register** publication through the FSIS *Constituent Update,* which is used to provide information regarding FSIS policies, procedures, regulations, **Federal Register** notices, FSIS public meetings, and other types of information that could affect or would be of interest to our constituents and stakeholders. The *Constituent Update* is available on the FSIS web page. Through the web page, FSIS can provide information to a much broader, more diverse audience. In addition, FSIS offers an email subscription service that provides automatic and customized access to selected food safety news and information. This service is available at: *https://www.fsis.usda.gov/subscribe.* The available information ranges from recalls to export information, regulations, directives, and notices. Customers can add or delete subscriptions themselves and have the option to password protect their accounts.

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U): Meats in U.S. city average, all urban consumers, not seasonally adjusted [Series ID CUUR0000SAF11211], accessed on January 17, 2025.

[2] BLS, CPI–U: Fish and seafood in U.S. city average, all urban consumers, not seasonally adjusted [Series ID CUUR0000SEFG], accessed on January 17, 2025.

[3] BLS, CPI–U: Poultry in U.S. city average, all urban consumers, not seasonally adjusted [Series ID CUUR0000SEFF],'' accessed on January 17, 2025.

[4] The base value for meat and meat products in 2024 was $100,905 rounded to the nearest $100 dollar to $100,900. The base value included $97,926 for meat and meat products and $2,979 to account for Siluriformes fish and fish products. The meat and meat products prices increased by 2.85 percent, or $2,791 ($97,926 × 0.0285 = $ 2,791), during 2024. The Siluriformes fish and fish products prices fell by 1.86 percent, or minus $55 [$2,979 × (−0.0186) = −$55], during 2024. Combined, the value for meat and meat products that includes Siluriformes fish and fish products increased by $2,736 ($2,791 − $55 = $2,736). Since this change is more than $500, the retail dollar limitation is adjusted to $103,600 [($97,926 + $2,791) + ($2,979 − $55) = $103,641, which is rounded to $103,600].

[5] The base value for poultry and poultry products in 2024 was $74,216 rounded to the nearest $100 dollar to $74,200. The poultry and poultry products prices increased by 0.83 percent, or $616 ($74,216 × 0.0083 = $616), during 2024. Since this change is more than $500, the retail dollar limitation is adjusted to $74,800 ($74,216 + $616 = $74,832, which is rounded to $74,800).

USDA Non-Discrimination Statement

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (*e.g.,* Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD–3027, found online at How to File a Program Discrimination Complaint and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632–9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250–9410; (2) fax: (202) 690–7442; or (3) email: *program.intake@usda.gov.*

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Denise Eblen,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–03855 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–DM–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the Colorado Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

AGENCY: Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act that the Colorado Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will convene a monthly virtual business meeting on Wednesday, March 19, 2025, at 3:00 p.m. Mountain Time. The purpose of the meeting is to review the final version of its report on public school attendance zones in Colorado. The committee will vote on the report and discuss next steps.

DATES: Wednesday, March 19, 2025, at 3 p.m. Mountain Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom.

Meeting Link (Audio/Visual): https://tinyurl.com/279fjudv.

Join by Phone (Audio Only): 1–833 435 1820; Meeting ID: 160 614 2807#.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ana Fortes, Designated Federal Official, at *afortes@usccr.gov.* or by phone at 202–681–0857.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Any interested member of the public may attend the meeting via the link above. Before adjourning the meeting, the committee chair will announce that any member of the public may make a brief oral statement, as time allows. Per the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning is available by selecting ''CC'' in the meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email *ebohor@usccr.gov* at least 10 business days prior to each meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the scheduled meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Evelyn Bohor at *ebohor@usccr.gov;* please include Colorado Committee in the subject line of the transmitting email. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at 1–312–353–8311.

Records generated from these meetings may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after each meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via the file sharing website: *https://usccr.box.com/s/aq52obvbs8uhkx2a0198po94elwbf2vl.* Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, *http://www.usccr.gov,* or may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at *ebohor@usccr.gov.*

Agenda

I. Welcome and Roll Call
II. Report Stage: Discuss and Vote on Report—Public School Attendance Zones
III. Discuss Next Steps
IV. Public Comment
V. Adjournment

Dated: March 5, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–03817 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

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COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Sunshine Act Meetings

AGENCY: Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys (CSSBMB), U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

DATES: Tuesday, March 11, 2:00 p.m. EST.

ADDRESSES: Meeting to take place virtually and is open to the public via livestream on the Commission's YouTube page: *www.youtube.com/usccr.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Diamond Newman, 202–339–2371, *dnewman@usccr.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with Public Law 116–156, 1134 Stat. 700 (2020), the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys (CSSBMB) will hold its Second Quarter Business Meeting exploring CSSBMB business items, operations, and next steps. This business meeting is open to the public via livestream on the Commission on Civil Rights' YouTube Page at: *www.youtube.com/usccr.* (*Streaming information subject to change.*)

Public participation is available for the event with view access, along with an audio option for listening. Computer assisted real-time transcription (CART) will be provided. The web link to access CART (in English) on March 11 is *https://www.streamtext.net/player?event=CSSBMB.* Please note that CART is text-only translation that occurs in real time during the meeting and is not an exact transcript

* Date and meeting details are subject to change. For more information on the CSSBMB or the upcoming public briefing, please visit *www.usccr.gov/CSSBMB* and CSSBMB's Instagram, Facebook, and X.

*** Briefing Agenda**

TBD

TinaLouise Martin,

Director of Management.

[FR Doc. 2025–03950 Filed 3–7–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6335–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–887, A–583–865, A–549–840]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod From India, Taiwan, and Thailand: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of these expedited sunset reviews, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on expedited carbon and alloy steel threaded rod (steel threaded rod) from the India, Taiwan, and Thailand would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping at the levels indicated in the ''Final Results of Sunset Reviews'' section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ashlyn Holeyfield, Trade Agreements Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0017.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 13, 2019, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD order on steel threaded rod from Thailand, and subsequently published AD orders for steel threaded rod from Taiwan on February 5, 2020, and from India on April 9, 2020.[1] On November 4, 2024, Commerce published the *Initiation Notice* of the first sunset reviews of the *Orders,* pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[2] On November 19, 2024, Commerce received notices of intent to participate in these reviews from Vulcan Threaded Products Inc. (the domestic interested party) within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).[3] The domestic interested party claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act as a producer of the domestic like product in the United States.[4] On November 25, 2024 Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that it received notices of intent to participate from the domestic interested party.[5]

On December 2, 2024, Commerce received adequate substantive responses from the domestic interested party.[6] We received no substantive responses from respondent interested parties. On December 26, 2024, Commerce notified the ITC that it did not receive substantive responses from any respondent interested parties.[7] As a result, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2), Commerce conducted expedited (120-day) sunset reviews of the *Orders.*

Scope of the Orders

The product covered by these *Orders* is steel threaded rod from India, Taiwan, and Thailand. For a full description of the scope, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[8]

Analysis of Comments Received

A complete discussion of all issues raised in these sunset reviews, including the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail, is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[9] A list of topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is included as an appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *http://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be directly accessed at *http://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Final Results of Sunset Reviews

Pursuant to sections 751(c)(1), and 752(c)(1) and (3) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the *Orders* would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and that the magnitude of dumping likely to prevail would be margins up to 28.34 percent for India, up to 32.26 percent for Taiwan, and up to 20.83 percent for Thailand.[10]

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice serves as the only reminder to interested parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return/destruction or conversion to judicial protective order of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these final results in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(c), and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(5)(ii).

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[1] *See Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod From Thailand: Antidumping Duty Order,* 84 FR 68108 (December 13, 2019); *see also Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod From Taiwan: Antidumping Duty Order,* 85 FR 6511 (February 5, 2020); and *Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod From India: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order,* 85 FR 19925 (April 9, 2020) (collectively, *Orders*).

[2] *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews,* 89 FR 87543 (November 4, 2024).

[3] *See* Domestic Interested Parties' Letter, ''Domestic Interested Parties' Notification of Intent to Participate,'' dated November 19, 2024.

[4] *Id.*

[5] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Sunset Reviews Initiated on November 4, 2024,'' dated November 25, 2024.

[6] *See* Domestic Interested Party's Letters, ''Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from Taiwan—Petitioner's Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation,'' dated December 2, 2024; ''Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from Thailand—Petitioner's Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation,'' dated December 2, 2024; and ''Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from the Republic of India—Petitioner's Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation,'' dated December 2, 2024.

[7] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Sunset Reviews Initiated on November 4, 2024,'' dated December 26, 2024.

[8] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews on Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod Steel Threaded Rod from India, Taiwan, and Thailand,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[9] *Id.*

[10] *See Orders.*

Dated: March 4, 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

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2025–03826 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–557–820]

Silicon Metal From Malaysia: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that silicon metal from Malaysia was not sold in the United States at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Jennings, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1110.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of the 2022–2023 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from Malaysia, and invited interested parties to comment.[1] Because no comments were submitted by interested parties, we have adopted the *Preliminary Results* as the final results of this review [2] and no decision memorandum accompanies this **Federal Register** notice. Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this *Order* is all forms and sizes of silicon metal, including silicon metal powder. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the *Preliminary Results*.[3]

Final Results of Review

Commerce determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
PMB Silicon Sdn. Bhd	0.00

Disclosure

Although there is no change to the weighted-average dumping margin calculated in the *Preliminary Results* for PMB Silicon, Commerce updated its analysis for these final results to incorporate a revised database submitted by PMB Silicon after the *Preliminary Results*.[4] Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed for these final results to parties in this proceeding within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. Where the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is either zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent), we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties. Accordingly, because PMB Silicon's weighted-average dumping margin is zero percent, we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.

For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by PMB Silicon for which it did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[5]

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for PMB Silicon will be the rates established in the final results of this administrative review; (2) for merchandise exported by producers or exporters not covered in this administrative review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation, but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 12.27 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation.[6] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed,

[1] *See Silicon Metal from Malaysia: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023,* 89 FR 74910 (September 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM); *see also Silicon Metal from Malaysia: Antidumping Duty Order,* 86 FR 46677 (August 19, 2021) (*Order*).

[2] Although Commerce updated its analysis to incorporate the revised database timely submitted by PMB Silicon Sdn Bhd (PMB Silicon) in response to the supplemental questionnaire issued after the *Preliminary Results,* the underlying rationale and resulting weighted-average margin calculated for the company remain unchanged. *See* PMB Silicon's Letter, ''Silicon Metal from Malaysia Supplemental Response,'' dated October 1, 2024; *see also* Memorandum, ''Final Analysis Memorandum for PMB Silicon Sdn. Bhn.,'' dated concurrently with this notice (Analysis Memo).

[3] *See Preliminary Results* PDM.

[4] *See* Analysis Memo.

[5] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[6] *See Order,* 86 FR at 46678.

shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

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), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5) and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Dated: March 5, 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. 2025–03836 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–171]

Disposable Aluminum Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids (disposable aluminum containers) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Warnes, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0028.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 28, 2024, Commerce published its *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.[1]

A summary of the events that occurred since Commerce published the Preliminary Determination, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, may be found in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[2] The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are disposable aluminum containers from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* Appendix I.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations,[3] the *Initiation Notice* set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.,* scope).[4] No interested party commented on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice.* Therefore, we did not make any changes to the scope of this investigation from the scope published in the *Preliminary Determination,* as noted in Appendix I.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs that were submitted by parties in this investigation, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by interested parties and addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, *see* Appendix II.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on Henan Aluminium Corporation (Henan)'s withdrawal from the investigation, and our review and analysis of comments received by interested parties, we have made certain changes to the subsidy rate calculations. Specifically, given that there are no cooperative respondents following Henan's withdrawal from the investigation, we relied on facts available with adverse inferences (AFA), based on section 776 of the Tariff Act of 1920, as amended (the Act), to calculate the subsidy rate for both mandatory respondents, Henan and Zhejiang Acumen Technology Living Co., Ltd. (Zhejiang Acumen).

Furthermore, we revised the AFA rate, as the rate in the *Preliminary Determination* was, in part, based on calculations for some of Henan's self-reported programs. As we were unable to verify the information provided by Henan, we are determining rates for those programs based on AFA in the final determination.[5]

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy

[1] *See Disposable Aluminum Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination,* 89 FR 85495 (October 29, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See Memorandum,* ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Disposable Aluminum Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids from the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[3] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule,* 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

[4] *See Disposable Aluminum Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation,* 89 FR 49833, 49834 (June 12, 2024).

[5] *See* Issues and Decision Memorandum at Appendix.

programs found to be countervailable, Commerce preliminarily determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a financial contribution by an ''authority'' that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[6] For a full description of the methodology underlying our determination, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Commerce notes that, in making these findings, it relied on facts available, and, because it finds that certain respondents and the Government of China did not act to the best of their ability to respond to Commerce's requests for information, it drew an adverse inference where appropriate in selecting from among the facts otherwise available.[7] For further information, *see* the ''Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences'' section in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Verification

Zhejiang Acumen did not participate in the investigation and Henan withdrew its participation [8] following the *Preliminary Determination.* Therefore, we were unable to conduct verification of Zhejiang Acumen or Henan.

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

Commerce preliminarily determined, in accordance with sections 703(e)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.206, that critical circumstances existed with respect to imports of subject merchandise for Henan, Zhejiang Acumen, and all other producers and/or exporters.[9] For this final determination, in accordance with section 705(a)(2) of the Act, Commerce continues to find that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of subject merchandise for Henan, Zhejiang Acumen, and all other producers and/or exporters. For a full description of the methodology and results of our critical circumstances analysis, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act, Commerce may determine an all-others rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually examined when the rates for those exporters and/or producers were determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. In this investigation, Commerce determined the subsidy rate for each of the individually examined respondents based entirely on facts available under section 776 of the Act. Thus, this is the only rate available in this proceeding for deriving the all others rate. Consequently, pursuant to sections 703(d) and 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act, Commerce established the all others rate by applying the countervailable subsidy rate assigned to the mandatory respondents.

Final Determination

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Henan Aluminium Corporation	* 317.85
Zhejiang Acumen Living Technology Co., Ltd	* 317.85
All Others	317.85

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed in connection with this final determination within five days of its public announcement, or if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination* and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise from China that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption. Because we preliminarily determined that critical circumstances existed with respect to Henan, Zhejiang Acumen, and all other producers and/or exporters, we instructed CBP to suspend such entries on or after July 30, 2024, which is 90 days prior to the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.[10] In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after February 26, 2025, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise that were subject to suspension of liquidation between April 2, 2024, and February 25, 2024.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a countervailing duty order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of paper plates from China. Because the final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with whether imports of disposable aluminum containers from China are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry, material injury, by reason of imports of paper plates from China no later than 45 days after our final determination. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and nonproprietary information related to this investigation. We will allow the ITC

[6] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

[7] *See* sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act.

[8] *See* Henan's Letter, ''Withdrawal of Participation in the Investigation,'' dated December 13, 2024.

[9] *See Preliminary Determination* PDM at 4–7.

[10] *See Preliminary Determination,* 89 FR at 85496.

access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a CVD order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the ''Suspension of Liquidation'' section.

Administrative Protective Order

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 705(f) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: March 4, 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 I—Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids produced primarily from flat-rolled aluminum. The subject merchandise includes disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids regardless of shape or size and whether or not wrinkled or smooth.

The term ''disposable'' is used to identify an aluminum article that is designed to be used once, or for a limited number of times, and then recycled or otherwise disposed. ''Containers, pans, and trays'' are receptacles for holding goods.

The subject disposable aluminum lids are intended to be used in combination with disposable containers produced from aluminum or other materials (*e.g.,* paper or plastic). Where a disposable aluminum lid is imported with a non-aluminum container, only the disposable aluminum lid is included in the scope.

Disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids are also included within the scope regardless of whether the surface has been embossed, printed, coated (including with a non-stick substance), or decorated, and regardless of the style of the edges. The inclusion of a nonaluminum lid or dome sold or packaged with an otherwise in-scope article does not remove the article from the scope, however, only the disposable aluminum container, pan, tray, and lid is covered by the scope definition.

Disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids are typically used in food-related applications, including but not limited to food preparation, packaging, baking, barbequing, reheating, takeout, or storage, but also have other uses. Regardless of end use, disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids that meet the scope definition and are not otherwise excluded are subject merchandise.

Excluded from the scope are disposable aluminum casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers (including disposable aluminum cups and bottles) properly classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 7612.90. However, aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids that would otherwise be covered by the scope are not excluded based solely on the fact that they are being classified under HTSUS subheading 7612.90.5000 due to the thickness of aluminum being less than 0.04 mm or greater than 0.22 mm.

The flat-rolled aluminum used to produce the subject articles may be made to ASTM specifications ASTM B479 or ASTM B209–14 but can also be made to other specifications. Regardless of the specification, however, all disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids meeting the scope description are included in the scope.

Disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids are currently classifiable under HTSUS subheading 7615.10.7125. Further, merchandise that falls within the scope of this proceeding may also be entered into the United States under HTSUS subheadings 7612.90.1090, 7615.10.3015, 7615.10.3025, 7615.10.7130, 7615.10.7155, 7615.10.7180, 7615.10.9100, and 8309.90.0000. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–170]

Disposable Aluminum Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids (disposable aluminum containers) from the People's Republic of China (China) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is October 1, 2023, through March 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Palmer or Kate Fracke, 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) 482–1678 or (202) 482–3299, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 30, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary determination in the LTFV investigation of disposable aluminum containers from China.[1] Commerce

[1] *See Disposable Aluminum Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances,* 89 FR 106433 (December 30, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Determination.*

For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[2] The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are disposable aluminum containers from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* Appendix I.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations,[3] the *Initiation Notice* set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.,* scope).[4] No interested party commented on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice.* Therefore, we did not make any changes to the scope of this investigation from the scope published in the *Preliminary Determination,* as noted in Appendix I.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in case and rebuttal briefs are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached as Appendix II of this notice. Commerce has made no substantive changes from the *Preliminary Determination.*[5]

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

In accordance with sections 735(a)(3)(B), and 776(a) and (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.206, as well as our analysis of comments received regarding our affirmative preliminary determination of critical circumstances,[6] Commerce continues to find that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of disposable aluminum containers from China for the China-wide entity. For a full description of the methodology and results of Commerce's critical circumstances analysis, *see* the *Preliminary Determination* and the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[7]

China-Wide Entity and Use of Adverse Facts Available (AFA)

In this final determination, consistent with the *Preliminary Determination,*[8] Commerce continues to find that the use of facts otherwise available, with adverse inferences, is warranted in determining the dumping rate for the China-wide entity, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. There is no new information on the record that would cause us to reconsider our decision in the *Preliminary Determination.* Thus, we made no changes to our analysis or to the China-wide entity's dumping margin for the final determination. For a full description of the methodology underlying Commerce's final determination, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Separate Rates

We have granted a separate rate to certain separate rate respondents that we did not select for individual examination.[9] In calculating the rate for non-individually examined separate rate respondents in a non-market economy LTFV investigation, Commerce normally looks to section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, which pertains to the calculation of the all-others rate in a market economy LTFV investigation, for guidance. Pursuant to section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, normally this rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for those companies individually-examined, excluding any dumping margins that are zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely under section 776 of the Act.

Because each company selected for individual examination in this investigation subsequently notified Commerce of its withdrawal from participation, their estimated weighted-average dumping margins are based entirely under section 776 of the Act. In investigations where no estimated weighted-average dumping margins other than zero, *de minimis,* or those determined entirely under section 776 of the Act have been established for individually-examined entities, in accordance with section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act, Commerce typically calculates a simple average of the margins alleged in the petition and applies the results to the entities not individually examined but found eligible for a separate rate.[10] In this investigation, the simple average of the rates in the Petition is 193.90 percent.[11] *See* the table below in the ''Final Determination'' section of this notice.

Combination Rates

In the *Initiation Notice,*[12] Commerce stated that it would calculate producer/exporter combination rates for the respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in this investigation. Policy Bulletin 05.1 describes this practice.[13] In this investigation, we calculated producer/exporter combination rates for respondents eligible for separate rates.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period, October 1, 2023, through March 31, 2024:

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Disposable Aluminum Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids from the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[3] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule,* 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

[4] *See Disposable Aluminum Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value* Investigation, 89 FR 49837, 49838 (June 12, 2024) (*Initiation Notice*).

[5] The *Preliminary Determination* contained a misspelling of the name of a Chinese exporter of the subject merchandise. *See Preliminary Determination,* 89 FR at 106434. We have corrected the misspelling to identify the correct exporter name, Yuyao Rhea Aluminum Foil Products Co., Ltd., in the Final Determination section, *infra.*

[6] *See* Heritage Group LLC's Letter, ''Administrative Case Brief on Behalf of Heritage Group LLC concerning Critical Circumstances,'' dated January 29, 2025; *see also* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitioners' Rebuttal Case Brief,'' dated February 3, 2025.

[7] *See Preliminary Determination* PDM at 19–23; and Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.

[8] *See Preliminary Determination* PDM at 4–9.

[9] *See Preliminary Determination* PDM.

[10] *See, e.g., Certain Pea Protein from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination,* 89 FR 55559 (July 5, 2024).

[11] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Antidumping Duty Petition Volume II China,'' dated May 16, 2024 (Petition), at Exhibit AD–CN–5.

[12] *See Initiation Notice,* 89 FR at 49841.

[13] *See* Enforcement and Compliance's Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, ''Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigations involving Non-Market Economy Countries,'' (April 5, 2005) (Policy Bulletin 05.1), available on Commerce's website at *https://access.trade.gov/Resources/policy/bull05-1.pdf.*

Producer	Exporter	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Foshan Bossfoil Aluminum Products Co., Ltd	Aikou Packaging Co., Ltd	193.90
Guangzhou Huafeng Aluminum Foil Technologies Co. Ltd	Guangzhou Huafeng Aluminum Foil Technologies Co. Ltd	193.90
Guangzhou Vanzhen Aluminum Foil Products Co., Ltd	Guangzhou Vanzhen Aluminum Foil Products Co., Ltd	193.90
Henan Mingwei Aluminum Products Co., Ltd	Henan Mingwei Aluminum Products Co., Ltd	193.90
Jinhua Majestic Aluminum Packing Co., Ltd	Jinhua Majestic Aluminum Packing Co., Ltd	193.90
Ningbo Laxwell Aluminum Foil Technology Co., Ltd	Ningbo Laxwell Aluminum Foil Technology Co., Ltd	193.90
Ningbo Mylife Aluminium Foil Products Co., Ltd	Ningbo Mylife Aluminium Foil Products Co., Ltd	193.90
Ningbo Reco Packing Technology Co., Ltd	Ningbo Reco Packing Technology Co., Ltd	193.90
Ningbo Times Aluminium Foil Technology Corp., Ltd	Ningbo Times Aluminium Foil Technology Corp., Ltd	193.90
Ningbo Uber Aluminum Foil Products Co., Ltd	Ningbo Uber Aluminum Foil Products Co., Ltd	193.90
Ningbo Wonderfoil Aluminium Foil Technology Co., Ltd	Ningbo Wonderfoil Aluminium Foil Technology Co., Ltd	193.90
Ningbo Wonderfoil Aluminium Foil Technology Co., Ltd	Qingdao Honsun Packaging Technology Co., Ltd	193.90
Qingdao Wohler Aluminium Environmental Technology Co, Ltd.	Qingdao Wohler Aluminium Environmental Technology Co, Ltd.	193.90
DongTai Subcompany of Shanghai Dragon Aluminium Foil Products Co., Ltd.	DongTai Subcompany of Shanghai Dragon Aluminium Foil Products Co., Ltd.	193.90
Suzhou Spk Aluminium Foil Co., Ltd	Suzhou Spk Aluminium Foil Co., Ltd	193.90
Nantong Hongtu Health Technology Co., Ltd	Uniriver Industries Co., Ltd	193.90
Wohler (Qingdao) Co., Ltd	Wohler (Qingdao) Co., Ltd	193.90
Yuyao Rhea Aluminum Foil Products Co., Ltd	Yuyao Rhea Aluminum Foil Products Co., Ltd	193.90
Yuyao Smallcap Household Products Co., Ltd	Yuyao Smallcap Household Products Co., Ltd	193.90
Zhangjiagang Auto Well Co., Ltd	Zhangjiagang Kangyuan International Trading Co., Ltd	193.90
Jiangsu Greensource Health Aluminum Foil Technology Co., Ltd.	Zhangjiagang Kangyuan International Trading Co., Ltd	193.90
Zhejiang Zhongjin Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd	Zhejiang Zhongjin Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd	193.90
Henan Vino Aluminium Foil Co., Ltd	Zhengzhou Eming Aluminium Industry Co., Ltd	193.90
China-wide Entity		*287.80

*Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with 735(c)(4)(A) of the Act, because we continue to find that critical circumstances exist, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise, as described in Appendix I of this notice, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 1, 2024, which is 90 days before the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(d), upon the publication of this notice, we will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit for estimated antidumping duties for appropriate entries.

Commerce will instruct CBP to require the following cash deposits of estimated antidumping duties for all appropriate entries: (1) for the producer/exporter combinations listed in the table above, the applicable cash deposit rate is listed in the table for that combination; (2) for all combinations of Chinese producers/exporters of the merchandise under consideration that have not established eligibility for a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the cash deposit rate listed for the China-wide entity in the table above; and (3) for all third-country exporters of the merchandise under consideration that are not listed in the table above, the cash deposit rate is the cash deposit rate applicable to the Chinese producer/exporter combination or the China-wide entity that supplied that third-country exporter. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses to interested parties the calculations performed in connection with a final determination within five days of its public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because Commerce applied AFA to the mandatory respondents in this investigation in accordance with section 776 of the Act, and the applied AFA rate is based solely on the Petition, and the rate assigned to the separate rate companies was a simple average of the Petition rates, there are no calculations to disclose.

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. Because the final determination in this investigation is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of aluminum containers from China no later than 45 days after our final determination. If the ITC determines that such injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all cash deposits posted will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed in the ''Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation'' section.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder

to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: March 4, 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 I—Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids produced primarily from flat-rolled aluminum. The subject merchandise includes disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids regardless of shape or size and whether or not wrinkled or smooth.

The term ''disposable'' is used to identify an aluminum article that is designed to be used once, or for a limited number of times, and then recycled or otherwise disposed.

''Containers, pans, and trays'' are receptacles for holding goods.

The subject disposable aluminum lids are intended to be used in combination with disposable containers produced from aluminum or other materials (*e.g.,* paper or plastic). Where a disposable aluminum lid is imported with a non-aluminum container, only the disposable aluminum lid is included in the scope.

Disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids are also included within the scope regardless of whether the surface has been embossed, printed, coated (including with a non-stick substance), or decorated, and regardless of the style of the edges. The inclusion of a non-aluminum lid or dome sold or packaged with an otherwise in-scope article does not remove the article from the scope, however, only the disposable aluminum container, pan, tray, and lid is covered by the scope definition.

Disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids are typically used in food-related applications, including but not limited to food preparation, packaging, baking, barbequing, reheating, takeout, or storage, but also have other uses. Regardless of end use, disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids that meet the scope definition and are not otherwise excluded are subject merchandise.

Excluded from the scope are disposable aluminum casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers (including disposable aluminum cups and bottles) properly classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 7612.90. However, aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids that would otherwise be covered by the scope are not excluded based solely on the fact that they are being classified under HTSUS subheading 7612.90.5000 due to the thickness of aluminum being less than 0.04 mm or greater than 0.22 mm.

The flat-rolled aluminum used to produce the subject articles may be made to ASTM specifications ASTM B479 or ASTM B209–14, but can also be made to other specifications. Regardless of the specification, however, all disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids meeting the scope description are included in the scope.

Disposable aluminum containers, pans, trays, and lids are currently classifiable under HTSUS subheading 7615.10.7125. Further, merchandise that falls within the scope of this proceeding may also be entered into the United States under HTSUS subheadings 7612.90.1090, 7615.10.3015, 7615.10.3025, 7615.10.7130, 7615.10.7155, 7615.10.7180, 7615.10.9100, and 8309.90.0000. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2025–03833 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–888, C–570–105]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod From India and the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the countervailing duty (CVD) orders on carbon and alloy steel threaded rod (steel threaded rod) from India and the People's Republic of China (China) would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Hooker, Trade Agreements Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6299.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 9, 2020, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the CVD orders on carbon and alloy steel threaded rod from India and China.[1] On November 4, 2024, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the first sunset review of the *Orders,* pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[2] On November 19, 2024, Commerce received notices of intent to participate from Vulcan Threaded Products, inc., the domestic interested party, within the 15-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).[3] The domestic interested party claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act as a producer of the domestic like product in the United States.[4] On December 2, 2024, Commerce received an adequate substantive response from the domestic interested party within the 30-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i).[5] Commerce received no substantive response from the

[1] *See Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India and the People's Republic of China Countervailing* Duty Orders, 85 FR 19927 (April 9, 2020) (*India Order* and *China Order*; collectively, *Orders*).

[2] *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews,* 89 FR 87543 (November 4, 2024).

[3] *See* Domestic Interest Party's Letters, ''Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India—Petitioner's Notice of Intent to Participate,'' dated November 19, 2024 (Intent to Participate—India); and ''Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from the People's Republic of China—Petitioner's Notice of Intent to Participate,'' dated November 19, 2024 (Intent to Participate—China).

[4] *See* Intent to Participate—India at 2; *see also* Intent to Participate—China at 2.

[5] *See* Domestic Interested Party's Letters, ''First Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India—Petitioner's Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation,'' dated December 2, 2024 (Substantive Response—India); *see also* ''First Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from the People's Republic of China—Petitioner's Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation,'' dated December 2, 2024 (Substantive Response—China).

Governments of China or India or any respondent interested party.

On December 26, 2024, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission that it did not receive an adequate substantive response from the Government of China or India or any respondent interested party.[6] As a result, Commerce conducted an expediated (120-day) sunset review of the *Orders,* pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(B)(2) and (C)(2).

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the *Orders* is carbon and alloy steel threaded rod from India and China. For a complete description of the scope of the *Orders, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[7]

Analysis of Comments Received

A complete discussion of all issues raised in this sunset review is contained in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.[8] A list of topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is included as an appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be directly accessed at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Final Results of Sunset Reviews

Pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that the revocation of the *India Order* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the following net countervailable subsidy rates:

Producers/exporters	Net countervailable subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Daksh Fasteners	211.72
Mangal Steel Enterprises Limited	6.07
All Others	6.07

Pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that the revocation of the *China Order* would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the following net countervailable rates:

Producers/exporters	Net countervailable subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Ningbo Zhongjiang High Strength Bolts Co., Ltd	69.20
Zhejiang Junyue Standard Part Co., Ltd	31.20
All Others	42.70

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), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these final results in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(b), and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(5)(ii).

Dated: March 4, 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—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2025–03825 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

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[6] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Sunset Reviews Initiated on November 4, 2024,'' dated December 26, 2024.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expediated First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India and the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[8] *Id.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–096]

Aluminum Wire and Cable From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of this expedited sunset review, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on aluminum wire and cable (AWC) from the People's Republic of China (China) would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the levels indicated in the ''Final Results of Sunset Review'' section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Camille Evans, Trade Agreements Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2350.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 23, 2019, Commerce published the *Order* on AWC from China.[1] On November 4, 2024, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the first sunset review of the *Order,* pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[2] On November 6, and November 13, 2024, Commerce received notices of intent to participate from the domestic interested parties,[3] within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).[4] The domestic interested parties claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act as a U.S. producer engaged in the production of AWC in the United States. On November 18, and December 4, 2024, Commerce received an adequate substantive responses from the domestic interested parties within the 30-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i).[5] Commerce received no substantive response from the Government of China (GOC) or any respondent interested party.

On December 26, 2024, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission that it did not receive an adequate substantive response from the GOC or any respondent interested party.[6] As a result, Commerce conducted an expedited (120-day) sunset review of the *Order,* pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(B)(2) and (C)(2).

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this *Order* is aluminum wire and cable from China. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[7]

Analysis of Comments Received

A complete discussion of all issues raised in this sunset review, including the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of subsidization and the countervailable subsidy rates likely to prevail if the *Order* were to be revoked, is contained in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.[8] A list of topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is included as an appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be directly accessed at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Final Results of Sunset Review

Pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the *Order* would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the following net countervailable subsidy rates:

Producers/exporters	Net countervailable subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Shanghai Silin Special Equipment Co., Ltd	165.63
Changfeng Wire & Cable Co., Ltd	33.44
Shanghai Yang Pu Qu Gong	165.63
All Others	33.44

Administrative Protective Order

This notice serves as the only reminder to interested parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return/destruction or conversion to judicial protective order of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a). Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these final results and notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(b), and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(5)(ii).

Dated: March 4, 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

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2025–03822 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

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[1] *See Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders,* 84 FR 70496 (December 23, 2019) (*Order*).

[2] *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews,* 89 FR 87543 (November 4, 2024).

[3] The domestic interested parties are Encore Wire Corporation (Encore) and Southwire Company, LLC (Southwire).

[4] *See* Encore's Letter, ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of Antidumping Duty Order on Aluminum Wire and Cable from China: Notice of Intent to Participate,'' dated November 6, 2024; and Southwire's Letter, ''Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Intent to Participate in Sunset Review,'' dated November 13, 2024.

[5] *See* Encore's Letter, ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of Countervailing Duty Order on Aluminum Wire and Cable from China: Encore's Substantive Response to the Notice of Initiation,'' dated November 18, 2024; and Southwire's Letter, ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of Countervailing Duty Order on Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China: Southwire's Substantive Response to the Notice of Initiation,'' dated December 4, 2024.

[6] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Sunset Reviews Initiated on November 4, 2024,'' dated December 26, 2024.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[8] *See* Issues and Decision Memorandum.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–200]

Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable March 4, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Maciuba, Office II, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade

Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0413.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On February 12, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received an antidumping duty (AD) petition concerning imports of methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI) from the People's Republic of China (China) filed in proper form on behalf of the *Ad Hoc* MDI Fair Trade Coalition (the petitioner).[1]

Between February 14 and 26, 2025, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petition in supplemental questionnaires.[2] Between February 20 and 28, 2025, the petitioner filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.[3]

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that imports of MDI from China are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the MDI industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petition was accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petition on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in section 771(9)(F) of the Act.[4] Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigation.[5]

Period of Investigation

Because the Petition was filed on February 12, 2025, and because China is a non-market economy (NME) country, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the period of investigation (POI) for the LTFV investigation is July 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is MDI from China. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigation

On February 14 and 26, 2025, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioner regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petition is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.[6] On February 20 and 28, 2025, the petitioner provided clarifications and revised the scope.[7] The description of merchandise covered by this investigation, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.,* scope).[8] Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determination. If scope comments include factual information,[9] all such factual information should be limited to public information. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on March 24, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, and should also be limited to public information, must be filed by 5 p.m. ET on April 3, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of this investigation be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigation may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information.

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 exception applies.[10] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of MDI to be reported in response to Commerce's AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant factors of production (FOP) accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5 p.m. ET on March 24, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5 p.m. ET on April 3, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as

[1] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate from China,'' dated February 12, 2025 (Petition). The members of the *Ad Hoc* MDI Fair Trade Coalition are BASF Corporation and The Dow Chemical Company.

[2] *See* Commerce's Letters, ''Supplemental Questions,'' dated February 14, 2025 (First General Issues Questionnaire); ''Supplemental Questions,'' dated February 14, 2025; ''Supplemental Questions,'' dated February 24, 2025; and ''Supplemental Questions,'' dated February 26, 2025 (Second General Issues Questionnaire).

[3] *See* Petitioner's Letters, ''Petitioner's Response to Volume I Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated February 20, 2025 (First General Issues Supplement); ''Petitioner's Response to Volume II Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated February 20, 2025; *see also* ''Petitioner's Response to Volume II Second Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated February 26, 2025; and ''Petitioner's Response to the February 26, 2025, General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated February 28, 2025 (Second General Issues Supplement).

[4] The members of the petitioning coalition are interested parties under section 771(9)(C) of the Act.

[5] *See* section on ''Determination of Industry Support for the Petition,'' *infra.*

[6] *See* First General Issues Questionnaire; *see also* Second General Issues Questionnaire.

[7] *See* First General Issues Supplement at 2–5 and Exhibit I–S2; *see also* Second General Issues Supplement at 1–5 and Exhibits I–SS1 and I–SS2; and Memorandum, ''Phone Call with Counsel to the Petitioner,'' dated February 28, 2025.

[8] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule,* 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); *see also* 19 CFR 351.312.

[9] *See* 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining ''factual information'').

[10] *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.*

explained above, on the record of the LTFV investigation.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the ''industry.''

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the ''industry'' as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether ''the domestic industry'' has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,[11] they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.[12]

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as ''a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.'' Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is ''the article subject to an investigation'' (*i.e.,* the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioner does not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigation.[13] Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that MDI, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.[14]

In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petition with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the ''Scope of the Investigation,'' in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioner provided the 2024 production of the domestic like product for the supporters of the Petition and compared this to the estimated total production of the domestic like product for the entire domestic industry.[15] We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.[16]

Our review of the data provided in the Petition, the First General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petition.[17] First, the Petition established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (*e.g.,* polling).[18] Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.[19] Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petition.[20] Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petition was filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.[21]

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.[22]

The petitioner contends that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by a significant and increasing volume of subject imports; increased subject market share; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; lost sales and revenues; declines in domestic producers' U.S. shipments, production, and capacity utilization; adverse impact on financial performance; and negative impact on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry.[23] We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.[24]

Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate an LTFV investigation of imports of MDI

[11] *See* section 771(10) of the Act.

[12] *See USEC, Inc.* v. *United States,* 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

[13] *See* Petition at Volume I (pages 18–23 and Exhibits I–13 and I–14); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 8–10.

[14] For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, *see* Checklist, ''Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate from the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (China AD Initiation Checklist) at Attachment II, ''Analysis of Industry Support for the Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping Duty Petition Covering Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate from the People's Republic of China.'' These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

[15] For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the China AD Initiation Checklist.

[16] *Id.*

[17] *Id.*

[18] *Id.; see also* section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

[19] *See* Attachment II of the China AD Initiation Checklist.

[20] *Id.*

[21] *Id.*

[22] For further discussion, *see* China AD Initiation Checklist at Attachment III, ''Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping Duty Petition Covering Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate from the People's Republic of China.''

[23] *Id.*

[24] *Id.*

from China. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the China AD Initiation Checklist.

U.S. Price

The petitioner based export price (EP) on the following: (1) the POI average unit value (AUV) derived from official import statistics for imports of MDI from China into the United States, (2) a transaction-specific AUV (*i.e.* month- and port-specific AUV) derived from official import statistics and tied to ship manifest data, and (3) pricing information for MDI produced in China and offered for sale in the United States during the POI.[25] The petitioner made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.[26]

Normal Value

Commerce considers China to be an NME country.[27] In accordance with section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, any determination that a foreign country is an NME country shall remain in effect until revoked by Commerce. Therefore, we continue to treat China as an NME country for purposes of the initiation of this LTFV investigation. Accordingly, we base NV on FOPs valued in a surrogate market economy country in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act.

The petitioner claims that Malaysia is an appropriate surrogate country for China because it is a market economy that is at a level of economic development comparable to that of China and is a significant producer of comparable merchandise.[28] The petitioner provided publicly available information from Malaysia to value all FOPs except labor.[29] Consistent with Commerce's recent practice in cases involving Malaysia as a surrogate country,[30] to value labor, the petitioner provided labor statistics from another surrogate country, Mexico.[31] Based on the information provided by the petitioner, we believe it is appropriate to use Malaysia as a surrogate country for China to value all FOPs except labor and to value labor using labor statistics from Mexico for initiation purposes.

Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding surrogate country selection and, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(i), will be provided an opportunity to submit publicly available information to value FOPs within 30 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination.

Factors of Production

Because information regarding the volume of inputs consumed by Chinese producers/exporters was not reasonably available, the petitioner used a U.S. producer's production experience and product-specific consumption rates as a surrogate to value Chinese manufacturers' FOPs.[32] Additionally, the petitioner calculated factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative expenses, and profit based on the experience of a Malaysian producer of comparable merchandise.[33]

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of MDI from China are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for MDI from China covered by this initiation range from 305.81 to 511.75 percent.[34]

Initiation of LTFV Investigation

Based upon the examination of the Petition and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating a LTFV investigation to determine whether imports of MDI are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determination no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Respondent Selection

In the Petition, the petitioner identified eight companies in China as producers and/or exporters of MDI.[35] Our standard practice for respondent selection in AD investigations involving NME countries is to select respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires in cases where Commerce has determined that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon its resources. Therefore, considering the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petition, Commerce will solicit Q&V information that can serve as a basis for selecting exporters for individual examination in the event that Commerce determines that the number is large and decides to limit the number of respondents individually examined pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Because there are eight Chinese producers and/or exporters identified in the Petition, Commerce has determined that it will issue Q&V questionnaires to each potential respondent for which there is complete address information on the record.

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaires along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-case-announcements.* Producers/exporters of MDI from China that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Chinese producers/exporters no later than 5 p.m. ET on March 18, 2025, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective order (APO) in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). As stated above, instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders.*

Separate Rates

In order to obtain separate rate status in an NME investigation, exporters and

[25] *See* China AD Initiation Checklist.

[26] *Id.*

[27] *See, e.g., Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances,* 88 FR 15372 (March 13, 2023), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 5, unchanged in *Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances,* 88 FR 34485 (May 30, 2023).

[28] *See* China AD Initiation Checklist.

[29] *Id.*

[30] *See, e.g., Certain Collated Steel Staples from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2021–2022,* 88 FR 85242 (December 7, 2023), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM) at Comment 2; and *Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,* 88 FR 15671 (March 14, 2023), and accompanying IDM at Comment 2.

[31] *See* China AD Initiation Checklist.

[32] *Id.*

[33] *Id.*

[34] *Id.*

[35] *See* Petition at Volume I (page 18 and Exhibit I–10); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 1 and Exhibit I–S1.

producers must submit a separate rate application. The specific requirements for submitting a separate rate application in an NME investigation are outlined in detail in the application itself, which is available on Commerce's website at *https://access.trade.gov/Resources/nme/nme-sep-rate.html.* Note that Commerce recently promulgated new regulations pertaining to separate rates, including the separate rate application deadline and eligibility for separate rate status, in 19 CFR 351.108.[36] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1), the separate rate application will be due 21 days after publication of this initiation notice.[37] Exporters and producers must file a timely separate rate application if they want to be considered for individual examination. In addition, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(e), exporters and producers who submit a separate rate application and have been selected as mandatory respondents will be eligible for consideration for separate rate status only if they fully respond to all parts of Commerce's AD questionnaire and participate in the LTFV proceeding as mandatory respondents.[38] Commerce requires that companies from China submit a response both to the Q&V questionnaire and to the separate rate application by the respective deadlines to receive consideration for separate rate status. Companies not filing a timely Q&V questionnaire response will not receive separate rate consideration.

Use of Combination Rates

Commerce will calculate combination rates for certain respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in an NME investigation. The Separate Rates and Combination Rates Bulletin states:

{w}hile continuing the practice of assigning separate rates only to exporters, all separate rates that {Commerce} will now assign in its NME investigation will be specific to those producers that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation. Note, however, that one rate is calculated for the exporter and all of the producers which supplied subject merchandise to it during the period of investigation. This practice applies both to mandatory respondents receiving an individually calculated separate rate as well as the pool of non-investigated firms receiving the {weighted average} of the individually calculated rates. This practice is referred to as the application of ''combination rates'' because such rates apply to specific combinations of exporters and one or more producers. The cash-deposit rate assigned to an exporter will apply only to merchandise both exported by the firm in question *and* produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.[39]

Distribution of Copy of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petition has been provided to the Government of China via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petition, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petition was filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of MDI from China are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.[40] A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated.[41] Otherwise, this LTFV investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

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 submitted [42] 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.[43] 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 investigation.

Time Limits for Submission of Factual Information in Response to Questionnaires

Section 351.301(c) of Commerce's regulations states that during a proceeding, Commerce may issue to any person questionnaires, which includes both initial and supplemental questionnaires. For all investigations initiated after January 15, 2025, the following time limits apply:

(i) Initial questionnaire responses are due 30 days from the date of receipt of such questionnaire. The time limit for response to individual sections of the questionnaire, if Commerce requests a separate response to such sections, may be less than the 30 days allotted for response to the full questionnaire. In general, the date of receipt will be considered to be seven days from the date on which the initial questionnaire was transmitted.

(ii) Supplemental questionnaire responses are due on the date specified by Commerce.

(iii) A notification by an interested party, under section 782(c)(1) of the Act, of difficulties in submitting information in response to a questionnaire issued by Commerce is to be submitted in writing within 14 days after the date of the questionnaire or, if the questionnaire is due in 14 days or less, within the time specified by Commerce.

(iv) A respondent interested party may request in writing that Commerce conduct a questionnaire presentation. Commerce may conduct a questionnaire presentation if Commerce notifies the government of the affected country and that government does not object.

(v) Factual information submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct questionnaire responses. Within 14 days after an initial questionnaire response and within 10 days after a supplemental questionnaire response has been filed with Commerce, an interested party other than the original submitter is permitted one opportunity to submit factual information to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information contained in the questionnaire response. Within seven days of the filing of such rebuttal, clarification, or correction to a questionnaire response, the original

[36] *See Regulations Enhancing the Administration of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Trade Remedy Laws,* 89 FR 101694, 101759–60 (December 16, 2024).

[37] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1).

[38] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(e).

[39] *See* Enforcement and Compliance's Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, ''Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigation involving NME Countries,'' (April 5, 2005), at 6 (emphasis added), available on Commerce's website at *https://access.trade.gov/Resources/policy/bull05-1.pdf.*

[40] *See* section 733(a) of the Act.

[41] *Id.*

[42] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b).

[43] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

submitter of the questionnaire response is permitted one opportunity to submit factual information to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information submitted in the interested party's rebuttal, clarification or correction. Commerce will reject any untimely filed rebuttal, clarification, or correction submission and provide, to the extent practicable, written notice stating the reasons for rejection. If insufficient time remains before the due date for the final determination or final results of review, Commerce may specify shorter deadlines under this section.

Extensions 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.[44] For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10 a.m. ET 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 this investigation.[45]

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.[46] Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).[47] 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 APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.,* by filing the required letter of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[48]

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: March 4, 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 Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI), which is an aromatic polyisocyanate material whose composition includes two or more isocyanate groups (*i.e.,* functional group containing a nitrogen atom, a carbon atom, and an oxygen atom bonded together (-NCO)) attached to one or more benzene rings (*i.e.,* flat, symmetrical molecule made up of six carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal ring and has the chemical formula C_6H_6) that are joined by methylene bridges (*i.e.,* a carbon atom bound to two hydrogen atoms ($-CH_2-$) and connected by single bonds to two other distinct atoms in the rest of the molecule). MDI is commonly called Polymeric, Monomeric, or Modified MDI and may also be referred to under other names, including Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate, 4,4′-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate, Methylene di-p-phenylene ester of isocyanic acid, Methylene bis(4-phenyl isocyanate), and polymethylene polyphenylene isocyanate. MDI is normally associated with Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers 9016–87–9, 101–68–8, 5873–54–1, 2536–05–2, 1689576–89–3, 25686–28–6, 26447–40–5, and 39310–05–9, but several others are also used.

MDI ranges in physical form from low viscosity liquids to solids. MDI is covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of whether it has gone through a distillation process and regardless of acid content, reactivity, functionality, freeze stability, physical form, viscosity, grade, purity, molecular weight, or packaging.

MDI may contain additives, such as catalysts, solvents, plasticizers, antioxidants, fire retardants, colorants, pigments, diluents, thickeners, fillers, softeners, toughening agents. The scope does not include mixtures of MDI with other materials, when the combined MDI component comprises less than 40 percent of the total weight of the mixture.

MDI may be partially reacted with itself, polyol, or polyamines, and retain MDI component that has not fully chemically reacted so as to convert it into a different product no longer containing isocyanate groups. These products are known as homopolymer, uretonimine MDI, carbodiimide MDI, or prepolymers. The scope does not include partially reacted MDI when its NCO content is less than 10 weight percentage.

For MDI that enter as part of a system with separately packaged resin consisting mostly of a chemical compound that has an OH reactive group, including polyol, only the MDI portion of the system is included in the scope. The scope does not include any separately packaged polyol that would not fall within the scope if entered on its own.

The scope includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, introducing or removing additives, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the subject country.

The scope also includes MDI that is commingled or blended with MDI from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

This merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 2929.10.8010 and 3909.31.0000. Subject merchandise may also be entered under subheadings 3824.99.2600, 3909.50.1000, 3909.50.2000, 3909.50.5000, 3824.99.2900, 3506.91.5000, 3911.90.4500, 3921.13.5000, and 3920.99.5000. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2025–03823 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

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[44] *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.htm.*

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

[46] *See* section 782(b) of the Act.

[47] *See Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at *https://access.trade.gov/Resources/filing/index.html.*

[48] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–186, A–533–936]

Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China and India: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jacob Keller at (202) 482–4849 (the People's Republic of China (China) and Seth Brown at (202) 482–0029 (India), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 18, 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of imports of overhead door counterbalance torsion springs (overhead door springs) from China and India.[1] Currently, the preliminary determinations are due no later than April 7, 2025.

Postponement of Preliminary Determinations

Section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires Commerce to issue the preliminary determination in a LTFV investigation within 140 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation. However, section 733(c)(1)(A)(b)(1) of the Act permits Commerce to postpone the preliminary determination until no later than 190 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation if: (A) the petitioner makes a timely request for a postponement; or (B) Commerce concludes that the parties concerned are cooperating, that the investigation is extraordinarily complicated, and that additional time is necessary to make a preliminary determination. Under 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and must state the reasons for the request. Commerce will grant the request unless it finds compelling reasons to deny the request.

On March 4, 2025, the petitioners[2] submitted a timely request that Commerce postpone the preliminary determinations in these LTFV investigations.[3] The petitioners requested postponement to provide Commerce with additional time to review and analyze questionnaire responses and accurately determine antidumping duty margins.[4]

For the reasons stated above and because there are no compelling reasons to deny the request, Commerce, in accordance with section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Act, is postponing the deadline for the preliminary determinations by 50 days (*i.e.,* 190 days after the date on which these investigations were initiated). As a result, Commerce will issue its preliminary determinations no later than May 27, 2025. In accordance with section 735(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(1), the deadline for the final determinations of these investigations will continue to be 75 days after the date of the preliminary determinations, unless postponed at a later date.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 733(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(f)(1).

Dated: March 5, 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. 2025–03835 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Notice of Scope Ruling Applications Filed in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received scope ruling applications, requesting that scope inquiries be conducted to determine whether identified products are covered by the scope of antidumping duty (AD) and/or countervailing duty (CVD) orders and that Commerce issue scope rulings pursuant to those inquiries. In accordance with Commerce's regulations, we are notifying the public of the filing of the scope ruling applications listed below in the month of January 2025.

DATES: Applicable March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terri Monroe, AD/CVD Operations, Customs Liaison Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482–1384.

Notice of Scope Ruling Applications

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(3), we are notifying the public of the following scope ruling applications related to AD and CVD orders and findings filed in or around the month of January 2025. This notification includes, for each scope application: (1) identification of the AD and/or CVD orders at issue (19 CFR 351.225(c)(1)); (2) concise public descriptions of the products at issue, including the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional and technical characteristics) of the products (19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(ii)); (3) the countries where the products are produced and the countries from where the products are exported (19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(B)); (4) the full names of the applicants; and (5) the dates that the scope applications were filed with Commerce and the name of the ACCESS scope segment where the scope applications can be found.[1] This notice does not include applications which have been rejected and not properly resubmitted. The scope ruling applications listed below are available on Commerce's online e-filing and document management system, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), at *https://access.trade.gov.*

Scope Ruling Applications

Large Diameter Welded Pipe from India (A–533–881/C–533–882); Carbon

[1] *See Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from the People's Republic of China and India: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations,* 89 FR 92895 (November 25, 2024).

[2] The petitioners are: IDC Group, Inc., Iowa Spring Manufacturing, Inc., and Service Spring Corp.

[3] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitioners' Request for Postponement of Preliminary Determinations,'' dated March 4, 2025.

[4] *Id.* at 2–4.

[1] *See Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws,* 86 FR 52300, 52316 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*) (''It is our expectation that the **Federal Register** list will include, where appropriate, for each scope application the following data: (1) identification of the AD and/or CVD orders at issue; (2) a concise public summary of the product's description, including the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional and technical characteristics) of the product; (3) the country(ies) where the product is produced and the country from where the product is exported; (4) the full name of the applicant; and (5) the date that the scope application was filed with Commerce.'')

steel alloy and non-alloy submerged arc welded pipes with an outer diameter exceeding 16 inches and meeting specifications for ASTM A671, ASTM A672, and ASTM A691; [2] produced in and exported from India; submitted by Ratnamani Metals & Tubes, Ltd. (Ratnamani); January 21, 2025; ACCESS scope segment ''Ratnamani.''

Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China (China) (A–570–133/C–570–134); Certain gun safes; [3] produced in and exported from China; submitted by Bass Pro LLC d/b/a Bass Pro Shops (BPS); January 21, 2025; ACCESS scope segment ''BPS Gun Safes.''

Aluminum Extrusions from China (A–570–967/C–570–968); screw covers; [4] produced in and exported from China; submitted by HTM MBS LLC (MBS); January 28, 2025; ACCESS scope segment ''MBS Screw Covers.''

Ceramic Tile from China (A–570–108/C–570–109); Roofing Tiles; [5] produced in and exported from China; submitted by WJC LLC (WJC); January 30, 2025; ACCESS scope segment ''WJC Roofing Tiles.''

Notification to Interested Parties

This list of scope ruling applications is not an identification of scope inquiries that have been initiated. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(1), if Commerce has not rejected a scope ruling application nor initiated the scope inquiry within 30 days after the filing of the application, the application will be deemed accepted and a scope inquiry will be deemed initiated the following day—day 31.[6] Commerce's practice generally dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend, Federal holiday, or other non-business day, the appropriate deadline is the next business day.[7] Accordingly, if the 30th day after the filing of the application falls on a non-business day, the next business day will be considered the ''updated'' 30th day, and if the application is not rejected or a scope inquiry initiated by or on that particular business day, the application will be deemed accepted and a scope inquiry will be deemed initiated on the next business day which follows the ''updated'' 30th day.[8]

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(m)(2), if there are companion AD and CVD orders covering the same merchandise from the same country of origin, the scope inquiry will be conducted on the record of the AD proceeding. Further, please note that pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(m)(1), Commerce may either apply a scope ruling to all products from the same country with the same relevant physical characteristics, (including chemical, dimensional, and technical characteristics) as the product at issue, on a country-wide basis, regardless of the producer, exporter, or importer of those products, or on a company-specific basis.

For further information on procedures for filing information with Commerce through ACCESS and participating in scope inquiries, please refer to the Filing Instructions section of the Scope Ruling Application Guide, at *https://access.trade.gov/help/Scope_Ruling_Guidance.pdf.* Interested parties, apart from the scope ruling applicant, who wish to participate in a scope inquiry and be added to the public service list for that segment of the proceeding must file an entry of appearance in accordance with 19 CFR 351.103(d)(1) and 19 CFR 351.225(n)(4). Interested parties are advised to refer to the case segment in ACCESS as well as 19 CFR 351.225(f) for further information on the scope inquiry procedures, including the timelines for the submission of comments.

Please note that this notice of scope ruling applications filed in AD and CVD proceedings may be published before any potential initiation, or after the initiation, of a given scope inquiry based on a scope ruling application identified in this notice. Therefore, please refer to the case segment on ACCESS to determine whether a scope ruling application has been accepted or rejected and whether a scope inquiry has been initiated.

Interested parties who wish to be served scope ruling applications for a particular AD or CVD order may file a request to be included on the annual inquiry service list during the anniversary month of the publication of the AD or CVD order in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(n) and Commerce's procedures.[9]

Interested parties are invited to comment on the completeness of this monthly list of scope ruling applications received by Commerce. Any comments should be submitted to Scot Fullerton, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade

[2] The products are carbon steel alloy and non-alloy submerged arc welded pipes with an outer diameter exceeding 16″ and meeting the ASTM specifications for ASTM A671, ASTM A672 (Grades 60, 65, and 70), or ASTM A691 (Grades 1.25 Cr, 2.25 CR, 5 CR, and 9 CR). The external diameter of the product can vary from 16″ to 168″, with a wall thickness ranging from ⅜″ to 2″ and length ranging from 10′ to 40′.

[3] The products are three styles of heavy-duty, fire-resistant gun safes, which are identified by their stock keeping unit (SKU) numbers: 2880553, 2904454, and 2761927. Each style: (1) fully contains firearms for secure storage, (2) includes a combination lock with at least 10,000 possible combinations, (3) has five or more one-inch steel locking bolts, (4) has 14-gauge exterior steel walls lined with 15.9mm fire-retardant gypsum board, (5) has a 14-gauge steel door that is lined with 15.9mm fire-retardant gypsum board and fitted with Palusol expanding heat seal on the door frame, which is activated at 100 degrees Celsius (212 degrees Fahrenheit), (6) has active and inactive locking bolts designed to protect against door removal, and (7) is imported in the fully assembled condition.

[4] The products are screw covers. A screw cover consists of an internally threaded aluminum disk and a removable externally and internally threaded ring insert in the center which, together, hide the exposed head of a screw. In the center of one end of the disk, there is an internally threaded hole to accommodate the insert. There is a threaded hole in the center of the insert to accommodate the screw. Screw covers are sold in sets of four and each cover comes with an insert for mounting. The aluminum disk and the insert are made from extruded aluminum and extruded brass, respectively. Screw Covers are available in the following three types: traditional, tamper proof, and tapcon (for use with concrete). Tamper proof screw covers have a set screw on the side that tightens into the insert with an Allen wrench to prevent easy removal. Tapcon screw covers have a specially designed ring to accommodate tapcon (concrete) screws. MBS screw covers range in diameter from ½ to 1″. All screw covers are anodized. Screw covers are wholly ornamental, providing a decorative cover for exposed screw heads used for mounting pictures, art, or signs, *i.e.,* media, on a wall or other structure. The screw covers do not in any way support or improve the mounting process of the media. Screw covers do not function as fasteners. Their only function is to add to the decorative effect to the media. The ornamental nature of the screw covers is emphasized in the variety of shapes, sizes, and colors. This variety allows the purchaser to select the specific decorative effect that he or she is looking for and demonstrates that the fundamental purpose of the screw covers is ornamentation.

[5] The products are several types of roofing tiles, including traditional glazed roof tiles, unglazed grey roof tiles, S shape tiles, fish scale tiles, and set accessories. WJC's Roofing Tiles specifically include: ''Main roof tiles'' that measure 305mm by 305mm that protect the roof of buildings from the elements; ''Eaves tiles'' that are semi-circular with decorative artwork that measure 305mm by 305mm; Two types of ''Ridge tiles'' that measure 280mm by 170mm and 275mm by 170mm that protect the roof ridges and are decorative; and ''Roof top'' tiles that are cylindrical and measure 600mm in height, which are designed to be roofing décor.

[6] In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(2), within 30 days after the filing of a scope ruling application, if Commerce determines that it intends to address the scope issue raised in the application in another segment of the proceeding (such as a circumvention inquiry under 19 CFR 351.226 or a covered merchandise inquiry under 19 CFR 351.227), it will notify the applicant that it will not initiate a scope inquiry, but will instead determine if the product is covered by the scope at issue in that alternative segment.

[7] *See Notice of Clarification: Application of ''Next Business Day'' Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended,* 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

[8] This structure maintains the intent of the applicable regulation, 19 CFR 351.225(d)(1), to allow day 30 and day 31 to be separate business days.

[9] *See Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions,* 86 FR 53205 (September 27, 2021).

Administration, via email to *CommerceCLU@trade.gov.*

This notice of scope ruling applications filed in AD and CVD proceedings is published in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(3).

Dated: March 5, 2025.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–03837 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–557–815, A–549–830, A–552–816]

Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe Orders From Malaysia, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of these second expedited sunset reviews, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on welded stainless steel pressure pipe (welded pipe) from Malaysia, Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam) would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping at the levels indicated in the ''Final Results of Second Sunset Reviews'' section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Conley, Trade Agreements Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3931.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 21, 2014, Commerce published the *Orders* in the **Federal Register**.[1] On November 4, 2024, Commerce published the initiation of the second sunset reviews of the *Orders,* pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[2] On November 15, 2024, Commerce received notices of intent to participate in the sunset reviews from Bristol Metals, LLC., Felker Brothers Corporation, and Primus Pipe and Tube Inc. (collectively, Domestic Interested Parties) within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).[3] The Domestic Interested Parties claimed interested party status pursuant to section 771(9)(C) of the Act as manufacturers in the United States of a domestic like product.[4] On December 4, 2024, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i), the Domestic Interested Parties filed timely and adequate substantive responses.[5] Commerce did not receive a substantive response from any respondent interested party.

On December 26, 2024, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission that it did not receive substantive responses from any respondent interested parties.[6] As a result, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2), Commerce conducted expedited (120-day) sunset reviews of the *Orders.*

Scope of the Orders

The product covered by these *Orders* is circular welded austenitic stainless steel pressure pipe not greater than 14 inches in outside diameter from Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. For a full description of the scope of the *Orders, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[7]

Analysis of Comments Received

A complete discussion of all issues raised in these sunset reviews is contained in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.[8] A list of topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is included as an appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be directly accessed at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Final Results of Second Sunset Reviews

Pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(c)(1) and (3) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and that the magnitude of the dumping margins likely to prevail would be weighted-average dumping margins up to 167.11 percent for Malaysia, 24.01 percent for Thailand, and 16.25 percent for Vietnam.[9]

Administrative Protective Order

This notice serves as the only reminder to interested parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return/destruction or conversion to judicial protective order of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a). Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these results and notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(c), and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(5)(ii).

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[1] *See Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from Malaysia, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 79 FR 42289 (July 21, 2014) (*Orders*).

[2] *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews,* 89 FR 87543 (November 4, 2024).

[3] *See* Domestic Interested Parties' Letters, ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from Malaysia: Domestic Interested Parties' Notice of Intent to Participate, dated November 15, 2024; ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from Thailand: Domestic Interested Parties' Notice of Intent to Participate,'' dated November 15, 2024; and ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from Vietnam: Domestic Interested Parties' Notice of Intent to Participate,'' dated November 15, 2024.

[4] *Id.*

[5] *See* Domestic Interested Parties' Letters, ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from Malaysia: Domestic Interested Parties' Substantive Response,'' dated December 4, 2024; ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from Thailand: Domestic Interested Parties' Substantive Response,'' dated December 4, 2024; and ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Domestic Interested Parties' Substantive Response,'' dated December 4, 2024.

[6] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Sunset Reviews Initiated on November 4, 2024,'' dated December 26, 2024.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe Orders from Malaysia, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice.

[8] *Id.*

[9] *See Orders.*

Dated: March 4, 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

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2025–03824 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–095]

Aluminum Wire and Cable From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the First Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of this expedited sunset review, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) order on aluminum wire and cable from the People's Republic of China (China) would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping at the dumping margins identified in the ''Final Results of Sunset Review'' section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jayden Graham-White, Trade Agreements Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 23, 2019, Commerce published the AD order on aluminum wire and cable from China in the **Federal Register**.[1] On November 4, 2024, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the first sunset review of the *Order,* pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[2] Commerce received notices of intent to participate from Encore Wire Corporation (Encore) and Southwire Company, LLC (Southwire) (collectively, the domestic interested parties) on November 6 and 13, 2024, respectively, within the 15-day period specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).[3] The domestic interested parties claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act as producers of the domestic like product in the United States. On November 25, 2024, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that it received notices of intent to participate from the domestic interested parties.[4]

On November 18 and December 4, 2024, the domestic interested parties filed adequate substantive responses within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i).[5] Commerce did not receive a substantive response from any respondent interested party. On December 26, 2024, Commerce notified the ITC that it did not receive an adequate substantive response from respondent interested parties.[6] As a result, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2), Commerce conducted an expedited (120-day) sunset review of the *Order.*

Scope of the Order

The product covered by this *Order* is aluminum wire and cable from China. For a full description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[7]

Analysis of Comments Received

A complete discussion of all issues raised in these sunset reviews, including the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail, is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[8] A list of topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is included as an appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be directly accessed at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Final Results of Sunset Review

Pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(c)(1) and (3) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and that the magnitude of the dumping margins likely to prevail would be weighted-average dumping margins up to 63.47 percent.[9]

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice serves as the only reminder to interested parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return/destruction or conversion to judicial protective order of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a). Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these final results and notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(c), and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(5)(ii).

[1] *See Aluminum Wire Cable from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders,* 84 FR 70496 (December 23, 2019) (*Order*).

[2] *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews,* 89 FR 87543 (November 4, 2024).

[3] *See* Encore's Letter, ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of Antidumping Duty Order on Aluminum Wire and Cable from China: Notice of Intent to Participate,'' dated November 6, 2024; and Southwire's Letter, ''Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Intent to Participate in Sunset Review,'' dated November 13, 2024.

[4] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Sunset Reviews Initiated on November 4, 2024,'' dated November 25, 2024.

[5] *See* Encore's Letter, ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') review of Antidumping Duty Order on Aluminum Wire and Cable from China: Encore's Substantive Response to the Notice of Initiation,'' dated November 18, 2024; and Southwire's Letter, ''Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review of Antidumping Duty Order on Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China: Southwire's Substantive Response to the Notice of Initiation,'' dated December 4, 2024.

[6] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Sunset Reviews Initiated on November 4, 2024,'' dated December 26, 2024.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[8] *Id.*

[9] *See Order.*

Dated: March 4, 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—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2025–03827 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–088, C–570–089]

Steel Racks and Parts Thereof, From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on certain steel racks and parts thereof (steel racks) from the People's Republic of China (China) would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable March 5, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angelo Gonzalez, 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) 482–5521.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 16, 2019, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD and CVD orders on steel racks from China.[1] On August 1, 2024, the ITC instituted,[2] and Commerce initiated,[3] the first sunset review of the *Orders,* pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping and subsidy rates likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.[4]

On March 5, 2025, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[5]

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these *Orders* is steel racks and parts thereof, assembled, to any extent, or unassembled, including but not limited to, vertical components (*e.g.,* uprights, posts, or columns), horizontal or diagonal components (*e.g.,* arms or beams), braces, frames, locking devices (*e.g.,* end plates and beam connectors), and accessories (including, but not limited to, rails, skid channels, skid rails, drum/coil beds, fork clearance bars, pallet supports, row spacers, and wall ties).

Subject steel racks and parts thereof are made of steel, including, but not limited to, cold and/or hot-formed steel, regardless of the type of steel used to produce the components and may, or may not, include locking tabs, slots, or bolted, clamped, or welded connections. Subject steel racks have the following physical characteristics:

(1) Each steel vertical and horizontal load bearing member (*e.g.,* arms, beams, posts, and columns) is composed of steel that is at least 0.044 inches thick;

(2) Each steel vertical and horizontal load bearing member (*e.g.,* arms, beams, posts, and columns) is composed of steel that has a yield strength equal to or greater than 36,000 pounds per square inch;

(3) The width of each steel vertical load bearing member (*e.g.,* posts and columns) exceeds two inches; and

(4) The overall depth of each steel roll-formed horizontal load bearing member (*e.g.,* beams) exceeds two inches.

In the case of steel horizontal load bearing members other than roll-formed (*e.g.,* structural beams, Z-beams, or cantilever arms), only the criteria in subparagraphs (1) and (2) apply to these horizontal load bearing members. The depth limitation in subparagraph (4) does not apply to steel horizontal load bearing members that are not roll-formed.

Steel rack components can be assembled into structures of various dimensions and configurations by welding, bolting, clipping, or with the use of devices such as clips, end plates, and beam connectors, including, but not limited to the following configurations: (1) Racks with upright frames perpendicular to the aisles that are independently adjustable, with positive-locking beams parallel to the aisle spanning the upright frames with braces; and (2) cantilever racks with vertical components parallel to the aisle and cantilever beams or arms connected to the vertical components perpendicular to the aisle. Steel racks may be referred to as pallet racks, storage racks, stacker racks, retail racks, pick modules, selective racks, or cantilever racks and may incorporate moving components and be referred to as pallet-flow racks, carton-flow racks, push-back racks, movable-shelf racks, drive-in racks, and drive-through racks. While steel racks may be made to ANSI MH16.l or ANSI MH16.3 standards, all steel racks and parts thereof meeting the description set out herein are covered by the scope of these *Orders,* whether or not produced according to a particular standard.

The scope includes all steel racks and parts thereof meeting the description above, regardless of

(1) other dimensions, weight, or load rating;

(2) vertical components or frame type (including structural, roll-form, or other);

(3) horizontal support or beam/brace type (including but not limited to structural, roll-form, slotted, unslotted, Z-beam, C-beam, L-beam, step beam, and cantilever beam);

(4) number of supports;

[1] *See Certain Steel Racks and Parts Thereof, from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Order; Countervailing Duty Order,* 84 FR 48584 (September 16, 2019) (*Orders*).

[2] *See Steel Racks from China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews,* 89 FR 62779 (August 1, 2024).

[3] *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews,* 89 FR 62717 (August 1, 2024).

[4] *See Certain Steel Racks and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order,* 89 FR 96947 (December 6, 2024); *see also Steel Racks and Parts Thereof, from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order,* 89 FR 96945 (December 6, 2024).

[5] *See Steel Racks from China,* 90 FR 11328 (March 5, 2025) (*ITC Final Determination*).

(5) number of levels;

(6) surface coating, if any (including but not limited to paint, epoxy, powder coating, zinc, or other metallic coatings);

(7) rack shape (including but not limited to rectangular, square, corner, and cantilever);

(8) the method by which the vertical and horizontal supports connect (including but not limited to locking tabs or slots, bolting, clamping, and welding); and

(9) whether or not the steel rack has moving components (including but not limited to rails, wheels, rollers, tracks, channels, carts, and conveyors).

Subject merchandise includes merchandise matching the above description that has been finished or packaged in a third country. Finishing includes, but is not limited to, coating, painting, or assembly, including attaching the merchandise to another product, or any other finishing or assembly operation that would not remove the merchandise from the scope of these *Orders* if performed in the country of manufacture of the steel racks and parts thereof. Packaging includes packaging the merchandise with or without another product or any other packaging operation that would not remove the merchandise from the scope of these *Orders* if performed in the country of manufacture of the steel racks and parts thereof.

Steel racks and parts thereof are included in the scope of these *Orders* whether or not imported attached to, or included with, other parts or accessories such as wire decking, nuts, and bolts. If steel racks and parts thereof are imported attached to, or included with, such non-subject merchandise, only the steel racks and parts thereof are included in the scope.

The scope of these *Orders* does not cover: (1) decks, *i.e.,* shelving that sits on or fits into the horizontal supports to provide the horizontal storage surface of the steel racks; (2) wire shelving units, *i.e.,* units made from wire that incorporate both a wire deck and wire horizontal supports (taking the place of the horizontal beams and braces) into a single piece with tubular collars that slide over the posts and onto plastic sleeves snapped on the posts to create a finished unit; (3) pins, nuts, bolts, washers, and clips used as connecting devices; and (4) non-steel components.

Specifically excluded from the scope of these *Orders* are any products covered by Commerce's existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders on boltless steel shelving units prepackaged for sale from the People's Republic of China.[6]

Also excluded from the scope of these *Orders* are bulk-packed parts or components of boltless steel shelving units that were specifically excluded from the scope of the Boltless Steel Shelving Orders because such bulk-packed parts or components do not contain the steel vertical supports (*i.e.,* uprights and posts) and steel horizontal supports (*i.e.,* beams, braces) packaged together for assembly into a completed boltless steel shelving unit.

Such excluded components of boltless steel shelving are defined as:

(1) Boltless horizontal supports (beams, braces) that have each of the following characteristics: (a) A length of 95 inches or less, (b) made from steel that has a thickness of 0.068 inches or less, and (c) a weight capacity that does not exceed 2,500 lbs. per pair of beams for beams that are 78″ or shorter, a weight capacity that does not exceed 2,200 lbs. per pair of beams for beams that are over 78″ long but not longer than 90″, and/or a weight capacity that does not exceed 1,800 lbs. per pair of beams for beams that are longer than 90″;

(2) shelf supports that mate with the aforementioned horizontal supports; and

(3) boltless vertical supports (upright welded frames and posts) that have each of the following characteristics: (a) A length of 95 inches or less, (b) with no face that exceeds 2.90 inches wide, and (c) made from steel that has a thickness of 0.065 inches or less.

Excluded from the scope of these *Orders* are: (1) Wall-mounted shelving and racks, defined as shelving and racks that suspend all of the load from the wall, and do not stand on, or transfer load to, the floor; (2) ceiling-mounted shelving and racks, defined as shelving and racks that suspend all of the load from the ceiling and do not stand on, or transfer load to, the floor; and (3) wall/ceiling mounted shelving and racks, defined as shelving and racks that suspend the load from the ceiling and the wall and do not stand on, or transfer load to, the floor. The addition of a wall or ceiling bracket or other device to attach otherwise subject merchandise to a wall or ceiling does not meet the terms of this exclusion.

Also excluded from the scope of these *Orders* is scaffolding that complies with ANSI/ASSE A10.8—2011—Scaffolding Safety Requirements, CAN/CSA S269.2–M87 (Reaffirmed 2003)—Access Scaffolding for Construction Purposes, and/or Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations at 29 CFR part 1926 subpart L—Scaffolds.

Also excluded from the scope of these *Orders* are tubular racks such as garment racks and drying racks, *i.e.,* racks in which the load bearing vertical and horizontal steel members consist solely of: (1) round tubes that are no more than two inches in diameter; (2) round rods that are no more than two inches in diameter; (3) other tubular shapes that have both an overall height of no more than two inches and an overall width of no more than two inches; and/or (4) wire.

Also excluded from the scope of these *Orders* are portable tier racks. Portable tier racks must meet each of the following criteria to qualify for this exclusion:

(1) They are freestanding, portable assemblies with a fully welded base and four freely inserted and easily removable corner posts;

(2) They are assembled without the use of bolts, braces, anchors, brackets, clips, attachments, or connectors;

(3) One assembly may be stacked on top of another without applying any additional load to the product being stored on each assembly, but individual portable tier racks are not securely attached to one another to provide interaction or interdependence; and

(4) The assemblies have no mechanism (*e.g.,* a welded foot plate with bolt holes) for anchoring the assembly to the ground.

Also excluded from the scope of these *Orders* are accessories that are independently bolted to the floor and not attached to the rack system itself, *i.e.,* column protectors, corner guards, bollards, and end row and end of aisle protectors.

Merchandise covered by these *Orders* is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under the following subheadings: 7326.90.8688, 9403.20.0081, and 9403.90.8041. Subject merchandise may also enter under subheadings 7308.90.3000, 7308.90.6000, 7308.90.9590, and 9403.20.0090. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation

[6] *See Boltless Steel Shelving Units Prepackaged for Sale from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order,* 80 FR 63,741 (October 21, 2017); and *Boltless Steel Shelving Units Prepackaged for Sale from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order,* 80 FR 63,745 (October 21, 2017).

of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders.* U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD and CVD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be March 5, 2025.[7] Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* no later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the ITC.

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), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

These five-year sunset reviews and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and this notice is published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: March 5, 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. 2025–03860 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[7] *See ITC Final Determination.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE731]

North Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of webconference.

SUMMARY: The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council)'s Enforcement Committee will hold a webconference on Thursday, March 27, 2025.

DATES: The Enforcement Committee will meet on Thursday, March 27, 2025, from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., Alaska Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be by webconference. Join online through the link at *https://meetings.npfmc.org/Meeting/Details/3085*.

Council address: North Pacific Fishery Management Council, 1007 W 3rd Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501–2252; telephone: (907) 271–2809. Instructions for attending the meeting via webconference are given under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Taylor Holman, Council staff; phone: (907) 271–2809; email: *taylor.holman@noaa.gov*. For technical support, please contact our administrative staff, email: *npfmc.admin@noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

Thursday, March 27, 2025

The Enforcement Committee will review the Council's Small sablefish release analysis, the Maximum Retainable Amount (MRA) adjustments analysis, and other business including the Enforcement Committee Terms of Reference. The Small sablefish release analysis evaluates a proposed management measure to allow sablefish IFQ/CDQ harvesters using fixed gear in the BSAI and GOA to carefully release small sablefish. The MRA adjustment analysis evaluates proposed management measures to revise the MRA regulations to clarify and/or revise (1) the definition of a fishing trip, (2) calculations for MRAs, and (3) applications of MRAs.

The agenda is subject to change, and the latest version will be posted at *https://meetings.npfmc.org/Meeting/Details/3085* prior to the meeting, along with meeting materials.

Connection Information

You can attend the meeting online using a computer, tablet, or smart phone; or by phone only. Connection information will be posted online at: *https://meetings.npfmc.org/Meeting/Details/3085*. For technical support, please contact our administrative staff, email: *npfmc.admin@noaa.gov*.

Public Comment

Public comment letters will be accepted and should be submitted electronically to *https://meetings.npfmc.org/Meeting/Details/3085*.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 6, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–03873 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE735]

Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public hybrid meeting.

SUMMARY: The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold a four-day meeting to consider actions affecting the Gulf of Mexico fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

DATES: The meeting will convene Monday, April 7 through Thursday, April 10, 2025. Daily schedule as follows: Monday, Tuesday & Thursday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Wednesday, April 9, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., CDT.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place at The Lodge at Gulf State Park, located at 21196 East Beach Boulevard, Gulf Shores, AL 36542. If you prefer to ''listen in,'' you may access the log-on information by visiting our website at *www.gulfcouncil.org*.

Council address: Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, 4107 W Spruce Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL 33607; telephone: (813) 348–1630.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Carrie Simmons, Executive Director, Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; telephone: (813) 348–1630.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Monday, April 7, 2025; 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m., CDT

The meeting will begin with the *Coral* Committee receiving a presentation and update on Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary: Restoration Blueprint Final Management Plan, review Draft Memorandum of Agreement between

the Gulf and South Atlantic Councils, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Florida Wildlife Commission (FWC), and Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.

The Data Collection Committee will review the Loss of Southeast Region Headboat Survey dockside sampling update and Advisory Panel (AP) comments and hold a discussion for Southeast For-hire Integrated Electronic Reporting (SEFHIER), receive a presentation on Cost Analysis for SEFHIER Economic Data Collection, receive meeting summary from the Ad Hoc Charter For-hire Data Collection AP meeting and review draft For-Hire Electronic Reporting Amendment.

The Gulf SEDAR Committee will receive the SEDAR Steering Committee Summary Report from February 2025, and discuss the Gulf of Mexico SEDAR Schedule.

The *Shrimp* Committee will discuss the Biological Review of the Texas Closure, review FINAL ACTION: *Shrimp* Framework Action: Modification of the Vessel Position Data Collection Program for the Gulf of Mexico *Shrimp* Fishery and *Shrimp* AP Recommendations. The Shrimp Committee will review 2023 Gulf *Shrimp* Fishery Effort, discuss potential expiration of Moratorium for Federal Gulf *Shrimp* Permits and any remaining items from the March 2025 *Shrimp* AP meeting.

At approximately 4:15 p.m. until 5 p.m., the Council will convene the Full Council in a Closed Session to review Preliminary Selection of *Spiny Lobster* Advisory Panel Members; and selection of 2024 Law Enforcement Officer or Team of the Year.

Tuesday, April 8, 2025; 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m., CDT

The Council will receive a Litigation Update. Following, the *Reef Fish* Committee will review *Reef Fish* and Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Landings update, review Draft: *Reef Fish* Amendment 58B: Modifications to *Deep-water Grouper* Management Measures and Final Report: Recreational Initiative Outcomes and Recommendations. Following lunch, the *Reef Fish* Committee will receive a summary from the February 2025 Gulf and South Atlantic Scientific and Statistical Committees (SSC) Report and Recommendations on SEDAR 79 *Mutton Snapper* Stock Assessment, SEDAR 96 *Yellowtail Snapper* Stock Assessment, and the recommendations from the Standing Gulf SSC on SEDAR 88 *Red Grouper* Stock Assessment, and summary from the *Reef Fish* AP discussions and recommendations. The committee will review Draft Framework: Other *Shallow-water Grouper* Catch Limits and receive a presentation on 20-Fathom Recreational Seasonal Closure for *Shallow-water Grouper.*

Immediately following the *Reef Fish* Committee there will be an on-site and virtual Public Comment Session on Recreational Initiative Outcomes.

Wednesday, April 9, 2025; 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., CDT

The *Reef Fish* Committee will reconvene to review FINAL ACTION: Framework Action: Modifications to *Lane Snapper* Minimum Size Limits and receive a presentation on *Greater Amberjack* Flowchart to Identify Decision Points for Regional Management. The committee will them review Return 'Em Right Science including a Programmatic Overview, SSC Review and Recommendations, receive a Communications Update, and discuss the expiration of the Descend Act.

The Council will reconvene at approximately 1:30 p.m., CDT with a Call to Order, Announcements and Introductions, Adoption of Agenda and Approval of Minutes. The Council will receive a presentation on Deep Water Horizon (DWH) Open Ocean Restoration Plan 4—Fish and Water Column Invertebrates.

The Council will hold public testimony from 2 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., CDT for FINAL ACTION Items (a). *Shrimp* Framework Action: Modification of the Vessel Position Data Collection Program for the Gulf of Mexico *Shrimp* Fishery and (b). Framework Action: Modifications to *Lane Snapper* Minimum Size Limits; and open testimony on other fishery issues or concerns. Public comment may begin earlier than 2 p.m. CDT, but will not conclude before that time. Persons wishing to give public testimony in-person must register at the registration kiosk in the meeting room. Persons wishing to give public testimony virtually must sign up on the Council website on the day of public testimony. Registration for virtual testimony closes one hour (1 p.m. CDT) before public testimony begins.

Thursday, April 10, 2025; 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m., CDT

The Council will receive Committee reports from *Coral,* Data Collection, Gulf SEDAR, and *Shrimp* followed by a CLOSED SESSION Report: Announce 2024 Law Enforcement Officer/Team of the Year, and *Reef Fish* Committee.

The Council will receive updates from the following supporting agencies: South Atlantic Fishery Management Council Liaison; Alabama Law Enforcement Efforts; NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE); Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; U.S. Coast Guard; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Department of State.

The Council will discuss Council Planning and Primary Activities, and Other Business items, if any.

—Meeting Adjourns

The meeting will be a hybrid meeting; both in-person and virtual participation available. You may register for the webinar to listen-in only by visiting *www.gulfcouncil.org* and click on the Council meeting on the calendar.

The timing and order in which agenda items are addressed may change as required to effectively address the issue, and the latest version along with other meeting materials will be posted on the website as they become available.

Although other non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this group for discussion, in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), those issues may not be the subject of formal action during these meetings. Actions will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under Section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, provided that the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final-action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aid or accommodations should be directed to Kathy Pereira, (813) 348–1630, at least 15 days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 6, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–03874 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Madrid Protocol

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, invites comments on the extension and revision of an existing information collection: 0651–0051 (Madrid Protocol). The purpose of this notice is to allow 60 days for public comments preceding submission of the information collection to the office of Management and Budget (OMB).

DATES: To ensure consideration, you must submit comments regarding this information collection on or before May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments by any of the following methods. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

- *Email: InformationCollection@uspto.gov*. Include ''0651–0051 comment'' in the subject line of the message.
- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov*.
- *Mail:* Justin Isaac, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, United States Patent and Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313–1450.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Cristiana Schwab at: Attorney Advisor, Office of the Commissioner for Trademarks, United States Patent and Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313–1450; 571–272–3514; or *cristiana.schwab@uspto.gov* with ''0651–0051 comment'' in the subject line. Additional information about this information collection is also available at *www.reginfo.gov* under ''Information Collection Review.''

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This collection of information is required by the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. 1051 *et seq.,* which provides for the federal registration of trademarks, service marks, collective trademarks and service marks, collective membership marks, and certification marks. The Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Protocol) is an international treaty that allows a trademark owner to seek registration in any of the participating countries by filing a single international application. The International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, administers the international registration system.

The Madrid Protocol Implementation Act of 2002 amended the Trademark Act to provide that: (1) the owner of a U.S. application or registration may seek protection of its mark in any of the participating countries by submitting a single international application through the USPTO and (2) the holder of an international registration may request an extension of protection of the international registration to the United States. The Madrid Protocol came into effect in the United States on November 2, 2003, and is implemented under 15 U.S.C. 1141 *et seq.* and 37 CFR parts 2 and 7. Individuals and businesses that use or intend to use such marks in commerce may file an application to register the marks with the USPTO. Both the register and the information provided in pending applications for registration can be accessed by the public. This public access allows users to determine the availability of a mark and lessens the likelihood of initiating the use of a mark previously adopted by another.

II. Method of Collection

Items in this information collection must be submitted electronically. In limited circumstances, registrants may be permitted to submit the information by mail or hand delivery.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0651–0051.
Forms: (MM = Madrid Mark).

- MM2(E) (Application for International Registration Under the Madrid Protocol)
- MM4(E) (Designation Subsequent to the International Registration)
- PTO–1663 (Declaration of Continued Use/Excusable Nonuse of Mark in Commerce Under Section 71)
- PTO–1683 (Combined Declaration of Use/Excusable Nonuse and Incontestability Under Sections 71 and 15)
- PTO–2131 (Application for International Registration)
- PTO–2132 (Application for Subsequent Designation)
- PTO–2133 (Response to Notice of Irregularity)
- PTO–2314 (Replacement Request)
- PTO–2315 (Transformation Request)
- PTO–2316 (Petition to Director to Review Denial of Certification of International Application)
- PTO–2317 (Petition to the Director for an International Application/Registration)

Type of Review: Extension and revision of a currently approved information collection.

Affected Public: Private sector.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain benefits.

Frequency: On occasion.

Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 91,024 respondents.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 91,024 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: The USPTO estimates that the responses in this information collection will take the public between 45 minutes (0.75 hours) and 75 minutes (1.25 hours) to complete. This includes the time to gather the necessary information, create the forms or documents, and submit the completed item to the USPTO.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Burden Hours: 96,109 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Hourly Cost Burden: $42,960,723.

TABLE 1—TOTAL BURDEN HOURS AND HOURLY COSTS TO PRIVATE SECTOR RESPONDENTS

Item No.	Item	Estimated annual respondents (a)	Responses per respondent (b)	Estimated annual responses (a) × (b) = (c)	Estimated time for response (hours) (d)	Estimated burden (hour/year) (c) × (d) = (e)	Rate [1] ($/hour) (f)	Estimated annual respondent cost burden (e) × (f) = (g)
1	Application for International Registration	15,167	1	15,167	0.75 (45 minutes)	11,375	$447	$5,084,625
2	Request for Extension of Protection of International Registration to the United States (WIPO).	51,001	1	51,001	1.25 (75 minutes)	63,751	447	28,496,697

TABLE 1—TOTAL BURDEN HOURS AND HOURLY COSTS TO PRIVATE SECTOR RESPONDENTS—Continued

Item No.	Item	Estimated annual respondents (a)	Responses per respondent (b)	Estimated annual responses (a) × (b) = (c)	Estimated time for response (hours) (d)	Estimated burden (hour/year) (c) × (d) = (e)	Rate [1] ($/hour) (f)	Estimated annual respondent cost burden (e) × (f) = (g)
3	Response to Notice of Irregularity	4,554	1	4,554	0.75 (45 minutes)	3,416	447	1,526,952
4	Replacement Request	7	1	7	0.83 (50 minutes)	6	447	2,682
5	Transformation Request	48	1	48	0.75 (45 minutes)	36	447	16,092
6	Petition to Director to Review Denial of Certification of International Application.	77	1	77	1.25 (75 minutes)	96	447	42,912
7	Application for Subsequent Designation	1,651	1	1,651	1.25 (75 minutes)	2,064	447	922,608
8	Declaration of Continued Use/Excusable Nonuse of Mark in Commerce Under Section 71.	13,564	1	13,564	0.83 (50 minutes)	11,258	447	5,032,326
9	Combined Declaration of Continued Use/Excusable Nonuse and Incontestability Under Sections 71 and 15.	4,887	1	4,887	0.83 (50 minutes)	4,056	447	1,813,032
10	Petition to the Director for an International Application/Registration.	68	1	68	0.75 (45 minutes)	51	447	22,797
	Total	91,024	.....	91,024	.....	96,109	.....	42,960,723

[1] 2023 Report of the Economic Survey, published by the Committee on Economics of Legal Practice of the American Intellectual Property Law Association; pg. F–41. The USPTO uses the average billing rate for intellectual property work in all firms, which is $447 per hour (*www.aipla.org/home/news-publications/economic-survey*).

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Non-hourly Cost Burden: $41,700,722. There are no capital start-up costs, maintenance costs, or recordkeeping costs associated with this information collection. However, the USPTO estimates that the total annual non-hour cost burden for this information collection, in the form of filing fees and postage, is $41,700,722.

Filing Fees

There are fees associated with processing international applications and related requests under the Madrid Protocol, as set forth in 37 CFR 2.6 and 37 CFR 7.6. Most of those fees are charged per class of goods or services. Therefore, the total fees can vary depending on the number of classes.

TABLE 2—FILING FEES

Item No.	Fee code(s)	Item	Estimated annual responses (a)	Filing fee ($) (b)	Non-hourly cost burden (a) × (b) = (c)
1	7901	Application for International Registration (for certifying an international application based on a single basic application or registration, per international class) (electronic).	12,988	$100	$1,298,800
1	6901	Application for International Registration (for certifying an international application based on a single basic application or registration, per international class) (paper).	1	200	200
1	7902	Application for International Registration (for certifying an international application based on more than one basic application or registration, per international class) (electronic).	2,178	150	326,700
1	6902	Application for International Registration (for certifying an international application based on more than one basic application or registration, per international class) (paper).	1	250	250
1	7903	Transmittal fee for request to record an assignment or restriction to the international registration (electronic).	16	100	1,600
1	6903	Transmittal fee for request to record an assignment or restriction to the international registration (paper).	1	200	200
1	7932	Renewal fee filed at WIPO	5,665	325	1,841,125
2	7931	Request for Extension of Protection of International Registration to the United States (WIPO).	51,001	600	30,600,600
3	7907	Transmitting a Subsequent Designation under Section 7.21 (electronic)	1,650	100	165,000
3	6907	Transmitting a Subsequent Designation under Section 7.21 (paper)	1	200	200
4	7904	Notice of Replacement under Section 7.28 (per international class) (electronic)	6	100	600
4	6904	Notice of Replacement under Section 7.28 (per international class) (paper)	1	200	200
5	7009	Transformation Request (per international class) (electronic)	47	350	16,450
5	6001	Transformation Request (per international class) (paper)	1	850	850
6	7005	Petition to Director to Review Denial of Certification of International Application (electronic).	76	400	30,400
6	6005	Petition to Director to Review Denial of Certification of International Application (paper).	1	500	500
8	7905	Declaration of Continued Use/Excusable Nonuse of Mark in Commerce Under Section 71 (filed during the statutory period, per international class) (electronic).	12,330	325	4,007,250

TABLE 2—FILING FEES—Continued

Item No.	Fee code(s)	Item	Estimated annual responses (a)	Filing fee ($) (b)	Non-hourly cost burden (a) × (b) = (c)
8	6905	Declaration of Continued Use/Excusable Nonuse of Mark in Commerce Under Section 71 (filed during the statutory period, per international class) (paper).	1	425	425
8	7905 7906	Declaration of Continued Use/Excusable Nonuse of Mark in Commerce Under Section 71 (filed during the grace period, per international class) (electronic).	1,232	425	523,600
8	6905 6906	Declaration of Continued Use/Excusable Nonuse of Mark in Commerce Under Section 71 (filed during the grace period, per international class) (paper).	1	625	625
8	7908	Section 71 deficiency fee (electronic)	16	100	1,600
8	6908	Section 71 deficiency fee (paper)	1	200	200
9	7905 7208	Combined Declaration of Continued Use/Excusable Nonuse and Incontestability Under Sections 71 and 15 (filed during the statutory period, per international class) (electronic).	4,442	575	2,554,150
9	6905 6208	Combined Declaration of Continued Use/Excusable Nonuse and Incontestability Under Sections 71 and 15 (filed during the statutory period, per international class) (paper).	1	775	775
9	7905 7906 7208	Combined Declaration of Continued Use/Excusable Nonuse and Incontestability Under Sections 71 and 15 (filed during the grace period, per international class) (electronic).	442	675	298,350
9	6905 6906 6208	Combined Declaration of Continued Use/Excusable Nonuse and Incontestability Under Sections 71 and 15 (filed during the grace period, per international class) (paper).	1	975	975
10	7005	Petition to the Director for an International Application/Registration (electronic) ..	67	400	26,800
10	6005	Petition to the Director for an International Application/Registration (paper)	1	500	500
10	7954	Request to Record an Assignment or Restriction, or Release of a Restriction, under Sections 7.23 and 7.24 (electronic).	15	100	1,500
10	n/a	Request to Record an Assignment or Restriction, or Release of a Restriction, under Sections 7.23 and 7.24 (paper).	1	200	200
		Total	92,185	.....	41,700,625

Postage Costs

Although the USPTO requires that the items in this information collection be submitted electronically, in limited circumstances, responses may be submitted by mail through the United States Postal Service. The USPTO estimates that 0.01% of the 91,024 items will be submitted in the mail resulting in nine mailed items. The USPTO estimates that the average postage cost for a mailed submission, using a Priority Mail legal flat-rate envelope, will be $10.75. Therefore, the USPTO estimates the total mailing costs for this information collection at $97.

IV. Request for Comments

The USPTO is soliciting public comments to:

(a) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(d) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

All comments submitted in response to this notice are a matter of public record. The USPTO will include or summarize each comment in the request to OMB to approve this information collection. Before including an address, phone number, email address, or other personally identifiable information (PII) in a comment, be aware that the entire comment—including PII—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask in your comment to withhold PII from public view, the USPTO cannot guarantee that it will be able to do so.

Justin Isaac,

Information Collections Officer, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2025–03830 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Practitioner Conduct and Discipline

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, invites comments on the extension and revision of an existing information collection: 0651–0017 (Practitioner Conduct and Discipline). The purpose of this notice is to allow 60 days for public comments preceding submission of the information collection to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

DATES: To ensure consideration, you must submit comments regarding this information collection on or before May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments by

any of the following methods. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

- *Email: InformationCollection@uspto.gov.* Include ''0651–0017 comment'' in the subject line of the message.
- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.*
- *Mail:* Justin Isaac, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, United States Patent and Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313–1450.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Dahlia Girgis at: Office of Enrollment and Discipline, United States Patent and Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313–1450; 571–272–4097; or *dahlia.girgis@uspto.gov* with ''0651–0017 comment'' in the subject line. Additional information about this information collection is also available at *www.reginfo.gov* under ''Information Collection Review.''

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The Director of the USPTO has the authority to establish regulations governing the conduct and discipline of agents, attorneys, or other persons representing applicants and other parties before the USPTO (35 U.S.C. 2, 32–33). The USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct, set forth in 37 CFR part 11, subpart D, prescribe the manner in which agents, attorneys, and other persons (collectively, ''practitioners'') representing applicants and other parties before the USPTO should conduct themselves professionally. Part 11 outlines practitioners' responsibilities for recordkeeping and reporting violations or complaints of misconduct to the USPTO. Part 11, subpart C sets forth the manner by which the USPTO investigates misconduct and imposes discipline.

The USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct require all practitioners to maintain complete records of all funds, securities, and other properties of clients coming into their possession, and to render appropriate accounts to the client regarding the funds, securities, and other properties of clients coming into the practitioner's possession, collectively known as ''client property.'' These recordkeeping requirements are necessary to maintain the integrity of client property. State bars require attorneys to perform similar recordkeeping.

Part 11 also requires a practitioner to report knowledge of certain violations of the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct to the USPTO. The Director of the Office of Enrollment and Discipline (OED) may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, suspend, exclude, or disqualify any practitioner from further practice before the USPTO based on non-compliance with the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct. Practitioners who have been excluded or suspended from practice before the USPTO, and practitioners transferred to disability inactive status, must maintain records of their compliance with the suspension or exclusion order, or the transfer to disability inactive status. These records are necessary to demonstrate eligibility for reinstatement. Reports of alleged violations of the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct are used by the Director of OED to conduct investigations and disciplinary hearings, as appropriate.

This information collection covers the various reporting and recordkeeping requirements set forth in part 11 for practitioners representing applicants and other parties before the USPTO. Also covered are petitions for reinstatement for suspended or excluded practitioners and the means for reporting violations or complaints of misconduct to the USPTO.

II. Method of Collection

Items in this information collection may be submitted as electronic submissions. Applicants may also submit the information in paper form by mail, fax, or hand delivery.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0651–0017.

Forms:

- PTO–107R (Reinstatement—Data Sheet—Register of Patent Attorneys and Agents). PTO–107R is also approved for use under USPTO information collection 0651–0012.

Type of Review: Extension and revision of a currently approved information collection.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain benefits.

Frequency: On occasion.

Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 52,411 respondents.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 52,411 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: The USPTO estimates that the responses in this information collection will take the public approximately one to three hours to complete. This includes the time to gather the necessary information, create the document, and submit the completed item to the USPTO. The USPTO also estimates that the required recordkeeping actions will take a practitioner 1 to 20 hours to perform.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Burden Hours: 58,187 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Hourly Cost Burden: $26,009,589.

TABLE 1—TOTAL REPORTING BURDEN HOURS AND HOURLY COSTS TO INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENTS

Item No.	Item	Estimated annual respondents (a)	Responses per respondent (b)	Estimated annual responses (a) × (b) = (c)	Estimated time for response (hours) (d)	Estimated burden (hour/year) (c) × (d) = (e)	Rate [1] ($/hour) (f)	Estimated annual respondent cost burden (e) × (f) = (g)
1	Complaint/Violation Reporting	171	1	171	3	513	$447	$229,311
2	Petition for Reinstatement Under the Provisions Section 11.60(c).	3	1	3	1	3	447	1,341
	Total	174	.....	174	.....	516	.....	230,652

[1] 2023 Report of the Economic Survey, published by the Committee on Economics of Legal Practice of the American Intellectual Property Law Association, pg. F–41. The USPTO uses the average billing rate for intellectual property work in all firms, which is $447 per hour (*www.aipla.org/home/news-publications/economic-survey*).

The USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct require practitioner agents to maintain various records to uphold the integrity of client property and meet other requirements. Additional recordkeeping requirements are also given for practitioners under suspension or exclusion.

TABLE 2—TOTAL RECORDKEEPING HOURS AND HOURLY COSTS TO INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENTS

Item No.	Item	Estimated annual respondents (a)	Responses per respondent (b)	Estimated annual responses (a) × (b) = (c)	Estimated time for response (hours) (d)	Estimated burden (hour/year) (c) × (d) = (e)	Rate [2] ($/hour) (f)	Estimated annual respondent cost burden (e) × (f) = (g)
3	Recordkeeping Maintenance and Disclosure.	51,951	1	51,951	1	51,951	$447	$23,222,097
4	Recordkeeping Maintenance Regarding Practitioners Under Suspension or Exclusion.	286	1	286	20	5,720	447	2,556,840
	Total	52,237	.....	52,237	.....	57,671	.....	25,778,937

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Non-hourly Cost Burden: $5,440. There are no capital startup costs, maintenance costs, or non-hourly recordkeeping costs associated with this information collection. However, the USPTO estimates that the total annual non-hour cost burden for this information collection, in the form of filing fees and postage, is $5,440.

Filing Fees

There is one filing fee associated with this information collection. The fee is listed in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3—FILING FEES

Item No.	Fee code	Item	Estimated annual responses (a)	Filing fee ($) (b)	Non-hourly cost burden (a) × (b) = (c)
2	9014	Petition for Reinstatement Under 37 CFR 11.60(c)	3	$1,806	$5,418
	Total	.....	3	.....	5,418

Postage Costs

Although the USPTO prefers that the items in this information collection be submitted electronically, responses may be submitted by mail through the United States Postal Service. The USPTO estimates that 1% of the 174 items will be submitted in the mail, resulting in two mailed items. The USPTO estimates that the average postage cost for a mailed submission, using a Priority Mail legal flat-rate envelope, will be $10.75. Therefore, the USPTO estimates the total mailing costs for this information collection at $22.

IV. Request for Comments

The USPTO is soliciting public comments to:

(a) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(d) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

All comments submitted in response to this notice are a matter of public record. The USPTO will include or summarize each comment in the request to OMB to approve this information collection. Before including an address, phone number, email address, or other personally identifiable information (PII) in a comment, be aware that the entire comment—including PII—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask in your comment to withhold PII from public view, the USPTO cannot guarantee that it will be able to do so.

Justin Isaac,

Information Collections Officer, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2025–03831 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected costs and burden.

[2] Ibid.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before April 10, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of this notice's publication to OIRA, at *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*. Please find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the website's search function. Comments can be entered electronically by clicking on the ''comment'' button next to the information collection on the ''OIRA Information Collections Under Review'' page, or the ''View ICR—Agency Submission'' page. A copy of the supporting statement for the collection of information discussed herein may be obtained by visiting *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*.

In addition to the submission of comments to *https://Reginfo.gov* as indicated above, a copy of all comments submitted to OIRA may also be submitted to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Commission or CFTC) by clicking on the ''Submit Comment'' box next to the descriptive entry for OMB Control No. 3038–0074, at *https://comments.cftc.gov/FederalRegister/PublicInfo.aspx*.

Or by either of the following methods:

- *Mail:* Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.
- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Same as Mail above.

All comments must be submitted in English, or if not, accompanied by an English translation. Comments submitted to the Commission should include only information that you wish to make available publicly. If you wish the Commission to consider information that you believe is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, a petition for confidential treatment of the exempt information may be submitted according to the procedures established in § 145.9 of the Commission's regulations.[1] The Commission reserves the right, but shall have no obligation, to review, pre-screen, filter, redact, refuse, or remove any or all of your submission from *https://www.cftc.gov* that it may deem to be inappropriate for publication, such as obscene language. All submissions that have been redacted or removed that contain comments on the merits of the ICR will be retained in the public comment file and will be considered as required under the Administrative Procedure Act and other applicable laws, and may be accessible under the Freedom of Information Act.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roger Smith, Associate Chief Counsel, Division of Market Oversight Commodity Futures Trading Commission, (202) 418–5344; email: *rsmith@cftc.gov,* and refer to OMB Control No. 3038–0074.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Core Principles and Other Requirements for Swap Execution Facilities (OMB Control No. 3038–0074). This is a request for revision of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: Section 5h to the Commodity Exchange Act (''CEA'') sets forth the requirements concerning the registration and operation of swap execution facilities (''SEFs''), which the Commission has implemented in part 37 of its regulations. These information collections are needed for the Commission to ensure that SEFs comply with these requirements. Among other requirements, part 37 of the Commission's regulations imposes SEF registration requirements for a trading platform or system, obligates SEFs to provide transaction confirmations to swap counterparties, and requires SEFs to comply with 15 core principles. Collection 3038–0074 was created in response to the part 37 regulatory requirements for SEFs.

On December 26, 2024, the Commission published in the **Federal Register** notice of the proposed extension of this information collection and provided 60 days for public comment on the proposed extension, 89 FR 105012 (''60-Day Notice''). The Commission did not receive any relevant comments on the 60-Day Notice.

Burden Statement: The Commission is revising its estimate of the burden for this collection for SEFs. The respondent burden for this collection is estimated to be as follows: [2]

Estimated Number of Respondents: 20.

Estimated Average Burden Hours per Respondent: 775 (rounded).

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 15,499.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

Dated: March 5, 2025.

Robert Sidman,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–03820 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

[1] 17 CFR 145.9.

[2] At the 60-Day Notice stage, the Commission estimated the total burden at 15,275 hours for 20 respondents. Based upon further review by Commission staff, the Commission has updated its burden estimates as shown above.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CPSC–2025–0003]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Pool Safely Grant Program Application

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC or Commission) requests comments on a request for approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for a new information collection. The proposed collection is for an application by which potential grant recipients may request funding under CPSC's Pool Safely Grant Program (PSGP). The PSGP provides funds for state, local and tribal governments for education, training and enforcement of pool safety requirements intended to save lives from drowning in swimming pools and spas. Before CPSC may collect this information from the public, it must solicit public comment on this proposed collection of information and receive OMB approval. This notice describes the collection of information for which CPSC intends to seek OMB approval.

DATES: Submit comments on the collection of information by May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CPSC–2025–0003, within 60 days of publication of this notice by any of the following methods:

Electronic Submissions: Submit electronic comments to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at: *http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit through this website: confidential business information, trade secret information, or other sensitive or protected information that you do not want to be available to the public. The Commission typically does not accept comments submitted by email, except as described below.

Mail/hand delivery/courier/written submissions: CPSC encourages you to

submit electronic comments by using the Federal eRulemaking Portal. You may, however, submit comments by mail/hand delivery/courier to: Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; telephone (301) 504–7923.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this notice. CPSC may post all comments without change, including any personal identifiers, contact information, or other personal information provided, to: *http://www.regulations.gov*. If you wish to submit confidential business information, trade secret information, or other sensitive or protected information that you do not want to be available to the public, you may submit such comments by mail, hand delivery, or courier, or you may email them to *cpsc-os@cpsc.gov*.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to: *https://www.regulations.gov,* insert docket number CPSC–2025–0003 into the ''Search'' box, and follow the prompts.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Gillham, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 504–7791, or by email to: *pra@cpsc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521), before an agency submits a proposed collection of information to OMB for approval, it must first publish a document in the **Federal Register** providing a 60-day comment period and otherwise consult with members of the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information. In this notice we provide the estimated burden associated with applications for grants from PSGP, which provides funding to eligible state, local and tribal governments for enforcement and educational programs to reduce deaths and injuries from drowning and drain entrapment incidents in swimming pools and spas.

Under the PRA, an agency must publish the following information:

- A title for the collection of information;
- A summary of the collection of information;
- A brief description of the need for the information and the proposed use of the information;
- A description of the likely respondents and proposed frequency of response to the collection of information;
- An estimate of the burden that will result from the collection of information; and
- Notice that comments may be submitted to the agency and OMB.

44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D). In accordance with this requirement, the Commission provides the following information: [1]

Title: Pool Safely Grant Program Application.

OMB Number: New.

Type of Request: New information collection request.

Type of Review Requested: Regular.

Requested Expiration Date of Approval: Three years from date of approval.

Summary of the Collection of Information: The Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGB Act) authorizes CPSC to grant funding for the PSGP. 15 U.S.C. 8004–8008. The PSGP provides two-year grants to eligible state, local or tribal governments to reduce deaths and injuries from drowning and drain entrapment incidents in swimming pools and spas. The grant awards can range from $50,000 to $400,000 per applicant. Prospective applicants will be able to access the grant application on *Grants.gov* and apply electronically through GrantSolutions. Applicants will be required to complete common forms [2] used for federal grants, as well as up to six additional attachments specific to PSGP. Awards are posted to the CPSC's website and via press release.

Description of the Need for the Information and Proposed Use of the Information: The PSGP is part of CPSC's national campaign to prevent drowning and drain entrapment. Drowning is one of the leading causes of death among young children.[3] The information collected through the application for PSGP grants is used to determine eligibility and to provide funding to reduce deaths and injuries from drowning and drain entrapment incidents in swimming pools and spas. Funding can be requested for enforcement and for education in accordance with 15 U.S.C. 8004(d).

Affected Public: State, Local or Tribal or U.S. Territory Government

Estimated Number of Respondents: We expect up to 20 respondents annually.

Frequency: Annual.

Total Estimated Annual Burden: To apply for the PSGP, in addition to completing common forms,[4] an applicant would typically provide six attachments specific to the grant program.

- Attachment 1, the project narrative, provides a description of community needs and is estimated to take 20 hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 2, the budget narrative, presents each budget category with an explanation of each line item and is estimated to take 10 hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 3, the schedule, is a multi-year project schedule/timeline and is estimated to take six hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 4, the staffing plan, includes a narrative that describes and identifies each program staff member with the amount of time for the grant program funded work and is estimated to take six hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 5, legal eligibility, includes references necessary to support that the applicant meets the legal eligibility requirements of the VGB Act for swimming pools and spas and is estimated to take one hour to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 6, the indirect cost rate agreement, substantiates indirect costs that may be reimbursed as permissible administrative costs as stated in the VGB Act and is estimated to take one hour to prepare, on average.

CPSC estimates it would take the applicant approximately 44 hours to complete attachments 1–6. CPSC expects to receive 20 grant applications that utilize the attachments described, for a total burden hour estimate of 880 hours (44 hours per application × 20 applications).

Total Estimated Annual Burden Cost: CPSC estimates the compensation for the creation and compilation of attachments 1–6 is $62.92 per hour (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, ''Employer Costs for Employee Compensation,'' September 2024, total compensation for state and local government workers: *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_12172024.pdf*). Therefore, the estimated annual cost of the burden requirements is $55,370 ($62.92 per

[1] On March 4, 2025, the Commission voted (5–0) to publish this notice.

[2] A common form is an approved information collection and can be used by two or more agencies, or government-wide, for the same purpose. *See https://pra.digital.gov/clearance-types/*.

[3] *https://www.cpsc.gov/Newsroom/News-Releases/2024/3-0-Million-Available-in-Pool-Safely-Grants-to-Help-State-Local-and-Tribal-Governments-Prevent-Drownings-and-Drain-Entrapments-Apply-Now*.

[4] The common forms include: SF–424A Budget Information—Non-Construction (OMB No. 4040–0006), SF–424B Assurances—Non-Construction Programs (OMB No. 4040–0007), Project Abstract Summary (OMB No. 4040–0019), SF–424 Application for Federal Assistance (OMB No. 4040–0020), and SF–LLL Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (OMB No. 4040–0013). To avoid double counting, the estimated burden for this collection does not include burden approved under these common forms.

hour × 880 hours = $55,369.60). Based on this analysis, the collection of information would impose a total burden to applicants of 880 hours at a cost of $55,370.

Request for Comments:

CPSC requests that interested parties submit comments regarding this proposed information collection (see the **ADDRESSES** section at the beginning of this notice). Pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A), the Commission specifically invites comments on:

- Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of CPSC's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- The accuracy of CPSC's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;
- Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information the Commission proposes to collect; and
- Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–03867 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CPSC- 2025–0004]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Grant Program Application

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC or Commission) requests comments on a request for approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for a new information collection. The proposed collection is for an application by which potential grant recipients may request funding under CPSC's Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Grant Program (COPPGP). The COPPGP provides funds for state, local and tribal governments to reduce the number of injuries and deaths from carbon monoxide poisoning. Before CPSC may collect this information from the public, it must solicit public comment on this proposed collection of information and receive OMB approval. This notice describes the collection of information for which CPSC intends to seek OMB approval.

DATES: Submit comments on the collection of information by May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CPSC–2025–0004, within 60 days of publication of this notice by any of the following methods:

Electronic Submissions: Submit electronic comments to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at: *http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit through this website: confidential business information, trade secret information, or other sensitive or protected information that you do not want to be available to the public. The Commission typically does not accept comments submitted by email, except as described below.

Mail/hand delivery/courier/written submissions: CPSC encourages you to submit electronic comments by using the Federal eRulemaking Portal. You may, however, submit comments by mail/hand delivery/courier to: Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; telephone (301) 504–7923.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this notice. CPSC may post all comments without change, including any personal identifiers, contact information, or other personal information provided, to: *http://www.regulations.gov*. If you wish to submit confidential business information, trade secret information, or other sensitive or protected information that you do not want to be available to the public, you may submit such comments by mail, hand delivery, or courier, or you may email them to *cpsc-os@cpsc.gov*.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to: *https://www.regulations.gov,* insert docket number CPSC–2025–0004 into the ''Search'' box, and follow the prompts.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Gillham, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 504–7791, or by email to: *pra@cpsc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521), before an agency submits a proposed collection of information to OMB for approval, it must first publish a document in the **Federal Register** providing a 60-day comment period and otherwise consult with members of the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information. In this notice we provide the estimated burden associated with applications for grants from COPPGP, which provides funding to eligible state, local and tribal governments to reduce deaths and injuries from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Under the PRA, an agency must publish the following information:

- A title for the collection of information;
- A summary of the collection of information;
- A brief description of the need for the information and the proposed use of the information;
- A description of the likely respondents and proposed frequency of response to the collection of information;
- An estimate of the burden that will result from the collection of information; and
- Notice that comments may be submitted to the agency and OMB.

44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D). In accordance with this requirement, the Commission provides the following information: [1]

Title: Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Grant Program Application.

OMB Number: New.

Type of Request: New information collection request.

Type of Review Requested: Regular.

Requested Expiration Date of Approval: Three years from date of approval.

Summary of the Collection of Information: The Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2022 (NZB Act) authorizes CPSC to provide funding for the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Grant Program (COPPGP). 15 U.S.C. 2090. The COPPGP provides two-year grants to eligible state, local or tribal governments to reduce deaths and injuries from carbon monoxide poisoning. The grant awards can range from $50,000 to $400,000 per applicant. Prospective applicants will be able to access the grant application on *Grants.gov* and apply electronically through GrantSolutions. Applicants will be required to complete common forms [2]

[1] On March 4, 2025, the Commission voted (5–0) to publish this notice.

[2] A common form is an approved information collection and can be used by two or more agencies,

Continued

used for federal grants, as well as up to six additional attachments specific to COPPGP. Awards are posted to the CPSC's website and via press release.

Description of the Need for the Information and Proposed Use of the Information: The COPPGP provides eligible state, local, and tribal governments with funding to purchase and install carbon monoxide alarms and to develop training and public education programs in accordance with 15 U.S.C. 2090(e). The information collected through the application for COPPGP grants is used to determine eligibility and to provide funding to reduce deaths and injuries from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Affected Public: State, Local or Tribal or U.S. Territory Government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: CPSC expects up to 35 respondents annually.

Frequency: Annual.

Total Estimated Annual Burden: To apply for the COPPGP, in addition to completing common forms,[3] an applicant would typically provide six attachments specific to the grant program.

- Attachment 1, the introduction, provides a table of contents and introduction and is estimated to take one hour to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 2, legal eligibility, provides references necessary to support that the applicant meets the legal eligibility requirements of the NZB Act and is estimated to take one hour to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 3, the work plan, provides the framework and describes all aspects of the proposed project and is estimated to take 40 hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 4, the budget table, provides a budget narrative and table for the 2-year project schedule and is estimated to take 10 hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 5, cost share, is an additional narrative documenting cost share on the budget (not required for tribal governments) and is estimated to take five hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 6, the indirect cost rate agreement, substantiates indirect costs that the NZB Act states may be reimbursed as permissible administrative costs and is estimated to take one hour to prepare, on average.

CPSC estimates it would take the applicant approximately 58 hours to compile attachments 1–6, except for tribal governments which would take approximately 53 hours because attachment 5 is not required. CPSC expects to receive 35 grant applications that utilize the attachments described, for a total burden hour estimate of 2,030 hours (58 hours per application × 35 applications). The actual burden may be slightly lower depending on the number of tribal government applications. However, to estimate the maximum burden, these estimates assume all applications to be non-tribal government applications.

Total Estimated Annual Burden Cost: CPSC estimates the compensation for the creation and compilation of attachments 1–6 is $62.92 per hour (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, ''Employer Costs for Employee Compensation,'' September 2024, total compensation for state and local government workers: *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_12172024.pdf*). Therefore, the estimated annual cost of the burden requirements is $127,728 ($62.92 per hour × 2,030 hours = $127,727.60). Based on this analysis, the collection of information would impose a total burden to applicants of 2,030 hours at a cost of $127,728.

Request for Comments:

CPSC requests that interested parties submit comments regarding this proposed information collection (see the **ADDRESSES** section at the beginning of this notice). Pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A), the Commission specifically invites comments on:

- Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of CPSC's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- The accuracy of CPSC's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;
- Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information the Commission proposes to collect; and
- Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–03868 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

or government-wide, for the same purpose. *See https://pra.digital.gov/clearance-types/.*

[3] The common forms include: SF–424A Budget Information—Non-Construction (OMB No. 4040–0006), SF–424B Assurances—Non-Construction Programs (OMB No. 4040–0007), Project Abstract Summary (OMB No. 4040–0019), SF–424 Application for Federal Assistance (OMB No. 4040–0020), and SF–LLL Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (OMB No. 4040–0013). To avoid double counting, the estimated burden for this collection does not include burden approved under these common forms.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board, Oak Ridge

AGENCY: Office of Environmental Management, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces an in-person/virtual hybrid meeting of the Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board (EM SSAB), Oak Ridge. The Federal Advisory Committee Act requires that public notice of this meeting be announced in the **Federal Register**.

DATES: Wednesday, April 9, 2025; 6–8 p.m. EDT.

ADDRESSES: Department of Energy (DOE) Information Center, Office of Science and Technical Information, 1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831. This hybrid meeting will be in-person at the DOE Information Center and virtually via Zoom. To attend virtually, please send an email to: *orssab@orem.doe.gov* by 5 p.m. EDT on Monday, April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melyssa P. Noe, Deputy Designated Federal Officer, U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management (OREM), P.O. Box 2001, EM–942, Oak Ridge, TN 37831; Phone (865) 241–3315; or Email: *Melyssa.Noe@orem.doe.gov* or visit the website at *www.energy.gov/orssab.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose of the Board: The purpose of the Board is to provide advice and recommendations concerning the following EM site-specific issues: clean-up activities and environmental restoration; waste and nuclear materials management and disposition; excess facilities; future land use and long-term stewardship. The Board may also be asked to provide advice and recommendations on any EM program components.

Tentative Agenda:

- OREM Presentation to the Board
- Discussion
- Public Comment Period
- Board Business

Public Participation: This meeting is open to the public. The EM SSAB, Oak Ridge, welcomes the attendance of the public at its advisory committee meetings and will make every effort to accommodate persons with physical disabilities or special needs. If you require special accommodations due to a disability, please contact Melyssa P. Noe at least seven days in advance of the meeting at the phone number listed above. Written statements may be filed

with the Board via email either before or after the meeting. Public comments received no later than 5 p.m. EDT on Monday, April 7, 2025, will be read aloud during the meeting. Comments will be accepted after the meeting by no later than 5 p.m. EDT on Monday, April 14, 2025. Please submit comments to *orssab@orem.doe.gov*. Please put ''Public Comment'' in the subject line. The Deputy Designated Federal Officer is empowered to conduct the meeting in a fashion that will facilitate the orderly conduct of business. Individuals wishing to make public comments will be provided a maximum of five minutes to present their comments.

Minutes: Minutes will be available by emailing or calling Melyssa P. Noe at the email address and telephone number listed above. Minutes will also be available at the following website: *https://www.energy.gov/orem/listings/oak-ridge-site-specific-advisory-board-meetings*.

Signing Authority: This document of the Department of Energy was signed on March 6, 2025, by David Borak, Committee Management Officer, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on March 6, 2025.

Jennifer Hartzell,

Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

[FR Doc. 2025–03881 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board, Savannah River Site

AGENCY: Office of Environmental Management, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a meeting of the Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board (EM SSAB), Savannah River Site. The Federal Advisory Committee Act requires that public notice of this meeting be announced in the **Federal Register**.

DATES:

Monday, March 24, 2025; 1–4:15 p.m. EDT.

Tuesday, March 25, 2025; 9 a.m.–4 p.m. EDT.

ADDRESSES: Department of Energy Meeting Center, 230 Village Green Boulevard, Suite 220, Aiken, South Carolina 29803. The meeting will also be streamed on YouTube, no registration is necessary; links for the livestream can be found on the following website: *https://cab.srs.gov/srs-cab.html.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Tanner, Office of External Affairs, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Savannah River Operations Office, P.O. Box A, Aiken, SC 29802; Phone: (803) 646–2167; or Email: *james.tanner@srs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose of the Board: The purpose of the Board is to provide advice and recommendations concerning the following EM site-specific issues: clean-up activities and environmental restoration; waste and nuclear materials management and disposition; excess facilities; future land use and long-term stewardship. The Board may also be asked to provide advice and recommendations on any EM program components.

Tentative Agenda

Monday, March 24, 2025

Chair Update
Agency Updates
Subcommittee Updates
Program Presentations to the Board
Board Business
Public Comments

Tuesday, March 25, 2025

Program Presentations to the Board
Public Comments
Board Business and Voting

Public Participation: The meeting is open to the public. To register for in-person attendance, please send an email to *srscitizensadvisoryboard@srs.gov* no later than 4 p.m. EDT on Thursday, March 20, 2025. The EM SSAB, Savannah River Site, welcomes the attendance of the public at its advisory committee meetings and will make every effort to accommodate persons with physical disabilities or special needs. If you require special accommodations due to a disability, please contact James Tanner at least seven days in advance of the meeting at the telephone number listed above. Written statements may be filed with the Board via email either before or after the meeting. Individuals who wish to make oral statements should submit their request to *srscitizensadvisoryboard@srs.gov.* Requests must be received two days prior to the meeting. Comments will be accepted after the meeting, by no later than 4 p.m. EDT on Tuesday, April 1, 2025. Please submit comments to *srscitizensadvisoryboard@srs.gov.* The Deputy Designated Federal Officer is empowered to conduct the meeting in a fashion that will facilitate the orderly conduct of business. Individuals wishing to make oral public comments will be provided a maximum of five minutes to present their comments. Individuals wishing to submit written public comments should email them as directed above.

Minutes: Minutes will be available by emailing or calling James Tanner at the email address or telephone number listed above. Minutes will also be available at the following website: *https://cab.srs.gov/srs-cab.html.*

Signing Authority: This document of the Department of Energy was signed on March 6, 2025, by David Borak, Committee Management Officer, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on March 6, 2025.

Jennifer Hartzell,

Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

[FR Doc. 2025–03882 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2459–279]

Lake Lynn Generation, LLC; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment (March 5, 2025)

On November 30, 2022, Lake Lynn Generation, LLC (Lake Lynn Generation) filed an application to relicense the 51.2-megawatt Lake Lynn Hydroelectric Project No. 2459. The project is located on the Cheat River, near the city of

Morgantown, in Monongalia County, West Virginia, and near the borough of Point Marion, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, on December 19, 2024, Commission staff issued a notice that the project was ready for environmental analysis (REA notice). Based on the information in the record, including comments filed on the REA Notice, staff does not anticipate that licensing the project would constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, staff intends to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) on the application to relicense the project.[1]

The EA will be issued and circulated for review by all interested parties. All comments filed on the EA will be analyzed by staff and considered in the Commission's final licensing decision.

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 to 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.*

The application will be processed according to the following schedule. The EA will be issued for a 45-day comment period. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Commission issues EA ..	September 30, 2025.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Allan Creamer at 202–502–8365, *allan.creamer@ferc.gov.*

Dated: March 5, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03879 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

[1] For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1740488411.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 1869–066]

NorthWestern Energy; Notice of Designation of Certain Commission Personnel as Non-Decisional

Commission staff members Rachael Warden (Office of the General Counsel; 202–502–8717; *rachael.warden@ferc.gov*) and Elizabeth Molloy (Office of the General Counsel; 202–502–8771; *elizabeth.molloy@ferc.gov*) are assigned to assist with settlement negotiations for the Thompson Falls Hydroelectric Project No. 1869.

As non-decisional staff, Ms. Warden and Ms. Molloy will not participate in an advisory capacity in the Commission's review of any offer of settlement or settlement agreement, or deliberations concerning the disposition of the relicense application.

Different Commission advisory staff will be assigned to review any offer of settlement or settlement agreement, and to process the relicense application, including providing advice to the Commission with respect to the agreement and the application. Non-decisional staff and advisory staff are prohibited from communicating with one another concerning the settlement and the relicense application.

Dated: March 5, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03878 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric corporate filings:

Docket Numbers: EC25–61–000.

Applicants: Inspire Energy Holdings, LLC.

Description: Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Inspire Energy Holdings, LLC.

Filed Date: 3/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250305–5183.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG25–181–000.

Applicants: Garnet Mesa Solar LLC.

Description: Garnet Mesa Solar LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 3/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250305–5136.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–182–000.

Applicants: King Mountain Solar, LLC.

Description: King Mountain Solar, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 3/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250305–5221.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–183–000.

Applicants: Kaufman Solar, LLC.

Description: Kaufman Solar, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 3/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250305–5232.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–184–000.

Applicants: Funston Solar, LLC.

Description: Funston Solar, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 3/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250305–5238.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Complaints and Compliance filings in EL Dockets:

Docket Numbers: EL25–64–000.

Applicants: Unison Energy, LLC, Tiger Infrastructure Partners Fund III AIV U LP.

Description: Petition for Declaratory Order of Unison Energy, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 2/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250228–5488.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/31/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER24–754–002.

Applicants: Baltimore Gas and Electric Company.

Description: Compliance filing: BGE submits Compliance Filing to be effective 3/1/2024.

Filed Date: 3/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250305–5112.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1501–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Proposed Tariff Revisions for Generator Deactivation to be effective 5/5/2025.

Filed Date: 3/4/25.

Accession Number: 20250304–5190.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/25/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1503–000.

Applicants: ISO New England Inc., Versant Power.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Versant Power submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: Versant Power; Filing to Strike Certain Service Schedules in Sch 21–VP to be effective 5/5/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5073.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1504–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA Service Agreement No. 7580; Project Identifier No. AF2–371/AG1–351 to be effective 2/3/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5114.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1505–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original CSA Service Agreement No. 7581; Project Identifier No. AF2–371/AG1–351 to be effective 2/3/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5116.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1506–000.
Applicants: Cube Yadkin Transmission LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Order No. 904 Compliance Filing to be effective 5/5/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5159.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1507–000.
Applicants: Alabama Power Company, Georgia Power Company, Mississippi Power Company.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Alabama Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.15: Escambia County Solar (Hybrid Project) LGIA Termination Filing to be effective 3/5/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5174.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1508–000.
Applicants: Alabama Power Company, Georgia Power Company, Mississippi Power Company.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Alabama Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.15: Aragon Energy Storage LGIA Termination Filing to be effective 3/5/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5175
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1509–000.
Applicants: Louisville Gas and Electric Company.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: LGE–KU KYMEA Engineering and Procurement Agreement to be effective 5/5/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5180.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1510–000.
Applicants: Kentucky Utilities Company
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: KYMEA Engineering and Procurement Agreement to be effective 5/5/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5198.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1511–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2025–03–05_Removal of First Contingency Transfer Analysis Requirement Att C to be effective 5/5/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5207.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1512–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA, Service Agreement No. 7578; AF2–316 to be effective 2/3/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5234.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1513–000.
Applicants: Tucson Electric Power Company.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Rate Schedule No. 326—Exhibit B to be effective 3/6/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5239.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1514–000.
Applicants: Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to Service Agreement No. 864 to be effective 2/5/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5244.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1515–000.
Applicants: Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation of Rate Schedule FERC No. 339 to be effective 2/11/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5246.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1516–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA SA No 7579; AE2–214/AF1–275 & Cancellation ISA SA No 6803; AE2–214 to be effective 2/3/2025.
Filed Date: 3/5/25.
Accession Number: 20250305–5255.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (*https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp*) by querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

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.*

Dated: March 5, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03840 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

Take notice that the Commission has received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP25–663–000.
Applicants: Midship Pipeline Company, LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Midship Pipeline Fuel Filing to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5218.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–664–000.

Applicants: Alliance Pipeline L.P.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Temporary Capacity Release Negotiated Rate Transactions to be effective 3/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5222.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–665–000.
Applicants: Southern Natural Gas Company, L.L.C.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: SNG Summer Period Fuel Rate Update Filing to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5224.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–666–000.
Applicants: Midship Pipeline Company, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Midship Pipeline Change of Address Filing to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5230.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–667–000.
Applicants: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Annual Electric Power Tracker Filing Effective April 1 2025 to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5238.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–668–000.
Applicants: Millennium Pipeline Company, LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: SWN Energy Name Change to Expand Energy Agmts to be effective 3/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5252.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–669–000.
Applicants: MarkWest Pioneer, L.L.C.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Quarterly Fuel Adjustment Filing to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5255.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–670–000.
Applicants: Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline, Inc.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Fuel Filing—Eff. April 1, 2025 to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5256.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–671–000.
Applicants: TransColorado Gas Transmission Company LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: TC Quarterly FL&U Update Feb. 2025 to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5286.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–672–000.
Applicants: BBT Midla, LLC.
Description: Annual Unaccounted for Gas Retention Percentage of BBT Midla, LLC.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5292.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–673–000.
Applicants: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Curtailment and Reservation Charge Crediting to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5291.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–674–000.
Applicants: Portland Natural Gas Transmission System.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: PNGTS Open Season Updates to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5333.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–675–000.
Applicants: El Paso Natural Gas Company, L.L.C.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Non-Conforming and Negotiated Rate Agreements Filing (CFE_PGE_Mieco_DRW) to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5364.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–676–000.
Applicants: Gillis Hub Pipeline, LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: GHP 2025 Annual Adjustment of Fuel Retainage Perc to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5367.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–677–000.
Applicants: Adelphia Gateway, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Adelphia Gateway Annual Use and Balancing Adjustment Filing to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5382.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–678–000.
Applicants: Gillis Hub Pipeline, LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Filing of Negotiated Rate, Conforming FT Agreement to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5387.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–679–000.
Applicants: Cameron Interstate Pipeline, LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Filing of Negotiated Rate, Amending Neg Rate FT Agreement to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 2/28/25.
Accession Number: 20250228–5430.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/12/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–691–000.
Applicants: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rates—SRE Interim Svc Termination and Other Updates to be effective 4/4/2025.
Filed Date: 3/4/25.
Accession Number: 20250304–5156.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/17/25.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

Filings in Existing Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP23–1032–002.
Applicants: Osaka Gas Trading & Export LLC.
Description: Osaka Gas Trading & Export LLC submits Annual Report of Purchased Capacity pursuant to the 10/20/2023 Order.
Filed Date: 2/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250226–5241.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/10/25.

Any person desiring to protest in any the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rule 211 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (*https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp*) by querying the docket number.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

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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.*

Dated: March 5, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03841 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2024–0425; FRL–12241–04–OCSPP]

1,3-Butadiene; Draft Risk Evaluation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC) Peer Review; Notice of Rescheduled Meetings

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is announcing the rescheduled meeting dates of the Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC) that had been previously scheduled for February 2025 to consider and review the draft risk evaluation for 1,3-butadiene. The rescheduled preparatory meeting for the SACC to consider the scope and clarity of the revised draft charge questions for the peer review will now be held on March 25, 2025, and the rescheduled peer review meeting for the SACC to consider the draft documents and public comments will now be held on April 1 to 4, 2025. As previously announced, these meetings will be virtual public meetings of the SACC, with the public invited to comment on the scope and clarity of the revised draft charge questions for the peer review and the draft risk evaluation and related documents, including a new supplement of preliminarily refined risk estimates for 1,3-butadiene released from facilities in advance of and during the peer review meeting. The SACC will consider the comments during their discussions.

DATES:

Preparatory Public Meeting

Meeting date: March 25, 2025, 1:00 p.m. to approximately 4 p.m. (ET).

Registration: To request time to present oral comments during the preparatory meeting, you must register by noon (12 p.m. ET) on March 21, 2025. For those not making oral comments, registration will remain open through the end of this preparatory meeting.

Comments: Submit written comments, including written versions of oral comments, on the scope and clarity of the charge questions, on or before March 21, 2025.

SACC Peer Review Public Meeting

Meeting dates: April 1 to 4, 2025, 10 a.m. to approximately 5 p.m. (ET).

Registration: To request time to present oral comments during the peer review meeting, you must register by noon, March 28, 2025. For those not making oral comments, registration will remain open through the end of this peer review meeting.

Comments: Submit written comments on the draft risk evaluation and related documents including preliminarily refined risk estimates for 1,3-butadiene released from facilities, on or before March 20, 2025. Submit a written version of your oral comments on or before March 28, 2025.

Special Accommodations

To allow sufficient time for EPA to process your request for special accommodations before the meeting, please submit the request at least ten business days in advance of the relevant meeting.

ADDRESSES:

Comments: Submit written comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2024–0425, through *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Additional information on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Meeting Registration: Online registration will be available again beginning in March 2025. For those who have already registered, please register again so we have an updated registration attendance list for the rescheduled virtual preparatory meeting and SACC peer review meeting. Please refer to the SACC website at *https://www.epa.gov/tsca-peer-review.* After registering, you will receive the webcast and streaming service meeting links and audio teleconference information.

Special accommodation requests: To request an accommodation for a disability, please contact the designated federal official (DFO) listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Designated Federal Official (DFO): Alie Muneer, Mission Support Division (7602M), Office of Program Support, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, Environmental Protection Agency; telephone number: (202) 564–6369 or call the main office number: (202) 564–8450; email address: *muneer.alie@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The original meeting announcement appeared in the **Federal Register** on December 3, 2024, (89 FR 95779 (FRL–12241–02–OCSPP)). This document announces the new dates for the rescheduled virtual meetings. Please consult the December 3, 2024, document for details about the purpose of the meetings, as well as more detailed instructions for participating or providing comments.

As indicated previously, EPA's background documents, related supporting materials, including preliminarily refined risk estimates for 1,3-butadiene released from facilities, and revised draft charge questions to the SACC are available on the SACC website and in the docket established for the specific chemical substance that is the topic of the meeting and identified in the header of this document. In addition, EPA may provide additional background documents to the SACC as the materials become available (*e.g.,* SACC meeting agenda). EPA is announcing the release of a new supplement of preliminarily refined risk estimates for 1,3-butadiene released from facilities and also revisions to the charge questions.

You may access these documents, and certain other related documents that might be available, through the docket at *https://www.regulations.gov* and the SACC website at *https://www.epa.gov/tsca-peer-review.*

After the SACC peer review meeting, the SACC will prepare the meeting minutes and final report document summarizing its recommendations to the EPA, which will also be available in the docket and through the SACC website.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2625(o); 5 U.S.C. 10.

Richard Keigwin,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–03798 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EXAMINATION COUNCIL

[Docket No. AS25–03]

Appraisal Subcommittee; Notice of Meeting; Cancellation

AGENCY: Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.

ACTION: Notice of meeting; cancellation.

On March 5, 2025, the Appraisal Subcommittee published a notice in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 11322 regarding a public meeting scheduled for March 12, 2025, at 10:30 a.m., in accordance with 12 U.S.C. 3333(b). This notice serves to announce the cancellation of that public meeting.

Loretta Schuster,

Management & Program Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–03838 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6700–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Proposed Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Notice, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) invites comment on a proposal to extend for three years, with revision, the New Hire Information Collection (FR 27; 7100–0375).

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by FR 27, by any of the following methods:

- *Agency Website: https://www.federalreserve.gov/.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments, including attachments. *Preferred method.*
- *Mail:* Ann E. Misback, Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551.
- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Same as mailing address.
- *Other Means: publiccomments@frb.gov.* You must include the OMB number or the FR number in the subject line of the message.

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available on the Board's website at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/apps/proposals/* without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would be not appropriate for public disclosure. Public comments may also be viewed electronically or in person in Room M–4365A, 2001 C St. NW, Washington, DC 20551, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. during Federal business weekdays.

Additionally, commenters may send a copy of their comments to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Desk Officer for the Federal Reserve Board, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503, or by fax to (202) 395–6974.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Federal Reserve Board Clearance Officer—Nuha Elmaghrabi—Office of the Chief Data Officer, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *nuha.elmaghrabi@frb.gov,* (202) 452–3884.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 15, 1984, OMB delegated to the Board authority under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) to approve and assign OMB control numbers to collections of information conducted or sponsored by the Board. In exercising this delegated authority, the Board is directed to take every reasonable step to solicit comment. In determining whether to approve a collection of information, the Board will consider all comments received from the public and other agencies.

During the comment period for this proposal, a copy of the proposed PRA OMB submission, including the draft reporting form and instructions, supporting statement (which contains more detail about the information collection and burden estimates than this notice), and other documentation, will be made available on the Board's public website at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/apps/reportingforms/review* or may be requested from the agency clearance officer, whose name appears above. On the page displayed at the link above, you can find the supporting information by referencing the collection identifier, FR 27. Final versions of these documents will be made available at *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain,* if approved.

Request for Comment on Information Collection Proposal

The Board invites public comment on the following information collection, which is being reviewed under authority delegated by the OMB under the PRA. Comments are invited on the following:

a. Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the Board's functions, including whether the information has practical utility;

b. The accuracy of the Board's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

c. Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

d. Ways to minimize the burden of information collection on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and

e. Estimates of capital or startup costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

At the end of the comment period, the comments and recommendations received will be analyzed to determine the extent to which the Board should modify the proposal.

Proposal Under OMB Delegated Authority To Extend for Three Years, With Revision, the Following Information Collection

Collection title: New Hire Information Collection.

Collection identifier: FR 27.

OMB control number: 7100–0375.

General description of collection: This information collection provides for the electronic collection of certain personnel information from new hires using a secure web-based portal, the New Hire Portal, before the first day of employment of a new hire. As part of the onboarding process for new hires, a Human Resources (HR) professional at the Board identifies the necessary information that must be collected from the new hire, which is dependent upon the type of hire that the person is. The types of hires include Regular Hires, which are hires who are being hired into a non-intern position and not transferring from a non-federal agency, including a Governor or Board officer; Intern Hires, which are hires being hired into an intern position; and Federal Transfers, which are hires who are transferring from another federal agency. Once the HR professional has identified the types of information that

will be necessary, the new hire is sent an email asking him or her to provide the information described below through the New Hire Portal prior to their official start date.

The New Hire Portal is broken out into different sections and each section corresponds to the hardcopy forms that new employees previously filled out and provided to the Board during or after the first day of NEO. The information collection now involves a new hire electronically providing this personnel information and filling out the applicable sections of the New Hire Portal before their first day of orientation. The sections of the portal that each new hire is asked to complete electronically depend upon the type of position that the new hire has been offered at the Board.

Proposed revisions: The Board proposes to revise the FR 27 by changing the collection platform from the New Hire Portal to Workday Onboarding in June 2025, adding two new categories of hires categorized as Officers/Governors and Contingent Workers, restructuring sections into individual tasks, adding new data fields, removing data fields, and relabeling data fields. There will also be a change in the login process, as all respondents, except Contingent Workers, will be required to complete identity proofing and set up a secure account through a separate system, *Login.gov*, before accessing Workday Onboarding. The Designation of Beneficiary Unpaid Compensation of Deceased Employee form and Executive Death and Dismemberment Benefit for Officers and Governors questionnaire, previously not subject to PRA, will now be collected prior to a hire's first day of employment. The Board will no longer collect information for use on the FEGLI Program Designation of Beneficiary form through the New Hire Information Collection. The Board will also no longer collect information to populate the state tax form prior to the hire's start date, so it will no longer be subject to PRA. The Board will begin collecting Form I–9 (Employment Eligibility Verification) electronically through Workday Onboarding, rather than via a PDF.

Frequency: Event-generated.

Respondents: The FR 27 panel comprises individuals who are new hires to the Board but have not yet become employees.

Total estimated number of respondents: Regular Hire, 235; Intern Hire, 131; Federal Transfer, 39; Governor/Officer, 9; Contingent Worker, 637.

Estimated average hours per response: Regular Hire, 1.78; Intern Hire, 1.71; Federal Transfer, 1.95; Governor/Officer, 1.86; Contingent Worker, 1.5.

Total estimated change in burden: 1,298.

Total estimated annual burden hours: 1,691.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 6, 2025.

Benjamin W. McDonough,

Deputy Secretary and Ombuds of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–03846 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–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: Brain Disorders and Clinical Neuroscience Integrated Review Group; Clinical Neuroplasticity and Neurotransmitters Study Section.

Date: April 7–8, 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: Suzan Nadi, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5217B, MSC 7846, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1259, email: *nadis@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology A Integrated Review Group; Molecular and Structural Immunology Study Section.

Date: April 8–9, 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: Velasco Cimica, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–594–1760, email: *velasco.cimica@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology A Integrated Review Group; Innate Immunity B Study Section.

Date: April 9–10, 2025.

Time: 9:30 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: Bakary Drammeh, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 805–P, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–0000, email: *drammehbs@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Cardiovascular and Respiratory Sciences Integrated Review Group; Therapeutic Development and Preclinical Studies Study Section.

Date: April 10–11, 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: Richard D. Schneiderman, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4138, Bethesda, MD 20817, 301–402–3995, email: *richard.schneiderman@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Digestive, Kidney and Urological Systems Integrated Review Group; Digestive System Host Defense, Microbial Interactions and Immune and Inflammatory Disease Study Section.

Date: April 16–17, 2025.

Time: 8:00 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: Aiping Zhao, MD, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 2188, Bethesda, MD 20892–7818, (301) 435–0682, *zhaoa2@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Population Sciences and Epidemiology Integrated Review Group; Cancer and Hematologic Disorders Study Section.

Date: April 16–17, 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: Steven M. Frenk, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3141,

Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–8665, email: *frenksm@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology A Integrated Review Group; HIV Molecular Virology, Cell Biology, and Drug Development Study Section.

Date: April 24–25, 2025.

Time: 10:00 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: Kenneth A. Roebuck, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5214, MSC 7852, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1166, email: *roebuckk@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology B Integrated Review Group; Etiology, Diagnostic, Intervention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases Study Section.

Date: May 1–2, 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: Liangbiao Zheng, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3202, MSC 7808, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–996–5819, email: *zhengli@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 6, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–03877 Filed 3–10–25; 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.

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Name of Committee: Population Sciences and Epidemiology Integrated Review Group; Population based Research in Infectious Disease Study Section.

Date: April 1–2, 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: David Erik Pollio, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1006F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–4002, email: *polliode@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Cardiovascular and Respiratory Sciences Integrated Review Group; Integrative Myocardial Physiology/Pathophysiology A Study Section.

Date: April 2–3, 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: Abdelouahab Aitouche, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4222, MSC 7814, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–2365, email: *aitouchea@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Applied Therapeutics for Cancer Integrated Review Group; Drug Discovery and Molecular Pharmacology C Study Section.

Date: April 7–8, 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: Jeffrey Smiley, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6194, MSC 7804, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 272–4596, email: *smileyja@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Musculoskeletal, Oral and Skin Sciences Integrated Review Group; Musculoskeletal Tissue Engineering Study Section.

Date: April 10–11, 2025.

Time: 8:00 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: Thomas Zeyda, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–6921, email: *thomas.zeyda@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology B Integrated Review Group; Bacterial-Host Interactions Study Section.

Date: April 10–11, 2025.

Time: 8:30 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: Uma Basavanna, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–1398, email: *uma.basavanna@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Endocrinology, Metabolism, Nutrition and Reproductive Sciences Integrated Review Group; Nutrition and Metabolism in Health and Disease Study Section.

Date: April 15–16, 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: Jonathan Michael Peterson, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 867–5309, email: *jonathan.peterson@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Surgical Sciences, Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering Integrated Review Group; Imaging Technology Development Study Section.

Date: April 16–17, 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: Guo Feng Xu, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5122, MSC 7854, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 237–9870, email: *xuguofen@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Endocrinology, Metabolism, Nutrition and Reproductive Sciences Integrated Review Group; Pathophysiology of Obesity and Metabolic Disease Study Section.

Date: April 16–17, 2025.

Time: 9:30 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: Elaine Sierra-Rivera, Ph.D., IRG Chief, EMNR, IRG Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6182, MSC 7892, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301 435–2514, email: *riverase@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Brain Disorders and Clinical Neuroscience Integrated Review Group; Pathophysiology of Eye Disease—2 Study Section.

Date: April 22–23, 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: Barbara Susanne Mallon, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–8992, email: *mallonb@mail.nih.gov*,

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology A Integrated Review Group; Molecular and Cellular Biology of Virus Infection Study Section.

Date: April 28–29, 2025.

Time: 10:00 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: Syed Mohammad Moin, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–7593, email: *syed.moin@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Cell Biology Integrated Review Group; Biology and Development of the Eye Study Section.

Date: April 29–30, 2025.

Time: 10:00 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: Robert O'Hagan, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (240) 909–6378, email: *ohaganr2@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 5, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–03828 Filed 3–10–25; 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.

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Name of Committee: Aging and Neurodegeneration Integrated Review Group; Aging Systems and Geriatrics Study Section.

Date: April 7–9, 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: Roger Alan Bannister, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1010–D, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1042, *bannisterra@csr.nih.gov.*

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

Date: April 8–9, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 8:30 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: Guillermo Andres Bermejo, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–5742, *bermejog@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Oncology 2—Translational Clinical Integrated Review Group; Translational Immuno-Oncology Study Section.

Date: April 14–15, 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: Maria Elena Cardenas-Corona, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817, 301–867–5309, *maria.cardenas-corona@nih.gov*

Name of Committee: Aging and Neurodegeneration Integrated Review Group; Cognitive Disorders and Brain Aging Study Section.

Date: April 17–18, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 8:30 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: Simone Chebabo Weiner, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1011K, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1042, *weinersc@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Biobehavioral and Behavioral Processes Integrated Review Group; Motor Function, Speech and Rehabilitation Study Section.

Date: April 21–23, 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: Stephanie Nagle Emmens, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–6604, *nagleemmenssc@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Oncology 2—Translational Clinical Integrated Review Group; Clinical Oncology Study Section.

Date: April 22–23, 2025.

Time: 8:00 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: Laura Asnaghi, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institute of Health, 6701 Rockville Drive, Room 6200, MSC 7804, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 443–1196, *laura.asnaghi@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Population Sciences and Epidemiology Integrated Review Group; Aging, Injury, Musculoskeletal, and Rheumatologic Disorders Study Section.

Date: April 24–25, 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: Nketi I Forbang, MD, MPH, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1006K1, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–0357, *forbangni@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Social and Community Influences on Health Integrated Review Group; Social Sciences and Population Studies B Study Section.

Date: April 24–25, 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: Kate Fothergill, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3142, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–2309, *fothergillke@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Social and Community Influences on Health Integrated Review Group; Community Influences on Health Behavior Study Section.

Date: April 28–29, 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: Maria De Jesus Diaz Perez, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1000G, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496–4227, *diazperezm2@csr.nih.gov*

Name of Committee: Oncology 1—Basic Translational Integrated Review Group; Basic Mechanisms of Cancer Health Disparities Study Section.

Date: May 1–2, 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: Wing-hang Tong, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (302) 402–0360, *tongw@mail.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 5, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–03843 Filed 3–10–25; 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.

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Name of Committee: Oncology 1—Basic Translational Integrated Review Group; Basic Cancer Immunobiology Study Section.

Date: April 15–16, 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.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Sarita Kandula Sastry, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20782, 301–402–4788, email: *sarita.sastry@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Cardiovascular and Respiratory Sciences Integrated Review Group; Pulmonary Vascular Disease and Physiology Study Section.

Date: April 16–17, 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: Bradley Nuss, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4142, MSC7814, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–451–8754, email: *nussb@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Bioengineering Sciences & Technologies Integrated Review Group; Instrumentation and Systems Development Study Section.

Date: April 16–17, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:30 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: Zachary Stephen Bailey, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–4691, email: *zach.bailey@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Vascular and Hematology Integrated Review Group; Basic Biology of Blood, Heart and Vasculature Study Section.

Date: April 17–18, 2025.

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 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: Aisha Lanette Walker, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–3527, email: *aisha.walker@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Applied Immunology and Disease Control Integrated Review Group; Anti-Infective Resistance and Targets Study Section.

Date: April 17–18, 2025.

Time: 9:00 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: Jui Pandhare, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–7735, email: *pandharej2@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Digestive, Kidney and Urological Systems Integrated Review Group; Hepatobiliary Pathophysiology Study Section.

Date: April 21–22, 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: Jianxin Hu, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 2156, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–827–4417, email: *jianxinh@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Cell Biology Integrated Review Group; Maximizing Investigators? Research Award C Study Section.

Date: April 22–24, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 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: Jimok Kim, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of

Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 402–8559, email: *jimok.kim@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Applied Immunology and Disease Control Integrated Review Group; Drug Discovery and Molecular Pharmacology A Study Section.

Date: April 22–23, 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: Bidyottam Mittra, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–0000, email: *bidyottam.mittra@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Cell Biology Integrated Review Group; Cellular Mechanisms in Aging and Development Study Section.

Date: April 29–30, 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, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Tami Jo Kingsbury, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 710Q, Bethesda, MD 20892, (410) 274–1352, email: *tami.kingsbury@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Applied Immunology and Disease Control Integrated Review Group; Interspecies Microbial Interactions and Infectious Study Section.

Date: April 30–May 1, 2025.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 4:30 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: Irene Ramos Lopez, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–4891, email: *irene.ramoslopez@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 5, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–03829 Filed 3–10–25; 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: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Infectious Diseases and Immunology B Review Panel.

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: Diana Maria Ortiz-Garcia, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–5614, *diana.ortiz-garcia@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Infectious Diseases and Immunology B Review Panel.

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: Seyhan Boyoglu-Barnum, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, *seyhan.boyoglu-barnum@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 6, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–03876 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Amendment to 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 (CBP), 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 Executive Order 14226, ''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, and further amended by the President's March 6, 2025 Executive order ''Amendment to Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border,'' 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 7, 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*. C. Shane Campbell, Acting 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) (90 FR 8327, January 29, 2025). *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, Executive Order 14193 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. With respect to imports of energy and energy resources that are products of Canada, 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 14226, ''Amendment to Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border'' (March 2, 2025) (90 FR 11369, March 6, 2025). Specifically, as amended, subsection (h) of section 2 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.

On March 6, 2025, the President signed Executive order ''Amendment to Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border.'' In that Executive order, the President determined that automotive production is a major source of U.S. employment and innovation and integral to U.S. economic and national security. The American automotive industry as currently structured often trades substantial volumes of automotive parts and components across our borders in the interest of bringing supply chains closer to North America. In order to minimize disruption to the U.S. automotive industry and automotive workers, the President determined that it is appropriate to adjust tariffs imposed on articles of Canada. Accordingly, articles that are entered free of duty as originating in Canada under the terms of general note 11 to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, as related to the Agreement between the United States of America, United Mexican States, and Canada (USMCA), shall not be subject to the additional ad valorem rate of duty described in section 2(a) or section 2(b) of Executive Order 14193.

Furthermore, the additional ad valorem rate of duty described in Executive Order 14193 is reduced from 25% to 10% for potash that does not qualify for duty-free treatment under the USMCA, but is a product of Canada, in accordance with the March 6, 2025 Executive order. All other products of Canada that do not qualify for duty-free treatment under the USMCA shall remain subject to the rates set forth in Executive Order 14193 (unless otherwise exempted).

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, Executive Order 14226, and the March 6, 2025 Executive order.

As such, this notice is revising the March 3, 2025 CBP **Federal Register** Notice titled ''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'' (90 FR 11423, March 6, 2025) to implement the rates of duty imposed by the Executive order, as amended, effective on 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 7, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified by the Annex to this notice.

Articles that are entered free of duty as originating under the terms of general note 11 to the HTSUS, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, as related to USMCA, will not be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty provided for in HTSUS heading 9903.01.10, as specified in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.14. Potash not qualifying for duty-free treatment under the USMCA, but which is a product of Canada, that is entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 7, 2025, will be subject to the reduced additional 10% *ad valorem* rate of duty provided for in HTSUS heading 9903.01.15, instead of the 25% ad valorem rate provided for in HTSUS heading 9903.01.10.

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 heading 9903.01.15 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 9903.01.11 or HTSUS heading 9903.01.12, as applicable. Specifically, HTSUS heading 9903.01.11 covers products encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2) and HTSUS heading

9903.01.12 covers products encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3).[1]

The additional ad valorem duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.15 applies in addition to all other applicable duties, taxes, fees, exactions, and charges.

Further, pursuant to Executive Order 14226, 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 HTSUS headings 9903.01.14 and 9903.01.15 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 HTSUS headings 9903.01.14 and 9903.01.15 otherwise eligible for the ''*de minimis*'' exemption. Accordingly, articles that are products of Canada that are eligible for the *de minimis* exemption and are covered by HTSUS headings 9903.01.14 and 9903.01.15 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.

The additional ad valorem duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.15 also applies to products of Canada 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 HTSUS heading 9903.01.15.

The additional duties imposed by HTSUS heading 9903.01.15 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 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

1. 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 7, 2025, subdivision (j) of note 2 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified by deleting ''and heading 9903.11.13,'' and by inserting ''9903.01.13, 9903.01.14, and 9902.01.15'' in lieu thereof. Subdivision (j) of note 2 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of HTSUS is also modified with respect to heading 9903.01.10 by deleting ''other than products described in headings 9903.01.11, 9903.01.12 and 9903.01.13,'' and by inserting ''other than products described in headings 9903.01.11, 9903.01.12, 9903.01.13, 9903.01.14, and 9903.01.15,'' in lieu thereof.

2. The heading 9903.01.10 is modified by deleting ''except for products described in headings 9903.01.11, 9903.01.12, and heading 9903.01.13,'' and by inserting ''except for products described in headings 9903.01.11, 9903.01.12, 9903.01.13, 9903.01.14, and 9903.01.15,'' in lieu thereof.

3. The heading 9903.01.13 is modified by deleting ''except for products described in headings 9903.01.11 and 9903.01.12,'' and by inserting ''except for products described in headings 9903.01.11, 9903.01.12, 9903.01.14 and 9903.01.15.''

4. 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 7, 2025, note 2 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified by inserting the following new subdivision (l):

''(l) For the purposes of heading 9903.01.15, products of Canada, other than products described in headings 9903.01.11, 9903.01.12, and 9903.01.14, and other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, 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 heading 9903.01.15 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 heading 9903.01.15 apply to products of Canada including 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 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 9903.01.15.

The additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.15 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 heading 9903.01.15 shall continue to be subject to antidumping, countervailing, or

[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 9903.01.14 and 9903.01.15 by the terms of those headings and new U.S. note 2(j).

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 9903.01.15.

Products of Canada that are provided for in headings 9903.01.14 and 9903.01.15 that are otherwise eligible for the administrative exemption from duty and certain taxes at 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C)—known as the ''*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.''

5. 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 7, 2025, the article description of heading 9903.01.10 is modified by deleting ''9903.01.12 or, 9903.01.13,'' and by inserting ''9903.01.12, 9903.01.13, 9903.01.14 or 9903.01.15,'' in lieu thereof.

6. 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 7, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified by inserting new headings 9903.01.14 and 9903.01.15 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	
''9903.01.14	Articles that are entered free of duty under the terms of general note 11 to the HTSUS, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTS, as related to the USMCA.	No change	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	No change.
9903.01.15	Potash that is a product of Canada, as provided for in U.S. note 2(l) to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%.	No change	No change''.

[FR Doc. 2025–03901 Filed 3–6–25; 7:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Amendment to 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 (CBP), 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 Executive Order 14227, ''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, and further amended by the President's March 6, 2025 Executive order ''Amendment to Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Southern Border,'' 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 7, 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.* C. Shane Campbell, Acting 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) (90 FR 8327, January 29, 2025). *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 14227, ''Amendment to Duties to Address the Situation At Our Southern Border'' (March 2, 2025) (90 FR 11371, March 6, 2025). Specifically, as amended, subsection (g) of section 2 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.

On March 6, 2025, the President signed Executive order ''Amendment to Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Southern Border.'' In that Executive order, the President determined that automotive production is a major source of U.S. employment and innovation and integral to U.S. economic and national security. The American automotive industry as currently structured often trades substantial volumes of automotive parts and components across our borders in the interest of bringing supply chains closer to North America. In order to minimize disruption to the U.S. automotive industry and automotive workers, the President determined that it is appropriate to adjust tariffs imposed on articles of Mexico. Accordingly, articles that are entered free of duty as originating in Mexico under the terms of general note 11 to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, as related to the Agreement between the United States of America, United Mexican States, and Canada (USMCA), shall not be subject to the additional ad valorem rate of duty described in section 2(a) of Executive Order 14194.

Furthermore, the additional ad valorem rate of duty described in Executive Order 14194 is reduced from 25% to 10% for potash that does not qualify for duty-free treatment under the USMCA, but is a product of Mexico, in accordance with the March 6, 2025 Executive order. All other products of Mexico that do not qualify for duty-free treatment under the USMCA shall remain subject to the rate of duty set forth in section 2(a) of Executive Order 14194 (unless otherwise exempted).

Executive Order 14194 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security, to determine and implement the necessary modifications to the HTSUS, consistent with law, in order to effectuate the Executive Order, as amended by Executive Order 14198, Executive Order 14227, and the March 6, 2025 Executive order.

As such, this notice is revising the March 3, 2025 CBP **Federal Register** Notice titled ''Notice of Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of Mexico Pursuant to the President's Executive Order 14194, Imposing Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Southern Border'' (90 FR 11429, March 6, 2025) to implement the rates of duty imposed by the March 6, 2025 Executive order. Effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 7, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified by the Annex to this notice.

Articles that are entered free of duty as originating under the terms of general note 11 to the HTSUS, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, as related to USMCA, will not be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty provided for in HTSUS heading 9903.01.01, as specified in the new HTSUS heading 9903.01.04. Potash not qualifying for duty-free treatment under the USMCA, but which is a product of Mexico, that is entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 7, 2025 will be subject to the reduced additional 10% *ad valorem* rate of duty provided for in HTSUS heading 9903.01.05, instead of the 25% ad valorem rate provided for in 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 9903.01.04, 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 9903.01.02 or HTSUS heading 9903.01.03, as applicable. Specifically, HTSUS heading 9903.01.02 covers products encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2) and 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 9903.01.04 applies in addition to all other applicable duties, taxes, fees, exactions, and charges.

Further, pursuant to Executive Order 14227, ''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 HTSUS headings 9903.01.04 and 9903.01.05 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 HTSUS headings 9903.01.04 and 9903.01.05 otherwise eligible for the ''*de minimis*'' exemption. Accordingly, articles that are products of Mexico that are eligible for the *de minimis* exemption and are covered by HTSUS headings 9903.01.04 and 9903.01.05 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.

The additional *ad valorem* duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.05 also applies to products of

[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 9903.01.05 by the terms of that heading and new U.S. note 2(a).

Mexico that are eligible for temporary duty exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99.

The additional duties imposed by HTSUS heading 9903.01.05 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 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

1. 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 7, 2025, subdivision (a) of note 2 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified by deleting ''heading 9903.01.02 and heading 9903.01.03,'' and by inserting ''headings 9903.01.02, 9903.01.03, 9903.01.04 or 9903.01.05,'' in lieu thereof. Subdivision (a) of note 2 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of HTSUS is also modified with respect to heading 9903.01.01 by deleting ''other than products described in heading 9903.01.02 and 9903.01.03,'' and by inserting ''other than products described in headings 9903.01.02, 9903.01.03, 9903.01.04, and 9903.01.05,'' in lieu thereof.

2. The heading 9903.01.01 is also modified by deleting ''except for products described in heading 9903.01.02 and heading 9903.01.03,'' and by inserting ''except for products described in headings 9903.01.02, 9903.01.03, 9903.01.04, and 9903.01.05,'' in lieu thereof.

3. 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 7, 2025, note 2 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified by inserting the following new subdivision (c):

''(c) For the purposes of heading 9903.01.05, products of Mexico other than products described in headings 9903.01.01, 9903.01.02, 9903.01.03, and 9903.01.04, and other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, shall be subject to an additional 10% *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 9903.01.05 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 9903.01.05 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 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 9903.01.05.

The additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.05 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 9903.01.05 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 9903.01.05.

Products of Mexico that are provided for in headings 9903.01.04 and 9903.01.05 that are otherwise eligible for the administrative exemption from duty and certain taxes at 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C)—known as the ''*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.''

4. 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 7, 2025, the article description of heading 9903.01.01 is modified by deleting ''heading 9903.01.02 and heading 9903.01.03,'' and inserting ''headings 9903.01.02, 9903.01.03, 9903.01.04 and 9903.01.05,'' in lieu thereof.

5. 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 7, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified by inserting new headings 9903.01.04 and 9903.01.05 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	
“9903.01.04	Articles that are entered free of duty under the terms of general note 11 to the HTSUS, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTS, as related to the USMCA.	No change	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	No change.
9903.01.05	Potash that is a product of Mexico, as provided for in U.S. note 2(c) to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%.	No change	No change”.

[FR Doc. 2025–03900 Filed 3–6–25; 7:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. DHS–2025–0007]

Notice of Committee Charter Renewal Homeland Security Advisory Council

AGENCY: Office of Partnership and Engagement (OPE), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: Committee management; notice of committee charter renewal with amendments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined that the renewal of the Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) is necessary and in the public interest. This determination follows consultation with the Committee Management Secretariat, General Services Administration.

DATES: The committee's charter is effective March 5, 2025 and expires March 5, 2027.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alexander Jacobs, Alternate Designated Federal Officer, HSAC at 202–891–2876 or *HSAC@hq.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the authority of 6 United States Code (U.S.C.) 451, this charter renewed the HSAC as a discretionary committee, which shall operate in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. ch. 10. The HSAC was established in 2003, under the authority of title 6 U.S.C. 451, and chartered under the provisions of the FACA, 5 U.S.C. ch. 10. This discretionary committee provides nonpartisan and organizationally independent, strategic advice to the Secretary of Homeland Security on matters related to homeland security. Three amendments were made: (1) Reduces the total membership from 40 to 35. (2) Changes members terms to a three-year appointment, from one to three-year terms. (3) Removes co-chairs to now reflect a Chair and Vice Chair.

Dated: March 6, 2025.

Alexander L. Jacobs,

Alternate Designated Federal Officer, Homeland Security Advisory Council, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–03856 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9112–FN–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Transmittal for Unemployment Insurance Materials

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor's (DOL) Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is soliciting comments concerning a proposed extension for the authority to conduct the information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Transmittal for Unemployment Insurance Materials.'' This comment request is part of continuing Departmental efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA).

DATES: Consideration will be given to all written comments received by May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation, including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden, may be obtained free by contacting John Schuettinger by telephone at 202–693–2680 (this is not a toll-free number), or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.* For persons with a hearing or speech disability who need assistance to use the telephone system, please dial 711 to access telecommunications relay services.

Submit written comments about, or requests for a copy of, this ICR by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Unemployment Insurance, Room S–4520, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; by email: *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Schuettinger by telephone at 202–693–2680 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOL, as part of continuing efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information before submitting them to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for final approval. This program helps to ensure requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements can be properly assessed.

ETA's administrative procedures regulation, found at 20 CFR 601, sets out the collection of information requirements. Section 601.2 requires states to submit copies of their unemployment compensation (UC) laws for approval by the Secretary of Labor (Secretary) so that the Secretary may determine the status of state laws and plans of operation. Section 601.3 requires states to ''submit all relevant state materials such as statutes, executive and administrative orders, legal opinions, rules, regulations, interpretations, court decisions, etc.''

These materials are used by the Secretary to determine whether the state law contains provisions required by Section 3304(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. DOL provides grants to states to fund the administration of their employment security laws if their UC laws and their plans of operation for public employment offices meet

required conditions of Federal laws. The information transmitted by Form MA 8–7 is used by the Secretary to make findings (as specified in the above cited Federal laws) required for certification to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to states or for certification of the state law for purposes of providing additional tax credits to employers in states with UC laws conforming to Federal law. If this information is not available, the Secretary cannot make such certifications. To facilitate transmittal of required material, DOL prescribes the use of Form MA 8–7, Transmittal for Unemployment Insurance Materials. This simple check-off form is used by the states to identify material being transmitted to ETA's National Office and allows the material to be routed to appropriate staff for prompt action. With this renewal, DOL is proposing that the MA 8–7 document be revised to clarify that states are not required to send documents that ETA already collects through its subscription services. 20 CFR 601.2 and 601.3 authorize this information collection.

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 it is approved by OMB under the PRA 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 Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

Interested parties are encouraged to provide comments to the contact shown in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments must be written to receive consideration, and they will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval of the final ICR. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should OMB control number 1205–0222.

Submitted comments will also be a matter of public record for this ICR and posted on the internet, without redaction. DOL encourages commenters not to include personally identifiable information, confidential business data, or other sensitive statements/information in any comments.

DOL is particularly interested in comments that:

- 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;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, (*e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses).

Agency: DOL–ETA.

Type of Review: Extension Without Changes.

Title of Collection: Transmittal for Unemployment Insurance Materials.

Form: MA 8–7.

OMB Control Number: 1205–0222.

Affected Public: State Workforce Agencies.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 53.

Frequency: Varies.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 318.

Estimated Average Time per Response: 0.25 hour.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 79.5 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Cost Burden: $0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A))

Amy Simon,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2025–03803 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FW–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers, Handbook No. 384

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor's (DOL) Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is soliciting comments concerning a proposed extension for the authority to conduct the information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers, Handbook No. 384.'' This comment request is part of continuing Departmental efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA).

DATES: Consideration will be given to all written comments received by May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation, including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden, may be obtained free by contacting Jorge Colón by telephone at (202) 693–0173 (this is not a toll-free number), or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.* For persons with a hearing or speech disability who need assistance to use the telephone system, please dial 711 to access telecommunications relay services.

Submit written comments about, or requests for a copy of, this ICR by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Unemployment Insurance, Room S–4524, 200 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20210; by email: *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jorge Colón by telephone at (202) 693–0173 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOL, as part of continuing efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information before submitting them to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for final approval. This program helps to ensure requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements can be properly assessed.

State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) administer the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers (UCX) program in accordance with the same terms and provisions of the paying State's unemployment insurance law, which apply to unemployed claimants who work in covered employment in the private sector. SWAs must be able to obtain certain information (wage and separation data) about each claimant filing claims for UCX benefits to support SWAs in making determination of the claimant's eligibility for benefits. DOL has prescribed a form to enable SWAs to obtain this necessary information from the individual's military branch. Form ETA–843 is essential to the UCX claims process, and the frequency of use varies depending upon the

circumstances involved. In FY 2024, the number of UCX claims dropped to 21,472, down from 34,698 in FY 2021, which was the figure used in the calculations of the previous submission. This decline in UCX claims has also led to a reduction in burden hours. Sections 8521–8525 of Title 5 of the U.S. Code authorizes this information collection.

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 it is approved by OMB under the PRA 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 Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

Interested parties are encouraged to provide comments to the contact shown in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments must be written to receive consideration, and they will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval of the final ICR. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should mention OMB 1205–0176.

Submitted comments will also be a matter of public record for this ICR and posted on the internet, without redaction. DOL encourages commenters not to include personally identifiable information, confidential business data, or other sensitive statements/information in any comments.

DOL is particularly interested in comments that:

- 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;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, (*e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: DOL–ETA.

Type of Review: Revision.

Title of Collection: Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers (UCX), Handbook No. 384.

Form: ETA 843.

OMB Control Number: 1205–0176.

Affected Public: State Workforce Agencies.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 53.

Frequency: 20.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 1,060.

Estimated Average Time per Response: 5 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 88 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Cost Burden: $0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A))

Amy Simon,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2025–03807 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FW–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Weekly Claims and Extended Benefits Data and Weekly Initial and Continued Weeks Claimed

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor's (DOL) Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is soliciting comments concerning a proposed extension for the authority to conduct the information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Weekly Claims and Extended Benefits Data and Weekly Initial and Continued Weeks Claimed.'' This comment request is part of continuing Departmental efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA).

DATES: Consideration will be given to all written comments received by May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation, including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden, may be obtained free by contacting Anatoli Sznoluch by telephone at (202) 893–3176 (this is not a toll-free number), or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.* For persons with a hearing or speech disability who need assistance to use the telephone system, please dial 711 to access telecommunications relay services.

Submit written comments about, or requests for a copy of, this ICR by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration Office of Unemployment Insurance, Room S–4520, 200 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20210; or by email: *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anatoli Sznoluch by telephone at (202) 693–3176 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOL, as part of continuing efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information before submitting them to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for final approval. This program helps to ensure requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements can be properly assessed.

The ETA 538 and ETA 539 reports are submitted weekly and contain information on initial claims and continued weeks claimed for the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. These figures are important economic indicators. The ETA 538 report provides information that allows UI claims data to be released to the public five days after the close of the reference period. The ETA 539 report contains more detailed weekly claims information including the State's 13-week insured unemployment rate, which determines eligibility for the Extended Benefits program. Section 303(a)(6) of the Social Security Act and 20 CFR 615.15 authorize this information collection.

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 it is approved by OMB under the PRA 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 Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

Interested parties are encouraged to provide comments to the contact shown in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments

must be written to receive consideration, and they will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval of the final ICR. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should mention OMB control number 1205–0028.

Submitted comments will also be a matter of public record for this ICR and posted on the internet, without redaction. DOL encourages commenters not to include personally identifiable information, confidential business data, or other sensitive statements/information in any comments.

DOL is particularly interested in comments that:

- 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;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, (*e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses).

Agency: DOL–ETA.

Type of Review: Extension without changes.

Title of Collection: Weekly Claims and Extended Benefits Data and Weekly Initial and Continued Weeks Claimed.

Form: ETA 538 and ETA 539.

OMB Control Number: 1205–0028.

Affected Public: State Workforce Agencies.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 53.

Frequency: 104.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 5,512.

Estimated Average Time per Response: 30 minutes for submittal of the ETA 538; 50 minutes for submittal of the ETA 539.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 3,675 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Cost Burden: $0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A))

Amy Simon,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2025–03802 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FW–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Benefit Rights and Experience Report

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor's (DOL) Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is soliciting comments concerning a proposed extension for the authority to conduct the information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Benefit Rights and Experience Report.'' This comment request is part of continuing Departmental efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA).

DATES: Consideration will be given to all written comments received by May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation, including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden, may be obtained free by contacting Kevin Stapleton by telephone at (202) 693–3009 (this is not a toll-free number), or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.* For persons with a hearing or speech disability who need assistance to use the telephone system, please dial 711 to access telecommunications relay services.

Submit written comments about, or requests for a copy of, this ICR by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Unemployment Insurance, Room S–4520, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; by email: *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin Stapleton by telephone at (202) 693–3009 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.*

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOL, as part of continuing efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information before submitting them to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for final approval. This program helps to ensure requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements can be properly assessed.

Eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits requires applicants demonstrate attachment to the labor force. This requirement of labor force attachment is generally measured through the amount of past wages earned. The data in the ETA 218, Benefit Rights and Experience Report, include numbers of individuals who were and were not monetarily eligible, those who were eligible for the maximum benefits, those who were eligible based on classification by potential duration categories, and those who exhausted their full entitlement as classified by actual duration categories. DOL uses these data to conduct solvency studies, cost estimating and modeling, and in assessment of state benefit formulas. Section 303(a)(6) of the Social Security Act authorizes this information collection.

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 it is approved by OMB under the PRA 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 Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

Interested parties are encouraged to provide comments to the contact shown in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments must be written to receive consideration, and they will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval of the final ICR. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should mention OMB control number 1205–0177.

Submitted comments will also be a matter of public record for this ICR and posted on the internet, without redaction. DOL encourages commenters not to include personally identifiable information, confidential business data, or other sensitive statements/information in any comments.

DOL is particularly interested in comments that:

- 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;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, (*e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses).

Agency: DOL–ETA.

Type of Review: Extension without changes.

Title of Collection: Benefit Rights and Experience Report.

Form: ETA 218.

OMB Control Number: 1205–0177.

Affected Public: State Workforce Agencies.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 53.

Frequency: Varies.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 216.

Estimated Average Time per Response: 0.5 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 108 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Cost Burden: $0.

Amy Simon,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2025–03815 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FW–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Contingent Work Supplement to the Current Population Survey

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that the agency receives on or before April 10, 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.

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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicole Bouchet by telephone at 202–693–0213, or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Contingent Work Supplement questions focus on people with contingent jobs—those that people do not expect to last or that are temporary—and workers in alternative employment arrangements, such as independent contractors, on-call workers, temporary help agency workers, and workers provided by contract firms. There are also questions to identify digital labor platform workers, those who obtain work or pick tasks by using a digital labor platform mobile application (app) or website to directly connect them with customers or clients and arrange payment for the tasks. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on December 23, 2024 (89 FRN 104567).

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.

Agency: DOL–BLS.

Title of Collection: Contingent Work Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

OMB Control Number: 1220–0153.

Affected Public: State, Local and Tribal Governments.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 48,000.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 48,000.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 2,400 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. 2025–03813 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–24–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. OSHA–2010–0020]

Additional Requirements for Special Dipping and Coating Operations Standard; Extension of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Approval of Information Collection (Paperwork) Requirements

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: OSHA solicits public comments concerning the proposal to extend the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) approval of the information collection requirements specified in the Additional Requirements for Special Dipping and Coating Operations Standard.

DATES: Comments must be submitted (postmarked, sent, or received) by May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Electronically: You may submit comments and attachments electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov,* which is the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Follow the instructions online for submitting comments.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Documents in the docket are listed in the *https://www.regulations.gov* index; however, some information (*e.g.,* copyrighted

material) is not publicly available to read or download through the websites. All submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–2350 (TTY (877) 889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and OSHA docket number (OSHA–2010–0020) for the Information Collection Request (ICR). OSHA will place all comments, including any personal information, in the public docket, which may be made available online. Therefore, OSHA cautions interested parties about submitting personal information such as social security numbers and birthdates.

For further information on submitting comments, see the ''Public Participation'' heading in the section of this notice titled **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Seleda Perryman, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone (202) 693–2222.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Department of Labor, as part of the continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent (*i.e.,* employer) burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed and continuing information collection requirements in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). This program ensures that information is in the desired format, reporting burden (time and costs) is minimal, the collection instruments are clearly understood, and OSHA's estimate of the information collection burden is accurate. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) (29 U.S.C. 651 *et seq.*) authorizes information collection by employers as necessary or appropriate for enforcement of the OSH Act or for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational injuries, illnesses, and accidents (29 U.S.C. 657). The OSH Act also requires that OSHA obtain such information with minimum burden upon employers, especially those operating small businesses, and to reduce to the maximum extent feasible unnecessary duplication of effort in obtaining information (29 U.S.C. 657).

The following sections describe who uses the information collected under each requirement, as well as how they use it. The purpose of this requirement is the prevention of injury and death among workers exposed to hazards associated with such support operations.

The Additional Requirements for Special Dipping and Coating Operations Standard requires employers to post a conspicuous sign near each piece of electrostatic detearing equipment that notifies employees of the minimum safe distance they must maintain between goods undergoing electrostatic detearing and the electrodes or conductors of the equipment used in the process. Doing so reduces the likelihood of igniting the explosive chemicals used in electrostatic detearing operations.

II. Special Issues for Comment

OSHA has a particular interest in comments on the following issues:

- Whether the proposed information collection requirements are necessary for the proper performance of the agency's functions to protect workers, including whether the information is useful;
- The accuracy of OSHA's estimate of the burden (time and costs) of the information collection requirements, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- The quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and
- Ways to minimize the burden on employers who must comply; for example, by using automated or other technological information, and transmission techniques.

III. Proposed Actions

OSHA is requesting that OMB extend the approval of the information collection requirements contained in Additional Requirements for Special Dipping and Coating Operations. The agency is requesting the burden of one (1) hour remains the same for this collection.

OSHA will summarize the comments submitted in response to this notice and will include this summary in the request to OMB to extend the approval of the information collection requirements.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Title: Additional Requirements for Special Dipping and Coating Operations.

OMB Control Number: 1218–0237.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profits.

Number of Respondents: 10.

Number of Responses: 10.

Frequency of Responses: On occasion.

Average Time per Response: Varies.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 1 hour.

Estimated Cost (Operation and Maintenance): $0.

IV. Public Participation—Submission of Comments on This Notice and Internet Access to Comments and Submissions

You may submit comments in response to this document as follows: (1) electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov,* which is the Federal eRulemaking Portal; or (2) by facsimile (fax), if your comments, including attachments, are not longer than 10 pages you may fax them to the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–1648. All comments, attachments, and other material must identify the agency name and the OSHA docket number for the ICR (OSHA–2010–0020). You may supplement electronic submission by uploading document files electronically.

Comments and submissions are posted without change at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting personal information such as social security numbers and dates of birth. Although all submissions are listed in the *https://www.regulations.gov* index, some information (*e.g.,* copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download from this website. All submission, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection and copying at the OSHA Docket Office. Information on using the *https://www.regulations.gov* website to submit comments and access the docket is available at the website's ''User Tips'' link.

Contact the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–2350, (TTY (877) 889–5627) for information about materials not available from the website, and for assistance in using the internet to locate docket submissions.

V. Authority and Signature

Scott C. Ketcham, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, directed the preparation of this notice. The authority for this notice is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506 *et seq.*) and Secretary of Labor's Order No. 8–2020 (85 FR 58393).

Signed at Washington, DC, on March 5, 2025.

Scott C. Ketcham,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–03812 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs

[OMB Control No. 1240–0047]

Proposed Extension of Information Collection; Request for Employment Information

AGENCY: Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Labor.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance request for comment to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This request helps to ensure that: requested data can be provided in the desired format; reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized; collection instruments are clearly understood; and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. Currently, the OWCP is soliciting comments on the information collection for the Request for Employment Information, CA–1027.

DATES: All comments must be received on or before May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comment as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered.

Electronic Submissions: Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments for [OWCP–2025–0003]. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket, with no changes. Because your comment will be made public, you are responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as your or anyone else's Social Security number or confidential business information.
- If your comment includes confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission.

Written/Paper Submissions: Submit written/paper submissions in the following way:

- *Mail/Hand Delivery:* Mail or visit DOL–OWCP, Division of Federal Employees' Compensation, 200 Constitution Ave. NW, Room S–3323, Washington, DC 20210.
- OWCP/DFEC will post your comment as well as any attachments, except for information submitted and marked as confidential, in the docket at *https://www.regulations.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anjanette Suggs, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs at (202) 354–9660 (phone) or *suggs.anjanette@dol.gov* (email).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Division of Federal Employees' Compensation (DFEC) administers the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA). A Federal employee who sustains a work-related injury is entitled to receive compensation under the FECA. 5 U.S.C. 8106 requires payment of compensation for partial disability to injured Federal employees. This section also requires the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) to obtain information regarding a claimant's earnings during a period of eligibility to compensation. The CA–1027 is used to obtain earning information for an individual who is employed by a private employer. This information is used to determine the claimant's entitlement to compensation benefits.

See: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/owcp/FECA/regs/statutes/feca.

II. Desired Focus of Comments

OWCP/DFEC is soliciting comments concerning the proposed information collection related to the Request for Employment Information. OWCP/DFEC is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information has practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of OWCP/DFEC's estimate of the burden related to the information collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used in the estimate;
- Suggest methods to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the information collection on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

Documents related to this information collection request are available at *https://regulations.gov* and at DOL–OWCP located at 200 Constitution Ave. NW, Room S–3323, Washington, DC 20210. Questions about the information collection requirements may be directed to the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice.

III. Current Actions

This information collection request concerns the Request for Employment Information, CA–1027. OWCP has updated the data with respect to the number of respondents, responses, burden hours, and burden costs supporting this information collection request from the previous information collection request.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Agency: Office of Workers' Compensation Programs.

OMB Number: 1240–0047.

Affected Public: Private Sector—Business or other For-profits.

Number of Respondents: 10.

Number of Responses: 10.

Annual Burden Hours: 3.

Annual Respondent or Recordkeeper Cost: $92.00.

OWCP Form: DFEC Form, Request for Employment Information.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the proposed information collection request; they will become a matter of public record and will be available at *https://www.reginfo.gov*.

Anjanette Suggs

Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–03814 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–CH–P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Notice; Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board Membership

AGENCY: Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) publishes the names of the members selected to serve on its Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board (PRB). This notice supersedes all previous notices of the PRB membership.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sarah Whittle Spooner. 202–395–4665.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4314(c) of title 5, U.S.C., requires each agency to establish, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management, one or more PRBs. The PRB shall review and evaluate the initial appraisal of a senior executive's performance by the supervisor, along with any response by the senior executive, and make recommendations to the final rating authority relative to the performance of the senior executive. The persons named below have been selected to serve on OMB's PRB.

Hugh D. Fike, Deputy Chief of Staff
Adrienne E. Lucas, Deputy Associate Director for Natural Resources
Dominic J. Mancini, Deputy Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
Mark R. Paoletta, General Counsel
Sarah W. Spooner, Assistant Director for Management and Operations

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 4314(c); 5 CFR 430.311.

Sarah W. Spooner,

Assistant Director for Management and Operations, Office of Management and Budget.

[FR Doc. 2025–03866 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Notice of Meeting: National Intelligence University Board of Visitors; Withdrawal

AGENCY: National Intelligence University (NIU), Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI).

ACTION: Notice; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: The ODNI is announcing the withdrawal of a notice that was published in the **Federal Register** of February 13, 2025.

DATES: The notice published on February 13, 2025, at 90 FR 9557, is withdrawn as of March 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Patricia ''Patty'' Larsen, Designated Federal Officer, (301) 243–2118 (Voice), *excom@odni.gov* (email). Mailing address is National Intelligence University, 4600 Sangamore Road, Bethesda, MD 20816. Website: *http://niu.edu/wp/about-niu/leadership-2/board-of-visitors/*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice published in the **Federal Register** of February 13, 2025 (90 FR 9557), ''Notice of Federal Advisory Committee meeting of the National Intelligence University Board of Visitors'', NIU Board of Visitors announced that a meeting to discuss critical issues and advise the Director of National Intelligence on controlled unclassified or classified information as defined in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1) and discuss matters related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of NIU under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) would be closed to the public. This meeting was being held under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) of 1972 (5 U.S.C., appendix, as amended), the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976 (''the Sunshine Act'') (5 U.S.C. 552b, as amended), and 41 CFR 102–3.140 and 102–3.150. The National Intelligence University Board of Visitors meeting has been postponed due to ongoing assessments. Therefore, the **Federal Register** notice announcing the closed meeting published on February 13, 2025 is withdrawn.

Dated: March 3, 2025.

Robert A. Newton,

Committee Management Officer and Deputy Chief Operating Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–03857 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 72–1036, 50–220, and 50–410; CEQ ID EAXX–429–00–000–1740728217; NRC–2025–0037]

Constellation Energy Generation, LLC; Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2; 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 (Constellation) that would permit Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station (NMP) to maintain nine loaded and to load six new 89 multi-purpose canisters (MPC) with continuous basket shims (CBS) in the HI–STORM Flood/Wind (FW) MPC Storage System at its NMP Units 1 and 2 Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) in a storage condition where the terms, conditions, and specifications in the Certificate of Compliance (CoC) No. 1032, Amendment No. 3, Revision No. 0 are not met.

DATES: The EA and FONSI referenced in this document are available on March 11, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2025–0037 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–2025–0037. 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: John-Chau Nguyen, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555; telephone: 301–415–0262; email: *John-Chau.Nguyen@nrc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

The NRC is reviewing an exemption request from Constellation, dated January 30, 2025, as supplemented on February 6, 2025. Constellation is requesting an exemption, pursuant to § 72.7 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), in §§ 72.212(a)(2), (b)(3), (b)(5)(i), (b)(11) and 72.214 that require Constellation to comply with the terms, conditions, and specifications of the CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 3,

Revision No. 0. If approved, the exemption would allow Constellation to maintain nine loaded and to load six new MPC–89–CBS in the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System at the NMP ISFSI in a storage condition where the terms, conditions, and specifications in the CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 3, Revision No. 0, are not met.

II. Environmental Assessment

Background

NMP is located in in the town of Scriba, approximately five miles northeast of Oswego, New York, on the shore of Lake Ontario. The 900-acre site is also occupied by the James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant. NMP Unit 1 began operating in 1969 and Unit 2 began operating in 1988. Constellation has been storing spent fuel in an ISFSI at NMP under a general license as authorized by 10 CFR part 72, subpart K, ''General License for Storage of Spent Fuel at Power Reactor Sites.'' Constellation currently uses the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System under CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 3, Revision No. 0 for dry storage of spent nuclear fuel in a specific MPC (*i.e.,* MPC–89) at the NMP 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), (b)(3), (b)(5)(i), (b)(11), and 72.214 only as these requirements pertain to the use of the MPC–89–CBS in the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System for the nine already loaded systems and the near-term planned loading of six new canisters. The exemption would allow Constellation to maintain loaded and to load MPC–89–CBS in the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System at the NMP ISFSI, despite the MPC–89–CBS in the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System not being in compliance with the terms, conditions, and specifications in the CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 3, Revision No. 0.

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. Holtec International (Holtec), the designer and manufacturer of the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System, developed a variant of the design with continuous basket shims (CBS) for the MPC–89, known as MPC–89–CBS. Holtec originally implemented the CBS variant design under the provisions of 10 CFR 72.48, which allows licensees to make changes to cask designs without a CoC amendment under certain conditions (listed in 10 CFR 72.48(c)). After evaluating the specific changes to the cask designs, the NRC determined that Holtec erred when it implemented the CBS variant design under 10 CFR 72.48, as this was not the type of change allowed without a CoC amendment. For this reason, the NRC issued three Severity Level IV violations to Holtec.

Holtec subsequently submitted Amendment 7 to the HI–STORM FW CoC to address the issues; however, NMP was not able to take advantage of the final NRC approved methodology in Amendment 7 for performing the non-mechanistic tip-over analysis because NMP's site-specific parameters were not bounded by that analysis.

Prior to the issuance of the violations, Constellation had already loaded nine MPC–89–CBS in the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System, which are in storage on the NMP ISFSI pad. Additionally, Constellation plans to load six new MPC–89–CBS in the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System beginning in May 2025. This exemption considers the storage of the nine already loaded systems and the near-term planned loading of the six canisters with the CBS variant basket design.

Need for the Proposed Action

Constellation requested this exemption because Constellation is currently out of compliance with NRC requirements, resulting from the previous loading of spent fuel into a storage system with the CBS variant basket design. This exemption would allow nine already loaded MPC–89–CBS in the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System to remain in storage at the NMP ISFSI. The applicant also requested the exemption in order to allow NMP to load six new MPC–89–CBS in the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System at the NMP ISFSI for the future loading campaign beginning in May 2025.

Approval of the exemption request would allow Constellation to effectively manage the spent fuel pool margin and capacity to enable refueling and offloading fuel from the reactor. It would also allow Constellation to effectively manage the availability of the specialized workforce and equipment needed to support competing fuel loading and operational activities at NMP and other Constellation sites.

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. 3, Revision No. 0. The exemption would allow nine loaded MPC–89–CBS in the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System to remain loaded at the NMP ISFSI. The exemption also would allow a near-term loading of six new MPC–89–CBS to be loaded in the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System and maintained in storage at the NMP ISFSI.

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 100 Cask System, CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 1, Revision No. 1, 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 Constellation at the NMP site as they relate to CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 3, Revision No. 0, for the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System are limited to the use of the CBS variant basket design only for the already loaded nine canisters and near-term planned loading of six canisters utilizing the CBS variant basket design. The staff has determined that this change in the basket will not result in either radiological or non-radiological environmental impacts that significantly differ from the environmental impacts evaluated in the environmental assessment supporting the issuance of CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 3, Revision No. 0. 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 Constellation to unload spent fuel from the MPC–89–CBS in the HI–STORM FW MPC Storage System to bring it in compliance with the CoC terms, conditions, and specifications in the CoC No. 1032, Amendment No. 3, Revision No. 0. Unloading the cask would subject station personnel to additional radiation exposure, generate additional contaminated waste, increase the risk of a possible fuel handling accident, and increase the risk of a possible heavy load handling accident. Furthermore, the removed spent fuel would need to be placed in the spent fuel pool, where it would remain until it could be loaded into an approved storage cask. Delay in the loading of this spent fuel into other casks could affect Constellation's ability to effectively manage the spent fuel pool capacity and reactor fuel offloading. Not allowing the planned future loading campaign could also affect Constellation's ability to manage pool capacity, reactor fuel offloading, and refueling. It 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 NMP and other Constellation sites. The NRC has 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, especially given that the staff has concluded in NRC's Safety Determination Memorandum, issued with respect to the enforcement action against Holtec regarding these violations, that fuel can be stored safely in the MPC–89–CBS canisters.

Agencies Consulted

The NRC provided the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) a copy of this draft EA for review by an email dated February 24, 2025. On February 28, 2025, NYSERDA 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 past and specific future loadings of baskets with the CBS variant design, 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 one or more of the following methods, as indicated.

Document description	ADAMS Accession No. or **Federal Register** notice
Constellation's request for exemption, dated January 30, 2025	ML25031A016.
Constellation's request for exemption, supplemented, dated February 6, 2025	ML25042A159.
Certificate of Compliance No. 1032, Amendment 3, Revision 0, dated August 9, 2017	ML17214A039 (Package).
Holtec International, Inc.—Notice of Violation; The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Inspection Report No. 07201014/2022–201, EA–23–044, dated January 30, 2024.	ML24016A190.
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 1, published March 19, 2015.	80 FR 14291.
Final rule for List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: Holtec International HI–STORM Flood/Wind Multipurpose Canister Storage System, Certificate of Compliance No. 1032, Amendment No. 3, published June 28, 2017.	82 FR 29225.
Safety Determination of a Potential Structural Failure of the Fuel Basket During Accident Conditions for the HI–STORM 100 and HI–STORM Flood/Wind Dry Cask Storage Systems, dated January 31, 2024.	ML24018A085.
NRC email to NYSERDA requesting review of EA/FONSI for NMP Exemption, dated February 24, 2025	ML25059A175.
Email response from NYSERDA regarding EA/FONSI for NMP Exemption, dated February 28, 2025	ML25059A179.

Dated: March 5, 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. 2025–03816 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. CP2024–408; K2025–167; MC2025–1204 and K2025–1203]

New Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is noticing a recent Postal Service filing for the Commission's consideration concerning a negotiated service agreement. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* March 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at *https://www.prc.gov.* Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Introduction

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may

propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (*http://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.[1]

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

[1] *See* Docket No. RM2018–3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information, June 27, 2018, Attachment A at 19–22 (Order No. 4679).

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* CP2024–408; *Filing Title:* USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 139, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* March 5, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative:* Almaroof Agoro; *Comments Due:* March 13, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s).:* K2025–167; *Filing Title:* USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 544 and Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* March 5, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative:* Jennaca Upperman; *Comments Due:* March 13, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1204 and K2025–1203; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 632 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* March 5, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Elsie Lee-Robbins; *Comments Due:* March 13, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

None. *See* Section II for public proceedings.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Jennie L. Jbara,

Primary Certifying Official.

[FR Doc. 2025–03875 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0391]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Form T–6

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 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget for extension and approval.

Form T–6 (17 CFR 269.9) is an application for eligibility for a corporation or other person organized under the laws of a foreign government to act as trustee under an indenture qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 77aaa *et seq.*). Form T–6 provides the basis for determining whether a corporation or other person organized under the laws of a foreign government is eligible to serve as a trustee for a qualified indenture. We estimate that Form T–6 takes approximately 17 hours per response and that there is an average of one response annually. We estimate that 25% of the 17 burden hours per response is prepared by the filer for an internal burden of 4 hours ((0.25 × 17) hours per response × 1 response).

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 12, 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: *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov*.

Dated: March 6, 2025.

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03863 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102530; File No. SR–NYSE–2024–47]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; New York Stock Exchange LLC; 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 Amend Section 102.01 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual To Provide That the Stockholder Requirements Set Forth Therein Will Be Calculated on a Worldwide Basis When Listing a Company From Outside North America That Is Listing in Connection With Its Initial Public Offering and Is Not Listed on Any Other Regulated Stock Exchange

March 5, 2025.

On August 22, 2024, New York Stock Exchange LLC (''NYSE'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change to amend Section 102.01 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual to provide that the distribution standard therein would be calculated on a worldwide basis. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on September 10, 2024.[3]

On October 22, 2024, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act,[4] 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.[5] On November 18, 2024, the Exchange filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change, which amended and replaced the proposed rule change as originally filed and superseded such filing in its entirety. On December 9, 2024, the Commission published notice of the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, and issued an order instituting proceedings under Section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act [6] to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1.[7] The Commission has received no comment letters on the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1.

Section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act [8] provides that, after initiating 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 comment in the **Federal Register** on September 10, 2024.[9] The 180th day after publication of the proposed rule change is March 9, 2025. The Commission is extending this time period for approving or disapproving the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, for an additional 60 days.

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 Exchange Act,[10] designates May 8, 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–NYSE–2024–47).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[11]

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03804 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100918 (Sept. 4, 2024), 89 FR 73463 (''Notice'').

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[5] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101402, 89 FR 85574 (Oct. 18, 2024). The Commission designated December 9, 2024, as the date by which the Commission shall approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove, the proposed rule change.

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[7] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101844, 89 FR 101064 (December 13, 2024).

[8] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[9] *See* Notice, *supra* note 3, and accompanying text.

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(57).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102532; File No. SR–FICC–2025–003]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To Adopt a Volatility Event Charge

March 5, 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 27, 2025, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (''FICC'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by the clearing agency. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The proposed rule change consists of modifications to FICC's Government Securities Division (''GSD'') Rulebook (''GSD Rules'') and Mortgage-Backed Securities Division (''MBSD'') Clearing Rules (''MBSD Rules,'' and collectively with the GSD Rules, the ''Rules'') [3] to adopt a volatility event charge (''Volatility Event Charge''), as described in greater detail below.

II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the clearing agency included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The clearing agency has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

FICC is proposing to adopt a Volatility Event Charge in order to further improve margin resilience under

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Terms not defined herein are defined in the Rules, *available at www.dtcc.com/legal/rules-and-procedures.*

scheduled events that may impact market volatility by proactively managing its member-level credit risk exposure and backtesting performance.

Background

FICC, through GSD and MBSD, serves as a central counterparty and provider of clearance and settlement services for fixed income transactions. GSD provides central counterparty services in U.S. government securities, as well as repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions involving U.S. government securities,[4] and MBSD provides such services to the U.S. mortgage-backed securities market. As part of its market risk management strategy, FICC manages its credit exposure to members by determining the appropriate Required Fund Deposit to the GSD and MBSD Clearing Funds (collectively, the ''Clearing Fund'') and by monitoring their sufficiency, as provided for in the Rules.[5] The Required Fund Deposit serves as each member's margin.

The objective of a member's Required Fund Deposit is to mitigate potential losses to FICC associated with liquidating a member's portfolio in the event FICC ceases to act for that member (hereinafter referred to as a ''default'').[6] The aggregate amount of all members' Required Fund Deposit constitutes the Clearing Fund. FICC would access the Clearing Fund should a defaulting member's own Required Fund Deposit be insufficient to satisfy losses to FICC caused by the liquidation of that member's portfolio.

FICC regularly assesses market and liquidity risks as such risks relate to its margin methodologies to evaluate whether margin levels are commensurate with the particular risk attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market. For example, FICC employs daily backtesting to determine the adequacy of each member's Required Fund Deposit.[7] FICC compares the Required Fund Deposit[8] for each member with the simulated liquidation gains/losses, using the actual positions in the member's portfolio(s) and the actual historical security returns. A backtesting deficiency occurs when a member's Required Fund Deposit would not have been adequate to cover the projected liquidation losses and highlights exposure that could subject FICC to potential losses in the event that a member defaults.

FICC investigates the cause(s) of any backtesting deficiencies and determines if there is an identifiable cause of repeat backtesting deficiencies. FICC also evaluates whether multiple members may experience backtesting deficiencies for the same underlying reason.

Pursuant to the Rules, each member's Required Fund Deposit amount consists of a number of applicable components, each of which is calculated to address specific risks faced by FICC, as identified within the Rules.[9] At GSD, these components include the VaR Charge, Blackout Period Exposure Adjustment, Backtesting Charge, Holiday Charge, Excess Capital Premium, Intraday Supplemental Fund Deposit, Margin Liquidity Adjustment Charge, Portfolio Differential Charge, and special charge.[10] At MBSD, these components include the VaR Charge, Backtesting Charge, Excess Capital Premium, Holiday Charge, Intraday Mark-to-Market Charge, Intraday VaR Charge, Margin Liquidity Adjustment Charge, and special charge.[11] The VaR Charge generally comprises the largest portion of a member's Required Fund Deposit amount.

Proposed Volatility Event Charge

• The VaR Charge is based on the potential price volatility of unsettled positions using a sensitivity-based Value-at-Risk (VaR) methodology. The VaR methodology provides an estimate of the possible losses for a given portfolio based on: (1) confidence level, (2) a time horizon and (3) historical market volatility. The VaR methodology is intended to capture the risks related to market price that are associated with the net unsettled positions in a member's portfolios. This risk-based margin methodology is designed to project the potential losses that could occur in connection with the liquidation of a defaulting member's portfolio, assuming a portfolio would take three days to liquidate in normal market conditions. The projected liquidation gains or losses are used to determine the amount of the VaR Charge to each portfolio, which is calculated to capture the market price risk[12] associated with each member's portfolio(s) at a 99% confidence level.

• FICC's VaR model is designed to provide a margin calculation that covers the market risk in a member's portfolio. The VaR model calculates the risk profile of each GSD and MBSD member's portfolio by applying certain representative risk factors to measure the degree of responsiveness of the portfolio's value to the changes of these risk factors over a historical lookback period of at least 10 years that may be supplemented with an additional stressed period.

The VaR model has been shown to perform well in low to moderate volatility markets; however, the market events during the two arguably most stressful market periods, *i.e.,* the COVID period during March of 2020 and the successive interest rate hikes that began in March 2022, have resulted in significant market volatility in the fixed income market that exceeded the 99-percentile of the observed historical

[4] GSD also clears and settles certain transactions on securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and government sponsored enterprises.

[5] *See* GSD Rule 4 (Clearing Fund and Loss Allocation) and MBSD Rule 4 (Clearing Fund and Loss Allocation), *supra* note 3. FICC's market risk management strategy is designed to comply with Rule 17ad–22(e)(4) under the Act, where these risks are referred to as ''credit risks.'' 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4).

[6] The Rules identify when FICC may cease to act for a Member and the types of actions FICC may take. For example, FICC may suspend a firm's membership with FICC or prohibit or limit a member's access to FICC's services in the event that Member defaults on a financial or other obligation to FICC. *See* GSD Rule 21 (Restrictions on Access to Services) and MBSD Rule 14 (Restrictions on Access to Services), *supra* note 3.

[7] The Model Risk Management Framework (''Model Risk Management Framework'') sets forth the model risk management practices of FICC and states that Value at Risk (''VaR'') and Clearing Fund requirement coverage backtesting would be performed on a daily basis or more frequently. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 81485 (Aug. 25, 2017), 82 FR 41433 (Aug. 31, 2017) (SR–FICC–2017–014); 84458 (Oct. 19, 2018), 83 FR 53925 (Oct. 25, 2018) (SR–FICC–2018–010); 88911 (May 20, 2020), 85 FR 31828 (May 27, 2020) (SR–FICC–2020–004); 92380 (July 13, 2021), 86 FR 38140 (July 19, 2021) (SR–FICC–2021–006); 94271 (Feb. 17, 2022), 87 FR 10411 (Feb. 24, 2022) (SR–FICC–2022–001); and 97890 (July 13, 2023), 88 FR 46287 (July 19, 2023) (SR–FICC–2023–008).

[8] Members may be required to post additional collateral to the Clearing Fund in addition to their Required Fund Deposit amount. *See e.g.,* Section 7 of GSD Rule 3 (Ongoing Membership Requirements) and Section 6 of MBSD Rule 3 (Ongoing Membership Requirements), *supra* note 3 (providing that adequate assurances of financial responsibility of a member may be required, such as increased Clearing Fund deposits). For backtesting comparisons, FICC uses the Required Fund Deposit amount, without regard to the actual, total collateral posted by the member to the Clearing Fund.

[9] *Supra* note 3.

[10] These margin components and the relevant defined terms are currently located in GSD Rules 1 (Definitions), 3 (Ongoing Membership Requirements) and 4 (Clearing Fund and Loss Allocation), *supra* note 3. FICC recently received regulatory approval to move the margin calculation methodology, including the margin components and the relevant defined terms, into a new Margin Component Schedule. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 101695 (Nov. 21, 2024), 89 FR 93763 (Nov. 27, 2024) (File No. SR–FICC–2024–007) and 101675 (Nov. 21, 2024), 89 FR 93735 (Nov. 27, 2024) (File No. SR–FICC–2024–802).

[11] These margin components and the relevant defined terms are currently located in MBSD Rules 1 (Definitions), 3 (Ongoing Membership Requirements) and 4 (Clearing Fund and Loss Allocation), *supra* note 3.

[12] Market price risk refers to the risk that volatility in the market causes the price of a security to change between the execution of a trade and settlement of that trade. This risk is sometimes also referred to as volatility risk.

data set. As a result, FICC VaR backtesting metrics fell below the performance target due to unprecedented levels of extreme market volatility. This highlighted the need for FICC to further enhance its margin methodology by adopting a more proactive approach to manage its backtesting performance and member-level market risk exposure arising from extreme market volatility.[13]

FICC considered and evaluated various market risk measures as well as conducted a comparative impact analysis that included (i) the correlation between historical backtest breaches and impact volatility or other market factors during stress, (ii) comparative evaluation of the relative merits of historical versus implied volatility measures in forecasting future volatility levels and specific stress events, and (iii) consideration of alternative preventative mechanisms in adjusting margin and improving performance. In addition, FICC explored several forward-looking market indicators, including implied volatility, both in isolation and in combination with key market or economic event dates. Based on the assessment, FICC is proposing to adopt the Volatility Event Charge at GSD and MBSD. FICC believes the Volatility Event Charge would allow FICC to proactively cope with the potential outsized adverse market reactions to the outcome of a scheduled event.

The Volatility Event Charge is designed to provide a proactive measure to complement the GSD and MBSD VaR models by managing FICC's member-level market risk exposure and backtesting performance. It would be assessed with respect to each member portfolio at GSD and MBSD, as well as each Segregated Indirect Participant at GSD, for periods in which markets are heavily influenced by anticipation and resolution of a scheduled event, *e.g.,* major elections, Federal Open Market Committee meetings, and major economic data releases, such as CPI and unemployment, with the potential for large market moves once the event's outcome is known in the marketplace.

As proposed, the Volatility Event Charge would be an additional charge that is collected from members to mitigate FICC's exposures arising from potential adverse market impact due to a scheduled event that has the potential to impact market volatility, such as the release of an economic indicator or a national election. The Volatility Event Charge would be assessed twice a day at GSD and once a day at MBSD,[14] beginning on the day of the coverage period when one or more of the forward-looking market volatility indicators exceed the threshold(s) specified by FICC and ending on the day of the scheduled event.

The coverage period shall generally include the two Business Days prior to, as well as the day of, a scheduled event; however, based on FICC's assessment of the market volatility and/or backtesting coverage, FICC may elect to either extend or reduce the coverage period by one Business Day. For example, FICC may extend the coverage by one Business Day when more than one forward-looking market volatility indicators exceed the thresholds specified. Similarly, FICC may reduce the coverage period by one Business Day by including only the two Business Days prior to a schedule event but not the day of the schedule event if, based on its assessment, FICC does not anticipate the scheduled event itself to impact market volatility. If FICC determines that a change to the coverage period is warranted, its market risk group would document the recommendation and rationale for the change at the time of such determination and obtain approval from an executive director or above, in accordance with FICC's internal market risk management policies and procedures. As proposed, FICC believes the Volatility Event Charge would enable FICC's VaR models to incorporate market data on the day the event occurs such that the application of the Volatility Event Charge would no longer be required after the day the event occurs, thus avoiding duplicative charges.

The Volatility Event Charge would be calculated by multiplying the VaR Charge of the relevant member portfolio at GSD and MBSD or Segregated Indirect Participant at GSD, as applicable, by no less than 10 percent and no greater than 30 percent, as determined by FICC from time to time based on factors such as backtesting coverage and/or backtesting deficiencies. The lower bound of 10% is determined based on FICC's historical experience with the special charges that were imposed on members following the regional banking crisis in 2023. The upper bound of 30% is determined based on FICC's observation from the magnitude of historical backtesting deficiencies under various stress events. As an initial matter, FICC would calculate the Volatility Event Charge by multiplying the VaR Charge of the relevant member portfolio at GSD and MBSD or Segregated Indirect Participant at GSD,[15] as applicable, by 10 percent.

FICC would conduct ongoing monitoring of the efficacy of the proposed Volatility Event Charge and perform a review of the results at least monthly. If FICC determines that any modifications to the list of scheduled events, forward-looking market volatility indicators and associated thresholds, and/or applicable VaR Charge percentage, the FICC market risk group would document the recommendation and rationale for the change at the time of such determination and obtain approval from FICC management committee, in accordance with FICC's internal market risk management policies and procedures.

FICC would provide members with a list of applicable scheduled events, forwarding-looking market volatility indicators and associated thresholds, as well as any changes to the applicable VaR Charge percentage and coverage period via a quarterly Important Notice to be issued no less than one Business Day prior to the start of either the quarter or the coverage period of the first scheduled event in the quarter, whichever is earlier.

Proposed Rule Change

In connection with adopting the Volatility Event Charge at GSD, FICC would modify the GSD Rules to:

I. Add a definition of ''Volatility Event Charge'' in GSD Rule 1 (Definitions) and define it in the Margin Component Schedule, Section 5.[16] As proposed, the term ''Volatility Event Charge'' would mean an additional charge that is collected from a GSD member or Segregated Indirect

[13] Currently FICC mitigates this risk by assessing a special charge of 10% of a member's VaR Charge at both GSD and MBSD on the two days prior to, and on the day of, certain scheduled market events if one or more stated conditions are triggered. This proposal would enable FICC to codify this practice in the Rules.

[14] FICC currently calculates and assesses a member's margin requirement at least twice a day for GSD Members (start-of-day and noon) and once per day (start-of-day) for MBSD Members.

[15] FICC recently received regulatory approval to make changes to the GSD Rules regarding the separate calculation, collection, and holding of margin for indirect participant transactions of GSD members. As proposed, a new defined term ''Segregated Indirect Participant'' would be added to GSD Rule 1 (Definitions) to refer to a GSD member's indirect participants whose transactions are recorded in a Segregated Indirect Participant Account. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 101695 (Nov. 21, 2024), 89 FR 93763 (Nov. 27, 2024) (File No. SR–FICC–2024–007) and 101675 (Nov. 21, 2024), 89 FR 93735 (Nov. 27, 2024) (File No. SR–FICC–2024–802). Therefore, FICC is proposing to also assess the Volatility Event Charge with respect to the Segregated Indirect Participants.

[16] *Supra* note 10.

Participant [17] to mitigate FICC's exposures to market volatility that may arise from a scheduled event, such as the release of an economic indicator or a national election. The proposed definition would also provide that the Volatility Event Charge shall be assessed twice a day, beginning on the day of the coverage period when one or more of the forward-looking market volatility indicators exceed the threshold(s) specified by FICC and ending on the day of the scheduled event. The coverage period shall generally include the two Business Days prior to, as well as the day of, a scheduled event; however, based on its assessment of the market volatility and/or backtesting coverage, FICC may elect to either extend or reduce the coverage period by one Business Day. In addition, as proposed, the definition would provide that the Volatility Event Charge, with respect to each Margin Portfolio or Segregated Indirect Participant, shall be calculated by multiplying the VaR Charge of the Margin Portfolio or Segregated Indirect Participant, as applicable, by no less than 10 percent and no greater than 30 percent, as determined by FICC from time to time based on factors such as backtesting coverage and/or backtesting deficiencies. Furthermore, the proposed definition would require FICC to provide GSD members with a list of applicable scheduled events, forwarding-looking market volatility indicators and associated thresholds, as well as any changes to the applicable VaR Charge percentage and coverage period via a quarterly Important Notice to be issued no less than one Business Day prior to the start of either the quarter or the coverage period of the first scheduled event in the quarter, whichever is earlier.

II. Add the ''Volatility Event Charge'' as an additional charge in calculating the Required Fund Deposit and the Segregated Customer Margin Requirement [18] in the Margin Component Schedule, Sections 2(b) and 3(b).

III. Correct a typographical error in Section 3(b) of the Margin Component Schedule.

In connection with adopting the Volatility Event Charge at MBSD, FICC would modify the MBSD Rules to:

I. Add a definition of ''Volatility Event Charge'' in MBSD Rule 1 (Definitions). As proposed, the term ''Volatility Event Charge'' would mean an additional charge that is collected from an MBSD member to mitigate FICC's exposures to market volatility that may arise from a scheduled event, such as the release of an economic indicator or a national election. The proposed definition would also provide that the Volatility Event Charge shall be assessed once a day, beginning on the day of the coverage period when one or more of the forward-looking market volatility indicators exceed the threshold(s) specified by FICC and ending on the day of the scheduled event. The coverage period shall generally include the two Business Days prior to, as well as the day of, a scheduled event; however, based on its assessment of the market volatility and/or backtesting coverage, FICC may elect to either extend or reduce the coverage period by one Business Day. In addition, as proposed, the definition would provide that the Volatility Event Charge, with respect to each margin portfolio, shall be calculated by multiplying the VaR Charge of the margin portfolio, as applicable, by no less than 10 percent and no greater than 30 percent, as determined by FICC from time to time based on factors such as backtesting coverage and backtesting deficiencies. Furthermore, the proposed definition would require FICC to provide MBSD members with a list of applicable scheduled events, forwarding-looking market volatility indicators and associated thresholds, as well as any changes to the applicable VaR Charge percentage and coverage period via a quarterly Important Notice to be issued no less than one Business Day prior to the start of either the quarter or the coverage period of the first scheduled event in the quarter, whichever is earlier.

II. Add the ''Volatility Event Charge'' as an additional charge in calculating the Required Fund Deposit for each Clearing Member in Section 2(b) of MBSD Rule 4 (Clearing Fund and Loss Allocation).

Impact Study

From April 15, 2024 to August 2, 2024 (the ''Impact Study Period''), FICC assessed a special charge [19] on each GSD and MBSD members in an amount of 10% of the member's VaR Charge with respect to the scheduled events listed below in Table 1 (Scheduled Economic Events Table) during the coverage periods listed below in Table 3 (Application of the Special Charge During the Impact Study Period). As indicated in Table 3, FICC assessed the special charge beginning on the day when one or more of the forward-looking market indicators listed below in Table 2 (Forward-Looking Market Indicator and Associated Thresholds) exceeded the threshold(s), also listed in Table 2, during the coverage period and ending on the day of the scheduled event. Overall, FICC assessed the special charge on 19 out of the 77 Business Days during the Impact Study Period, or approximately 25% (see Table 3).

TABLE 1—SCHEDULED ECONOMIC EVENTS [20]

- Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- Personal Consumption Expenditures (CPE) Price Index.
- Non-Farm Payrolls (NFP) and Unemployment Rate.
- Federal Funds Target Rate.
- Minutes of the Federal Open Market Committee Meeting.

[17] *Supra* note 15.

[18] FICC recently received regulatory approval to make changes to the GSD Rules regarding the separate calculation, collection, and holding of margin for indirect participant transactions of GSD members. The margin requirement for a GSD member's segregated indirect participant transactions would be referred to as the Segregated Customer Margin Requirements. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 101695 (Nov. 21, 2024), 89 FR 93763 (Nov. 27, 2024) (File No. SR–FICC–2024–007) and 101675 (Nov. 21, 2024), 89 FR 93735 (Nov. 27, 2024) (File No. SR–FICC–2024–802). Therefore, FICC is proposing to also include the Volatility Event Charge as an additional charge in calculating the proposed Segregated Customer Margin Requirement.

[19] The proposal would enable FICC to codify this special charge as the Volatility Event Charge in the Rules.

[20] On January 30, 2025, based on further analysis, FICC has updated the Scheduled Economic Events to include only the Non-Farm Payrolls (NFP) and Unemployment Rate, removing all other scheduled events, for the application of the special charge.

TABLE 2—FORWARD-LOOKING MARKET INDICATOR AND ASSOCIATED THRESHOLDS

Indicator	Threshold
MOVE Index	Previous Business Day MOVE Index closed above 100.
MOVE Index vs. 10–YR Yield EWMA	Difference between MOVE Index and 10-Year Treasury EWMA >15 bps.
Fed Funds Implied Rate Change	Difference between 3-month Fed Funds Future and spot >50 bps.

TABLE 3—APPLICATION OF THE SPECIAL CHARGE DURING THE IMPACT STUDY PERIOD

Economic indicator	Event date	Coverage period	Special charges applied *
Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index	04/26/2024	04/24/2024–04/26/2024	Yes.
Federal Funds Target Rate	05/01/2024	04/29/2024–05/01/2024	Yes.
Non-Farm Payrolls (NFP)/Unemployment Rate	05/03/2024	05/01/2024–05/03/2024	Yes.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	05/15/2024	05/13/2024–05/15/2024	Yes.
Minutes of the Federal Open Market Committee Meeting	05/22/2024	05/20/2024–05/22/2024	No.
Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index	05/31/2024	05/29/2024–05/31/2024	No.
Non-Farm Payrolls (NFP)/Unemployment Rate	06/07/2024	06/05/2024–06/07/2024	Yes.
Federal Funds Target Rate, Consumer Price Index (CPI)	06/12/2024	06/10/2024–06/12/2024	No.
Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index	06/28/2024	06/26/2024–06/28/2024	No.
Minutes of the Federal Open Market Committee Meeting	07/03/2024	07/01/2024–07/03/2024	No.
Non-Farm Payrolls (NFP)/Unemployment Rate	07/05/2024	07/02/2024–07/05/2024	Yes.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	07/11/2024	07/09/2024–07/11/2024	No.
Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index	07/26/2024	07/24/2024–07/26/2024	No.
Federal Funds Target Rate	07/31/2024	07/29/2024–07/31/2024	No.
Non-Farm Payrolls (NFP)/Unemployment Rate	08/02/2024	07/31/2024–08/02/2024	Yes.

* FICC applied the special charge on at least one day during the coverage period.

The average special charge assessed during the Impact Study Period is approximately $3.75 billion and $4.00 billion for the start-of-day and noon margin cycles, respectively, at GSD, and $911.30 million at MBSD. The number of backtesting deficiencies at GSD was reduced by 4 (from 61 to 57, or approximately 7%) and 7 (from 69 to 62, or approximately 10%) for the start-of-day and noon margin cycles, respectively, and the number of backtesting deficiencies at MBSD was reduced by 3 (from 23 to 20, or approximately 13%). In addition to the backtesting deficiencies that were eliminated by the special charge, other deficiencies were reduced such that the magnitude of the observed deficiency was less than without the special charge.

Based on the above, FICC believes the proposal would enable FICC to further improve its margin resilience under scheduled events that may impact market volatility by proactively managing its member-level credit risk exposure and backtesting performance.

Implementation Timeframe

FICC would implement the proposed rule change by no later than 60 Business Days after the approval of the proposed rule change by the Commission. FICC would announce the effective date of the proposed changes by an Important Notice posted to its website.

2. Statutory Basis

FICC believes the proposed change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a registered clearing agency. In particular, FICC believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act,[21] and Rules 17ad–22(e)(4)(i) and (e)(6)(i), each promulgated under the Act,[22] for the reasons described below.

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act requires that the GSD Rules be designed to, among other things, assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible and be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions.[23] FICC believes the proposed change to adopt the Volatility Event Charge is designed to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in its custody or control or for which it is responsible because it is designed to mitigate FICC's risk exposure by enabling FICC to adopt a more proactive approach in managing its backtesting performance and member-level market risk exposure arising out of potential outsized adverse market reactions to the outcome of a scheduled event. Specifically, the proposed Volatility Event Charge would allow FICC to collect financial resources to cover risk exposures during the periods leading up to the scheduled event that potentially can adversely impact the market.

The Clearing Fund is a key tool that FICC uses to mitigate potential losses to FICC associated with liquidating a Member's portfolio in the event of Member default. Therefore, the proposed change to include a Volatility Event Charge among the GSD and MBSD Clearing Fund components would enable FICC to better address significant adverse market changes in a member's portfolio such that, in the event of member default, FICC's operations would not be disrupted, and non-defaulting members would not be exposed to losses they cannot anticipate or control. In this way, the proposed change to adopt the Volatility Event Charge is designed to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of FICC or for which it is responsible, consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.[24]

The proposed change to make a technical correction to the Rules would ensure that the Rules remain accurate and clear, which in turn would enable all stakeholders to readily understand their rights and obligations in connection with FICC's clearance and

[21] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[22] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i) and (e)(6)(i).

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[24] *Id.*

settlement of securities transactions. Therefore, FICC believes that this proposed change would promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.[25]

The proposed rule change with respect to the adoption of the Volatility Event Charge has also been designed to be consistent with Rules 17ad–22(e)(4)(i) and (e)(6)(i) under the Act.[26] Rule 17ad–22(e)(4)(i) under the Act [27] requires a covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those exposures arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes by maintaining sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence. As described above, the proposed Volatility Event Charge would help address the identification, measurement, monitoring and management of credit exposures that may arise from potential outsized adverse market reactions to the outcome of a scheduled event. By incorporating the Volatility Event Charge into the GSD and MBSD Rules, the proposed change would enable FICC to have rule provisions that are reasonably designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to members and those exposures arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes, which FICC believes is consistent with Rule 17ad–22(e)(4)(i). Moreover, the proposed change would enable it to better identify, measure, monitor, and, through the collection of members' Required Fund Deposits and proposed Segregated Customer Margin Requirements, manage its credit exposures to members by maintaining sufficient resources to cover those credit exposures fully with a high degree of confidence. Adopting the Volatility Event Charge would help to ensure that the risk exposure during periods of extreme market volatility is adequately identified, measured and monitored. It would help ensure that the margin that FICC collects from members is sufficient to mitigate the credit exposure presented by the members. As a result, FICC believes that the proposal would enhance FICC's ability to effectively identify, measure, and monitor its credit exposures and would enhance its ability to maintain sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(4)(i) under the Act.[28]

Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(i) under the Act [29] requires a covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, considers, and produces margin levels commensurate with, the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market. FICC believes that the proposed Volatility Event Charge is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(i) cited above. The Required Fund Deposits are made up of risk-based components (as margin) that are calculated and assessed daily to limit FICC's credit exposures to members. FICC is proposing a proactive measure that is designed to complement the GSD and MBSD VaR models by more effectively measuring and addressing risk characteristics in situations where the risk factors used in the VaR method do not adequately predict market price movements. Adopting the Volatility Event Charge at GSD and MBSD would help to ensure that margin levels are commensurate with the risk exposure of each member portfolio due to potential outsized and adverse market reactions to the outcome of a scheduled event. It would help ensure that the margin that FICC collects from members is sufficient to mitigate the credit exposure presented by the members. Overall, the proposed change would allow FICC to more effectively address the risks presented by members. In this way, the proposed change to adopt the Volatility Event Charge would enhance the ability of FICC to produce margin levels commensurate with the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market. As such, FICC believes that the proposed change is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(i) under the Act.[30]

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

FICC believes the proposed rule change to adopt the Volatility Event Charge could impose a burden on competition. As a result of the proposed rule change, participants may experience increases in their Required Fund Deposits and/or Segregated Customer Margin Requirements. Such increases could burden participants that have lower operating margins or higher costs of capital than other participants. It is not clear whether the burden on competition would necessarily be significant because it would depend on whether the affected participants were similarly situated in terms of business type and size. Regardless of whether the burden on competition is significant, FICC believes that any burden on competition would be necessary and appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Specifically, FICC believes that the proposed rule change would be necessary in furtherance of the Act, as described in this filing and further below. FICC believes that the above-described burden on competition that may be created by the proposed changes is necessary. This is because the GSD Rules must be designed to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds that are in FICC's custody or control or which it is responsible, consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F). As described above, FICC believes that the adoption of the Volatility Event Charge would enable FICC to further improve margin resilience under scheduled events that may impact market volatility by proactively managing its member-level credit risk exposure and backtesting performance such that, in the event of member default, FICC's operations would not be disrupted and non-defaulting members would not be exposed to losses they cannot anticipate or control. As such, the proposed changes to adopt the Volatility Event Charge are designed to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of FICC or for which it is responsible, consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.

FICC also believes these proposed changes to adopt the Volatility Event Charge are necessary to support FICC's compliance with Rules 17ad–22(e)(4)(i) and (e)(6)(i) under the Act,[31] which require FICC to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to (x) effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes and (y) cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, considers, and produces margin levels commensurate with, the risks and particular attributes

[25] *Id.*

[26] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i) and (e)(6)(i).

[27] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i).

[28] *Id.*

[29] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(i).

[30] *Id.*

[31] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i) and (e)(6)(i).

of each relevant product, portfolio, and market.

As described above, FICC believes that adopting the Volatility Event Charge would allow FICC to better mitigate risk exposure by more proactively coping with the potential outsized adverse market reactions to the outcome of a schedule event. Accordingly, FICC believes that this proposed change to adopt the Volatility Event Charge would allow FICC to effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and better limit FICC's credit exposures to participants and cover its credit exposures to its participants by producing margin levels commensurate with the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product and portfolio, consistent with the requirements of Rules 17ad–22(e)(4)(i) and (e)(6)(i) under the Act.[32]

FICC also believes that the above-described burden on competition that could be created by the proposed changes would be appropriate in furtherance of the Act because such changes have been appropriately designed to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of FICC or for which it is responsible, as described in detail above. The proposed changes to adopt the Volatility Event Charge is specifically designed to cover significant risk exposures that warrant the collection of additional margin, *i.e.,* when one or more of the forward-looking market volatility indicators exceed the specified threshold(s). Any increase in Required Fund Deposit and/or Segregated Customer Margin Requirement as a result of such proposed change for a particular participant would be in direct relation to the specific risks presented by such participant's portfolio, and each participant's Required Fund Deposit and/or Segregated Customer Margin Requirement would continue to be calculated with the same parameters and at the same confidence level. Therefore, participants with portfolios that present similar risks, regardless of the type of participant, would have similar impacts on their Required Fund Deposit and/or Segregated Customer Margin Requirement amounts. In addition, the proposed changes to adopt the Volatility Event Charge would improve the risk-based margining methodology that FICC employs to set margin requirements and better limit FICC's credit exposures to its participants. Impact studies indicate that the proposed Volatility Event Charge would result in a reduction in backtesting deficiencies, which in turn would result in backtesting coverage that more appropriately addresses the risks presented by each participant's portfolio(s). Therefore, because the proposed changes are designed to provide FICC with a more appropriate and complete measure of the risks presented by participants' portfolios, FICC believes the proposals are appropriately designed to meet its risk management goals and its regulatory obligations.

Accordingly, FICC does not believe that the proposed changes to adopt the Volatility Event Charge would impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the Act.[33]

FICC does not believe the proposed change to make a technical correction to the Rules would present any burden or have a material impact on competition. The proposed change is to ensure that the Rules remain accurate. The proposed change would neither change the current practices of FICC nor affect FICC member's rights or obligations. Therefore, FICC does not believe that this proposed change would have any impact on competition.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

FICC has not received or solicited any written comments relating to this proposal. If any additional written comments are received, they will be publicly filed as an Exhibit 2 to this filing, as required by Form 19b–4 and the General Instructions thereto.

Persons submitting comments are cautioned that, according to Section IV (Solicitation of Comments) of the Exhibit 1A in the General Instructions to Form 19b–4, the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. Commenters should submit only information that they wish to make available publicly, including their name, email address, and any other identifying information.

All prospective commenters should follow the Commission's instructions on how to submit comments, *available at www.sec.gov/regulatory-actions/how-to-submit-comments.* General questions regarding the rule filing process or logistical questions regarding this filing should be directed to the Main Office of the SEC's Division of Trading and Markets at *tradingandmarkets@sec.gov* or 202–551–5777.

FICC reserves the right not to respond to any comments received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change, and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) by order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–FICC–2025–003 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–FICC–2025–003. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking*). 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,

[32] *Id.*

[33] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(I).

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 FICC and on DTCC's website (*www.dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings*). 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–FICC–2025–003 and should be submitted on or before April 1, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[34]

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03805 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102525; File No. SR–MEMX–2025–04]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MEMX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Extend the Exchange's Pre-Market Session To Begin at 4 a.m. Eastern Time

March 5, 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, MEMX LLC (''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 to amend Exchange Rule 1.5(x), which defines the Pre-Market Session, to begin at 4 a.m. Eastern Time[3] rather than 7 a.m., and to make conforming changes to Exchange Rules 1.5(k) and 11.1(a).

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://info.memxtrading.com/category/rule-filings/* and on the Commission's website at *https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-MEMX-2025-04.*

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 Act[4] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)[5] 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 Act[6] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)[7] thereunder.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b–4(f)(6)[8] normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii),[9] 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 implement the same pre-market trading hours available on other exchanges and does not introduce any novel regulatory issues. Accordingly, the Commission designates the proposed rule change to be operative upon filing.[10]

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.[11] 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-MEMX-2025-04*) or by sending an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–MEMX–2025–04 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–MEMX–2025–04. 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-MEMX-2025-04*). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available

[34] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] All time references in this filing are to Eastern Time unless otherwise noted.

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[5] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[7] 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.

[8] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[9] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6)(iii).

[10] 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).

[11] 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.

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–MEMX–2025–04 and should be submitted on or before April 1, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[12]

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03810 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0105]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Form T–3 Application for Qualification of an Indenture Under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939

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 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget for approval.

Form T–3 (17 CFR 269.3) is an application for qualification of an indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 77aaa *et seq.*). The information provided under Form T–3 is used by the Commission to determine whether to qualify an indenture relating to an offering of debt securities that is not required to be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77a *et seq.*). Form T–3 takes approximately 43 hours per response to prepare and is filed by 7 respondents. We estimate that 25% of the 43 burden hours (7 hours per response) is prepared by the filer for a total reporting burden of 77 hours (11 hours per response × responses).

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 12, 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: *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov.*

Dated: March 6, 2025.

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03862 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102524; File No. SR–C2–2025–005]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Add Rule 3.13 To Codify the Existing Process for a Trading Permit Holder To Voluntarily Terminate Its Rights as a Trading Permit Holder

March 5, 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 19, 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 Act[3] 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 add a new rule, Rule 3.13, to codify the existing process for the voluntary termination of rights as an Exchange Trading Permit Holder. Rule 3.13 would require that a Trading Permit Holder seeking to terminate that holder's Trading Permit must notify the Exchange, prior to the deadline announced by the Exchange and in a form and manner prescribed by the Exchange, that the holder is terminating that Trading Permit at the end of its term. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

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/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-C2-2025-005.*

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-C2-2025-005*) or by sending an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–C2–2025–005 on the subject line. Alternatively, paper comments

[12] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12) and (59).

[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 the Exchange.

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–C2–2025–005. 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-C2-2025-005*). 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–C2–2025–005 and should be submitted on or before April 1, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[6]

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03809 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0110]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Form T–1—Statement of Eligibility and Qualification Under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 of a Corporation Designated To Act as a Trustee

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 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget for extension and approval.

Form T–1 (17 CFR 269.1) is a statement of eligibility and qualification under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 77aaa *et seq.*) of a corporation designated to act as a trustee under an indenture. The information is used to determine whether the corporation is qualified to serve as a trustee. We estimate that Form T–1 takes approximately 15 hours per response and that there is an average of approximately 2 responses annually. We estimate that 25% of the 15 hours per response is prepared by the company for an internal burden of 8 hours ((0.25 × 15) hours per response × 2 responses).

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 12, 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: *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov.*

Dated: March 6, 2025.

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03861 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102526; File No. SR–ICC–2025–003]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change to the Liquidity Risk Management Framework

March 5, 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, ICE Clear Credit LLC (''ICC'' or ''Clearing Agency'') 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 Clearing Agency. Clearing Agency has designated this proposal for immediate effectiveness pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act[3] 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

Clearing Agency proposes to revise the ICC Liquidity Risk Management Framework to remove an outdated cross-reference in Section 2.4. These revisions do not require any changes to the ICC Clearing Rules.

The proposed rule change, including the Clearing Agency's statement of the purpose of, and statutory basis for, the proposed rule change, is available on the Clearing Agency's website at *https://www.ice.com/clear-credit/regulation* and on the Commission's website at *https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-ICC-2025-003.*

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/*

[6] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[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 the Exchange.

self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-ICC-2025-003) or by sending an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–ICC–2025–003 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–ICC–2025–003. 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-ICC-2025-003*). 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–ICC–2025–003 and should be submitted on or before April 1, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[6]

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03811 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0111]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Form T–2—Statement of Eligibility Under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 of an Individual Designated To Act as a Trustee

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 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget for extension and approval.

Form T–2 (17 CFR 269.2) is a statement of eligibility of an individual trustee under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. The information is used to determine whether the individual is qualified to serve as a trustee under the indenture. We estimate that Form T–2 takes approximately 9 hours per response and that there is an average of approximately 9 responses annually. We estimate that 25% of the 9 hours per response is prepared by the filer for an internal burden of 18 hours ((0.25 × 9) hours per response × 9 responses).

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 12, 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: *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov.*

Dated: March 6, 2025.

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03864 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102522; File No. SR–OCC–2025–003]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Options Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change by The Options Clearing Corporation Concerning Updates to Various Contracts and Forms That, in Conjunction With OCC's By-Laws and Rules, Establish and Govern the Relationship Between OCC and Each Clearing Member (Collectively, the ''Clearing Member Documents'')

March 5, 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 24, 2025, the Options Clearing Corporation (''OCC'' or ''Clearing Agency'') 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 Clearing Agency. The Clearing Agency has designated this proposal for immediate effectiveness pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [3] 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

This proposed rule change would to update various contracts and forms that, in conjunction with OCC's By-Laws and Rules, establish and govern the relationship between OCC and each Clearing Member (collectively, the ''Clearing Member Documents''). The primary reason for the proposed rule change is to update the Clearing Member Documents to reflect recent changes proposed by OCC and approved by the Commission to the Rules and By-Laws and to reflect OCC's current business and operational processes.

[6] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[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.

Additional changes also include related minor and non-substantive revisions to the Clearing Member Documents and OCC Rules.

The proposed changes to the Clearing Member Documents are contained in Exhibits 5A through 5N to File No. SR–OCC–2025–003. The proposed changes follow OCC's review of the Clearing Member Documents to ensure consistency with OCC's current rules as well as its current business and operational processes. The proposed changes to the Clearing Member Documents touch on the following:

1. *Application Documents.* These are primary documents used to identify an applicant's qualifications to become a Clearing Member of OCC.

2. *Core Agreements.* These documents establish the contractual agreement between OCC and a Clearing Member and provide OCC with authority to carry out critical tasks related to clearing membership. These include, among other agreements, the Clearing Member agreement and authorized signature forms.

3. *Services Agreement.* This document governs the provision by OCC of various services to Clearing Members, such as internet and data distribution services.

4. *Appointment Forms.* These documents permit Clearing Members that are not participants in National Securities Clearing Corporation and the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation to, as applicable, effect settlement through appointment of another Clearing Member as its agent with respect to settlement of the relevant product.

5. *Product and Account Specific Forms.* These documents facilitate a Clearing Member's ability to clear certain products or allow a Clearing Member to establish certain types of accounts.

Additionally, OCC proposes non-substantive conforming changes to its Rules. Material proposed to be added is marked by underlining [sic] and material proposed to be deleted is marked with strikethrough text. All terms with initial capitalization that are not otherwise defined herein have the same meaning as set forth in the OCC By-Laws and Rules.[5]

The proposed rule change, including the Clearing Agency's statement of the purpose of, and statutory basis for, the proposed rule change, is available on the Clearing Agency's website at *https://www.theocc.com/Company-Information/Documents-and-Archives/By-Laws-and-Rules* and on the Commission's website at *https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/OCC?file_number=SR-OCC-2025-003.*

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.[6] Comments may be submitted electronically by using the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/OCC?file_number=SR-OCC-2025-003*) or by sending an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–OCC–2025–003 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– OCC–2025–003. 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/OCC?file_number=SR-OCC-2025-003*). 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–OCC–2025–003 and should be submitted on or before April 1, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[7]

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–03808 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[5] OCC's By-Laws and Rules can be found on OCC's public website: *https://www.theocc.com/Company-Information/Documents-and-Archives/By-Laws-and-Rules.*

[6] 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.

[7] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No: SSA–2025–0005]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Request and Comment Request

The Social Security Administration (SSA) publishes a list of information collection packages requiring clearance by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with Public Law 104–13, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, effective October 1, 1995. This notice includes extensions and revisions of OMB-approved information collections.

SSA is soliciting comments on the accuracy of the agency's burden estimate; the need for the information; its practical utility; ways to enhance its quality, utility, and clarity; and ways to minimize burden on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Mail, email, or fax your comments and recommendations on the information collection(s) to the OMB Desk Officer and SSA Reports Clearance Officer at the following addresses or fax numbers.

(OMB) Office of Management and Budget, Attn: Desk Officer for SSA, (SSA) Social Security Administration, OLCA, Attn: Reports Clearance Director, Mail Stop 3253 Altmeyer, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235, Fax: 833–410–1631, Email address: *OR.Reports.Clearance@ssa.gov*.

Or you may submit your comments online through *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAmain* by clicking on Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments and choosing to click on one of SSA's published items. Please reference Docket ID Number [SSA–2025–0005] in your submitted response.

I. The information collection below is pending at SSA. SSA will submit it to OMB within 60 days from the date of this notice. To be sure we consider your comments, we must receive them no later than May 12, 2025. Individuals can obtain copies of the collection instrument by writing to the above email address.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)—Quality Review Case Analysis—0960–0133. To assess the SSI program and ensure the accuracy of its payments, SSA conducts legally mandated periodic SSI case analysis quality reviews. SSA uses Form SSA–8508–BK to conduct these reviews, collecting information on operating efficiency; the quality of underlying policies; and the effect of incorrect payments. SSA also uses the data to determine SSI program payment accuracy rates, which are a

performance measure of the agency's service delivery goals. SSA selects a stratified random sample of recipients each month who received payments during the sample period to conduct these reviews. The SSA reviewer then reviews the selected case files prior to preparing an initial letter contacting the respondent to set up an interview. The initial letter informs the respondent of the review, and includes a checklist with any requested documentation for the phone-based interview. During the interview, the SSA reviewer redevelops and verifies all non-medical factors of eligibility and payment amount, asks the sampled individuals questions related to the status of eligibility factors during the review period, then requests the respondent mail in any necessary documentation (listed on the initial letter). During the interview, the SSA reviewer documents responses on the electronic SSA–8508–BK (or e8508), a standalone Excel application that resides in the reviewer's government-issued personal computer. If the system is not accessible for some reason, the reviewer uses the paper SSA–8508–BK instead. The respondents are recipients of SSI payments selected for the quality reviews.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
SSA–8508–BK (paper interview)	215	1	60	215	* $13.30	** $2,860
e8508 (electronic interview)	4,085	1	60	4,085	* 13.30	** 54,331
Total	4,300			4,300		** 57,191

* We based this figure on the average DI payments based on SSA's current FY 2025 data (*https://www.ssa.gov/legislation/2024FactSheet.pdf*).
** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

II. SSA submitted the information collections below to OMB for clearance. Your comments regarding these information collections would be most useful if OMB and SSA receive them 30 days from the date of this publication. To be sure we consider your comments, we must receive them no later than April 10, 2025. Individuals can obtain copies of these OMB clearance packages by writing to the *OR.Reports.Clearance@ssa.gov.*

1. Request for Waiver of Overpayment Recovery and Request for Change in Overpayment Recovery Rate—20 CFR 404.502, 404.506–404.512, 416.550–416.558, 416.570–416.571—0960–0037. When Social Security beneficiaries and SSI recipients receive an overpayment, they must return the extra money. These beneficiaries and recipients can use Form SSA–632–BK, Request for Waiver of Overpayment Recovery, to request a waiver from repaying their overpayment. Beneficiaries and recipients can also use Form SSA–634, Request for Change in Overpayment Recovery, to request a change to the monthly recovery rate of their overpayment. The respondents must provide financial information to help the agency determine how much the overpaid person can afford to repay each month. The respondents are individuals who are overpaid Social Security or SSI payments who are requesting: (1) a waiver of recovery of an overpayment, or (2) a lesser rate of withholding.

In the 60-day public comment period **Federal Register** Notice we requested public comments and encouraged public feedback on the form and on a specified list of issues. We are still considering the feedback received from this solicitation. At present, while we do so, we are seeking reclearance of the current, unedited version of the form. If we pursue changes to the form, we will commence another public comment period.

Type of Request: Renewal of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in field office or for teleservice centers (minutes) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
SSA–632–BK	400,000	1	60	400,000	* $22.39	** 21	*** $12,090,600
SSA–634	100,000	1	45	75,000	* 22.39	** 21	*** 2,462,900
Total	500,000			475,000			*** 14,553,500

* We based this figure on the average DI payments based on SSA's current FY 2025 data (*https://www.ssa.gov/legislation/2024FactSheet.pdf*) and on the average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (*https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm*).
** We based this figure on the average combined FY 2025 wait times for field offices and teleservice centers, based on SSA's current management information data.
*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

2. Request for Hearing by Administrative Law Judge—20 CFR 404.929, 404.933, 416.1429, 404.1433, 418.1350, and 42 CFR 405.722—0960–0269. When SSA denies applicants', claimants', or beneficiaries' requests for new or continuing disability benefits or payments, the Act entitles those applicants, claimants, or beneficiaries to request a hearing to appeal the decision. To request a hearing, individuals complete Form HA–501; the associated Modernized Claims System (MCS) or SSI Claims System interview; or the internet application (i501). SSA uses the information to determine if the individual: (1) filed the request within the prescribed time; (2) is the proper

party; and (3) took the steps necessary to obtain the right to a hearing. SSA also uses the information to determine: (1) the individual's reason(s) for disagreeing with SSA's prior determinations in the case; (2) if the individual has additional evidence to submit; (3) if the individual wants an oral hearing or a decision on the record; and (4) whether the individual has (or wants to appoint) a representative. The respondents are Social Security or SSI disability applicants and recipients who want to appeal SSA's denial of their request for new or continued benefits for disability and non-medical hearing requests; and Medicare Part B recipients who must pay the Medicare Part B Income-Related Monthly Adjustment Amount.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in a field office (minutes) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
HA–501; MCS; SSI Claims System	162,904	1	10	27,151	* $31.48	** 23	*** $2,820,545
i501 (Internet iAppeals)	281,819	1	15	70,455	* 31.48		*** 2,217,923
Total	444,723			97,606			*** 5,038,468

* We based this figure on average U.S worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (*https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm*).
** We based this figure on the average FY 2025 wait times for field offices, based on SSA's current management information data.
*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

3. Coverage of Employees of State and Local Governments—20 CFR 404—0960–0425. The Code of Federal Regulations at 20 CFR 404, Subpart M, prescribes the rules for States submitting reports of deposits and recordkeeping to SSA. SSA requires States (and interstate instrumentalities) to provide wage and deposit contribution information for pre-1987 periods. Not all states have completely satisfied their pending wage report and contribution liability with SSA for pre-1987 tax years. SSA needs these regulations until all pending items with all states are closed out, and to provide for collection of this information in the future, if necessary. The respondents are State and local governments or interstate instrumentalities.

Type of Request: Extension of an OMB-approved Information Collection.

Regulation section	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
404.1204(a) & (b)	52	1	30	26	* $32.39	** $842
404.1215	52	1	60	52	* 32.39	** 1,684
404.1216(a) & (b)	52	1	60	52	* 32.39	** 1,684
Total	156			130		** 4,210

* Per current management information data, we are using ''52'' as a placeholder burden for the number of respondents (1 per state) temporarily, averaging one response per each state on an annual basis. We expect a continued reduction in the need for these regulatory requirements as the respondents clear up any issues related to the wages they previously reported. We are receiving very few of these collections and expect to receive none, or almost none, of these collections within the next three years.
We do not currently have a system in place to collect more accurate information. However, if a system is created in the future to help track collection of this information, we will update the burden figures accordingly.
** We based this figure by averaging both the average State Government hourly wages (*https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics4_999200.htm*), and the average Local Government hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (*https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics4_999300.htm*).
*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

4. Surveys in Accordance with E.O. 12862 for the Social Security Administration—0960–0526. Under the auspices of Executive Order 12862, Setting Customer Service Standards, SSA conducts multiple customer satisfaction surveys each year. These voluntary customer satisfaction assessments include paper, internet, and telephone surveys; mailed questionnaires; and customer comment cards. The purpose of these questionnaires is to assess customer satisfaction with the timeliness, appropriateness, access, and overall quality of existing SSA services and proposed modifications or new versions of services. The respondents are recipients of SSA services (including most members of the public), professionals, and individuals who work on behalf of SSA beneficiaries.

Type of Request: Extension of an OMB-approved information collection.

	Number of respondents (burden for all activities within that year)	Frequency of response	Range of response times (minutes)	Burden (burden for all activities within that year; reported in hours)
Year 1	1,290,304	1	3–90	615,549

	Number of respondents (burden for all activities within that year)	Frequency of response	Range of response times (minutes)	Burden (burden for all activities within that year; reported in hours)
Year 2	1,290.304	1	3–90	615,549
Year 3	1,290.304	1	3–90	615,549
Total	3,870,912			1,846,647

5. Social Security Benefits Application—20 CFR 404.310–404.311, 404.315–404.322, 404.330–404.333, 404.601–404.603, and 404.1501–404.1512—0960–0618. Title II of the Social Security Act provides retirement, survivors, and disability benefits to individuals who meet the eligibility criteria and file the appropriate application. This collection comprises the various application methods for each type of benefits. SSA uses the information we gather through the multiple information collection tools in this information collection request to determine applicants' eligibility for specific Social Security benefits, as well as the amount of the benefits.

Individuals filing for disability benefits can, and in some instances SSA may require them to, file applications under both title II, Social Security disability benefits, and title XVI, SSI payments. We refer to disability applications filed under both titles as ''concurrent applications.'' This collection comprises the various application methods for each type of benefits. These methods include the following modalities: Paper forms (Forms SSA–1, SSA–2, and SSA–16); Modernized Claims System (MCS) screens for in-person interview applications; and internet-based iClaim application. SSA uses the information we collect through these modalities to determine: (1) the applicants' eligibility for the above-mentioned Social Security benefits, and (2) the amount of the benefits. The respondents are applicants for retirement, survivors, and disability benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act, or their representative payees.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Correction Notice: The first **Federal Register** Notice which we published on January 15, 2025, at 90 FR 3986, shows incorrect burden information for this information collection. We have corrected for this in the charts below.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in field office or for teleservice centers (minutes) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
SSA–1							
Paper version (SSA–1) +	17,604	1	11	3,227	* $31.48		*** $101,586
Interview/Phone MCS	1,679,321	1	10	279,887	* 31.48	** 19	*** 25,551,435
Interview/Office MCS	51,648	1	10	8,608	* 31.48	** 23	*** 894,221
Internet First Party	1,835,958	1	15	458,990	* 31.48		*** 14,449,005
Third party initiated (complete and submit)	81,810	1	15	20,453	* 31.48		*** 643,860
Total	3,666,341			771,165			*** 41,640,107
SSA–2							
Paper version (SSA–2) +	6,723	1	15	1,681	* 31.48		*** 52,918
Interview/Phone MCS	358,225	1	14	83,586	* 31.48	** 19	*** 6,202,316
Interview/Office MCS	8,227	1	14	1,920	* 31.48	** 23	*** 159,730
Internet First Party	119,129	1	15	29,782	* 31.48		*** 937,537
Total	492,304			116,969			*** 7,352,501
SSA–16							
Paper version (SSA–16) +	46,032	1	20	15,344	* 31.48		*** 483,029
Interview/Phone MCS	723,281	1	19	229,039	* 31.48	** 19	*** 14,420,295
Interview/Office MCS	10,843	1	19	3,434	* 31.48	** 23	*** 238,933
Internet First Party	667,806	1	15	166,952	* 31.48		*** 5,255,649
Internet Third party	561,014	1	15	140,254	* 31.48		*** 4,415,196
Total	2,008,976			555,023			*** 24,813,102
Grand Total							
Total	6,167,621			1,443,157			*** 73,805,710

+ We only use the paper forms in situations when we are not able to conduct a personal interview, or when the respondent is unable to use the internet Claim (iClaim) system.

* We based this figure on the average hourly wage for all occupations as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (*https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm*).

** We based this figure on the average FY 2025 wait times for field offices, based on SSA's current management information data.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

6. Request for Reconsideration—20 CFR 404.907–404.921, 416.1407–416.1421, 408.1009, and 418.1325—0960–0622. The Social Security Act states those individuals who are dissatisfied with the results of an initial determination regarding their Title II disability; Title XVI disability (SSI); Title VIII (Special Veterans benefits); or Title XVIII (Medicare benefits), can request a reconsideration hearing. Individuals use Form SSA–561–U2; the associated MCS or SSI Claims System interview; or the internet application (i561) to initiate a request for reconsideration of a denied claim. SSA uses the information to document the request and to determine an individual's eligibility or entitlement to Social Security benefits (Title II); SSI payments (Title XVI); Special Veterans Benefits (Title VIII); Medicare (Title XVIII); and for initial determinations regarding Medicare Part B income-related premium subsidy reductions. The respondents are applicants, claimants, beneficiaries, or recipients filing for reconsideration of an initial determination.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in field office (minutes) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
SSA–561, MCS, SSI Claims System	339,217	1	8	45,229	*$31.48	**23	***$5,517,248
i561 (Internet iAppeals)	447,139	1	15	111,785	*31.48		***3,518,992
Total	786,356			157,014			***9,036,240

* We based this figure on average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (*https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm).*
** We based this figure on the average FY 2025 wait times for field offices, based on SSA's current management information data.
*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

Tasha Harley,

Acting Reports Clearance Officer, Social Security Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–03847 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Notice of OFAC Sanctions Action

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) published the name of one individual and one entity that has been placed on OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN List) based on OFAC's determination that one or more applicable legal criteria were satisfied. All property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of this individual and entity are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with this individual and entity.

DATES: This action was issued on March 5, 2025. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for relevant dates.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: OFAC: Associate Director for Global Targeting, 202–622–2420; Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance, 202–622–2490 or *https://ofac.treasury.gov/contact-ofac.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

The SDN List and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC's website: *https://ofac.treasury.gov.*

Notice of OFAC Action

On March 5, 2025, OFAC determined that the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following individual and entity are blocked under the relevant sanctions authority listed below.

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

Individual

1. ZHOU, Shuai (Chinese Simplified: 周帅), Room 301, No. 62, Lane 287, Gulong Road, Minhang District, Shanghai 201102, China; DOB 09 Jul 1979; POB Dongtai, China; nationality China; Gender Male; Passport E82979246 (China) expires 17 Jul 2026; National ID No. 320981197907090475 (China) (individual) [CYBER3] (Linked To: SHANGHAI HEIYING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMPANY, LIMITED).

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(B) of Executive Order 13694 of April 1, 2015, "Blocking the Property of Certain Persons Engaging in Significant Malicious Cyber-Enabled Activities," 80 FR 18077, 3 CFR, 2015 Comp., p. 297, as amended by Executive Order 13757 of December 28, 2016, "Taking Additional Steps to Address the National Emergency With Respect to Significant Malicious Cyber-Enabled Activities," 82 FR 1, 3 CFR, 2016 Comp., p. 659, and as further amended by Executive Order 14144 of January 16, 2025, "Strengthening and Promoting Innovation in the Nation's Cybersecurity," 90 FR 6755 ("E.O. 13694, as further amended"), for being responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, activities related to gaining or attempting to gain unauthorized access to a computer or network of computers of a United States person, the United States, a United States ally or partner or a citizen, national, or entity organized under the laws thereof, where such efforts originate from or are directed by persons located, in whole or substantial part, outside the United States and are reasonably likely to result in, or have materially contributed to, a

significant threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economic health or financial stability of the United States.

2. SHANGHAI HEIYING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMPANY, LIMITED (Chinese Simplified: 上海黑英信息技术有限公司), Room J2518, No. 912, Yecheng Road, Jiading Industrial District, Shanghai 201800, China; Organization Established Date 07 Jun 2010; Organization Type: Other information technology and computer service activities; Registration Number 310114002134793 (China); Unified Social Credit Code (USCC) 913101145559933417 (China) [CYBER3] (Linked To: ZHOU, Shuai).

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(D) of Executive Order 13694, as further amended, for being owned or controlled by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13694, as further amended, or that has engaged in any activity describer in subsections (a)(ii) or (a)(iii)(A)–(C) of section 1 of E.O. 13694, as further amended.

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2025–03819 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–C

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Tiered Pharmacy Copayments for Medications; Calendar Year 2025 Update

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) notice updates the information on Tier 1 medications.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tamara Wagner, Management Analyst, Office of Finance/Revenue Operations, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 128 Bingham Road, Suite 1000, Asheville, NC 28806; telephone 970–242–0731, extension 2219. (This is not a toll-free telephone number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 17.110 of title 38, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), governs copayments for medications that VA provides to veterans. Section 17.110 provides the methodologies for establishing the copayment amount for each 30-day or less supply of medication provided by VA on an outpatient basis (other than medication administered during treatment).

Tier 1 medication means a multi-source medication that has been identified using the process described in 38 CFR 17.110(b)(1)(iv)(A)(1)(i) and (ii). Not less than once per year, VA will identify a subset of multi-source medications as Tier 1 medications. Only medications that meet all the criteria in 38 CFR 17.110(b)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) will be eligible to be considered Tier 1 medications, and only those medications that meet all the criteria in 38 CFR 17.110(b)(2)(i) will be assessed using the criteria in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii) and (iii).

Based on the methodologies set forth in § 17.110, this notice updates the list of Tier 1 medications for Calendar Year 2025. The Tier 1 medication list is posted on VA's website at the following link: *https://www.va.gov/resources/va-tier-1-copay-medication-list/.*

The following table is the Tier 1 Copay Medication List that is effective

January 1, 2025, and will remain in effect until December 31, 2025.

Condition	VA product name
Arthritis and Pain	Aspirin buffered tablet, Aspirin chewable tablet, Aspirin enteric coated tablet, Allopurinol tablet, Celecoxib capsule, Diclofenac tablet, Ibuprofen tablet, Meloxicam tablet, Naproxen tablet.
Blood Thinners and Platelet Inhibitors.	Clopidogrel Bisulfate tablet.
Cholesterol	Atorvastatin tablet, Ezetimibe tablet, Fenofibrate capsule or tablet, Pravastatin tablet, Rosuvastatin Calcium (CA) tablet, Simvastatin tablet.
Dementia	Donepezil tablet.
Diabetes	Glipizide tablet, Metformin Hydrochloride HCL tablet, Metformin HCL 24-hour Sustained Action (SA) tablet, Pioglitazone HCL tablet.
Electrolyte Supplement	Potassium SA tablet, Potassium SA dispersible tablet.
Gastrointestinal Health	Famotidine tablet, Omeprazole Enteric-Coated (EC) capsule, Pantoprazole Sodium capsule.
Glaucoma and Eye Care	Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium solution, Diclofenac solution, Latanoprost 0.005% solution, Polyethylene Glycol Solution.

Condition	VA product name
Heart Health and Blood Pressure ...	Amiodarone tablet, Amlodipine tablet, Aspirin (see Arthritis & Pain), Atenolol tablet, Carvedilol tablet, Chlorthalidone tablet, Clonidine tablet, Diltiazem 24-hour capsule, Diltiazem HCL tablet, Furosemide tablet, Hydralazine HCL tablet, Hydrochlorothiazide tablet/capsule, Hydrochlorothiazide/Lisinopril tablet, Hydrochlorothiazide/Losartan tablet, Hydrochlorothiazide/Triamterene tab/cap, Isosorbide Mononitrate SA tablet, Lisinopril tablet, Losartan tablet, Metoprolol Succinate SA tablet, Metoprolol Tartrate tablet, Nifedipine SA capsule, Nitroglycerin sublingual tablet, Prazosin HCL capsule, Propranolol HCL tablet, Spironolactone tablet, Valsartan.
Hormones/Other	Alendronate tablet.
Mental Health	Amitriptyline HCL tablet, Buspirone HCL tablet, Bupropion HCL tablet, Bupropion HCL SA (12 hour-SR) tablet, Bupropion HCL SA (24 hour-XL) tablet, Citalopram Hydrobromide tablet, Duloxetine HCL EC capsule, Fluoxetine tablet/capsule, Memantine, Mirtazapine tablet, Paroxetine tablet, Quetiapine Immediate Relief (IR) Tablet, Sertraline HCL tablet, Trazodone tablet, Venlafaxine HCL IR tablet, Venlafaxine HCL SA capsule.
Neurologic Disorders	Ropinirole tablet.
Respiratory Condition	Montelukast Sodium tablet.
Seizures	Gabapentin capsule, Lamotrigine tablet, Topiramate tablet.
Thyroid Conditions	Levothyroxine Sodium tablet.
Urologic (Bladder and Prostate) Health.	Doxazosin Mesylate tablet, Finasteride tablet, Oxybutynin Chloride IR tablet, Oxybutynin Chloride SA tablet, Sildenafil tablet, Tadalafil tablet, Tamsulosin HCL capsule, Terazosin HCL capsule.

Signing Authority: Douglas A. Collins, Secretary of Veterans Affairs, approved and signed this document on February 18, 2025, and authorized the undersigned to sign and submit the document to the Office of the Federal Register for publication electronically as an official document of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Jeffrey M. Martin,

Assistant Director, Office of Regulation Policy & Management, Office of General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–03845 Filed 3–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 90 Tuesday,

No. 46 March 11, 2025

Part II

The President

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 46
Tuesday, March 11, 2025

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 14230 of March 6, 2025

Addressing Risks From Perkins Coie LLP

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 dishonest and dangerous activity of the law firm Perkins Coie LLP (''Perkins Coie'') has affected this country for decades. Notably, in 2016 while representing failed Presidential candidate Hillary Clinton, Perkins Coie hired Fusion GPS, which then manufactured a false ''dossier'' designed to steal an election. This egregious activity is part of a pattern. Perkins Coie has worked with activist donors including George Soros to judicially overturn popular, necessary, and democratically enacted election laws, including those requiring voter identification. In one such case, a court was forced to sanction Perkins Coie attorneys for an unethical lack of candor before the court.

In addition to undermining democratic elections, the integrity of our courts, and honest law enforcement, Perkins Coie racially discriminates against its own attorneys and staff, and against applicants. Perkins Coie publicly announced percentage quotas in 2019 for hiring and promotion on the basis of race and other categories prohibited by civil rights laws. It proudly excluded applicants on the basis of race for its fellowships, and it maintained these discriminatory practices until applicants harmed by them finally sued to enforce change.

My Administration is committed to ending discrimination under ''diversity, equity, and inclusion'' policies and ensuring that Federal benefits support the laws and policies of the United States, including those laws and policies promoting our national security and respecting the democratic process. Those who engage in blatant race-based and sex-based discrimination, including quotas, but purposefully hide the nature of such discrimination through deceiving language, have engaged in a serious violation of the public trust. Their disrespect for the bedrock principle of equality represents good cause to conclude that they neither have access to our Nation's secrets nor be deemed responsible stewards of any Federal funds.

Sec. 2. *Security Clearance Review.* (a) The Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and all other relevant heads of executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall immediately take steps consistent with applicable law to suspend any active security clearances held by individuals at Perkins Coie, pending a review of whether such clearances are consistent with the national interest.

(b) The Office of Management and Budget shall identify all Government goods, property, material, and services, including Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities, provided for the benefit of Perkins Coie. The heads of all agencies providing such material or services shall, to the extent permitted by law, expeditiously cease such provision.

Sec. 3. *Contracting.* (a) To prevent the transfer of taxpayer dollars to Federal contractors whose earnings subsidize, among other things, racial discrimination, falsified documents designed to weaponize the Government against candidates for office, and anti-democratic election changes that invite fraud and distrust, Government contracting agencies shall, to the extent permissible by law, require Government contractors to disclose any business they do with Perkins Coie and whether that business is related to the subject of the Government contract.

(b) The heads of all agencies shall review all contracts with Perkins Coie or with entities that disclose doing business with Perkins Coie under subsection (a) of this section. To the extent permitted by law, the heads of agencies shall:

(i) take appropriate steps to terminate any contract, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, including the Federal Acquisition Regulation, for which Perkins Coie has been hired to perform any service;

(ii) otherwise align their agency funding decisions with the interests of the citizens of the United States; with the goals and priorities of my Administration as expressed in executive actions, especially Executive Order 14147 of January 20, 2025 (Ending the Weaponization of the Federal Government); and as heads of agencies deem appropriate. Within 30 days of the date of this order, all agencies shall submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget an assessment of contracts with Perkins Coie or with entities that do business with Perkins Coie effective as of the date of this order and any actions taken with respect to those contracts in accordance with this order.

Sec. 4. *Racial Discrimination.* (a) The Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall review the practices of representative large, influential, or industry leading law firms for consistency with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including whether large law firms: reserve certain positions, such as summer associate spots, for individuals of preferred races; promote individuals on a discriminatory basis; permit client access on a discriminatory basis; or provide access to events, trainings, or travel on a discriminatory basis.

(b) The Attorney General, in coordination with the Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and in consultation with State Attorneys General as appropriate, shall investigate the practices of large law firms as described in subsection (a) of this section who do business with Federal entities for compliance with race-based and sex-based non-discrimination laws and take any additional actions the Attorney General deems appropriate in light of the evidence uncovered.

Sec. 5. *Personnel.* (a) The heads of all agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide guidance limiting official access from Federal Government buildings to employees of Perkins Coie when such access would threaten the national security of or otherwise be inconsistent with the interests of the United States. In addition, the heads of all agencies shall provide guidance limiting Government employees acting in their official capacity from engaging with Perkins Coie employees to ensure consistency with the national security and other interests of the United States.

(b) Agency officials shall, to the extent permitted by law, refrain from hiring employees of Perkins Coie, absent a waiver from the head of the agency, made in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, that such hire will not threaten the national security of the United States.

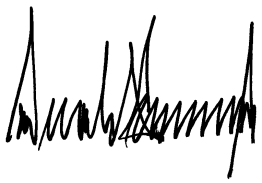
Sec. 6. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(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.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 6, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–03989
Filed 3–10–25; 11:15 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14231 of March 6, 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. *Background.* Automotive production is a major source of United States employment and innovation and is integral to United States economic and national security. The American automotive industry as currently structured often trades substantial volumes of automotive parts and components across our borders in the interest of bringing supply chains closer to North America. In order to minimize disruption to the United States automotive industry and automotive workers, it is appropriate to adjust the tariffs imposed on articles of Canada in Executive Order 14193 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border).

Sec. 2. *Product Coverage.* (a) Articles that are entered free of duty as a good of Canada under the terms of general note 11 to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, as related to the Agreement between the United States of America, United Mexican States, and Canada, shall not be subject to the additional ad valorem rate of duty described in section 2(a) or section 2(b) of Executive Order 14193.

(b) The additional rate of duty on potash that is not subject to subsection (a) of this section shall be reduced to 10 percent in lieu of 25 percent.

(c) The modifications set out in this section shall be 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 7, 2025.

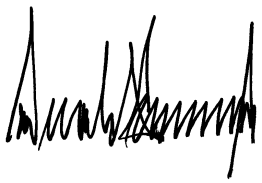
Sec. 3. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(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.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 6, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–03990
Filed 3–10–25; 11:15 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14232 of March 6, 2025

Amendment to Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across 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. *Background.* Automotive production is a major source of United States employment and innovation and is integral to United States economic and national security. The American automotive industry as currently structured often trades substantial volumes of automotive parts and components across our borders in the interest of bringing supply chains closer to North America. In order to minimize disruption to the United States automotive industry and automotive workers, it is appropriate to adjust the tariffs imposed on articles of Mexico in Executive Order 14194 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties to Address the Situation at Our Southern Border).

Sec. 2. *Product Coverage.* (a) Articles that are entered free of duty as a good of Mexico under the terms of general note 11 to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, as related to the Agreement between the United States of America, United Mexican States, and Canada, shall not be subject to the additional ad valorem rate of duty described in section 2(a) of Executive Order 14194.

(b) The additional rate of duty on potash that is not subject to subsection (a) of this section shall be reduced to 10 percent in lieu of 25 percent.

(c) The modifications set out in this section shall be 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 7, 2025.

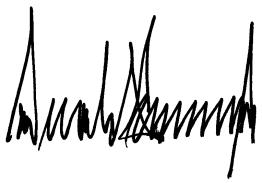
Sec. 3. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(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.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 6, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–03991
Filed 3–10–25; 11:15 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14233 of March 6, 2025

Establishment of the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve and United States Digital Asset Stockpile

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. *Background.* Bitcoin is the original cryptocurrency. The Bitcoin protocol permanently caps the total supply of bitcoin (BTC) at 21 million coins, and has never been hacked. As a result of its scarcity and security, Bitcoin is often referred to as ''digital gold''. Because there is a fixed supply of BTC, there is a strategic advantage to being among the first nations to create a strategic bitcoin reserve. The United States Government currently holds a significant amount of BTC, but has not implemented a policy to maximize BTC's strategic position as a unique store of value in the global financial system. Just as it is in our country's interest to thoughtfully manage national ownership and control of any other resource, our Nation must harness, not limit, the power of digital assets for our prosperity.

Sec. 2. *Policy.* It is the policy of the United States to establish a Strategic Bitcoin Reserve. It is further the policy of the United States to establish a United States Digital Asset Stockpile that can serve as a secure account for orderly and strategic management of the United States' other digital asset holdings.

Sec. 3. *Creation and Administration of the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve and United States Digital Asset Stockpile.*

(a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish an office to administer and maintain control of custodial accounts collectively known as the ''Strategic Bitcoin Reserve,'' capitalized with all BTC held by the Department of the Treasury that was finally forfeited as part of criminal or civil asset forfeiture proceedings or in satisfaction of any civil money penalty imposed by any executive department or agency (agency) and that is not needed to satisfy requirements under 31 U.S.C. 9705 or released pursuant to subsection (d) of this section (Government BTC). Within 30 days of the date of this order, each agency shall review its authorities to transfer any Government BTC held by it to the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve and shall submit a report reflecting the result of that review to the Secretary of the Treasury. Government BTC deposited into the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve shall not be sold and shall be maintained as reserve assets of the United States utilized to meet governmental objectives in accordance with applicable law.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish an office to administer and maintain control of custodial accounts collectively known as the ''United States Digital Asset Stockpile,'' capitalized with all digital assets owned by the Department of the Treasury, other than BTC, that were finally forfeited as part of criminal or civil asset forfeiture proceedings and that are not needed to satisfy requirements under 31 U.S.C. 9705 or released pursuant to subsection (d) of this section (Stockpile Assets). Within 30 days of the date of this order, each agency shall review its authorities to transfer any Stockpile Assets held by it to the United States Digital Asset Stockpile and shall submit a report reflecting the result of that review to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall determine strategies for responsible stewardship of the United States Digital Asset Stockpile in accordance with applicable law.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce shall develop strategies for acquiring additional Government BTC provided that such strategies are budget neutral and do not impose incremental costs on United States taxpayers. However, the United States Government shall not acquire additional Stockpile Assets other than in connection with criminal or civil asset forfeiture proceedings or in satisfaction of any civil money penalty imposed by any agency without further executive or legislative action.

(d) ''Government Digital Assets'' means all Government BTC and all Stockpile Assets. The head of each agency shall not sell or otherwise dispose of any Government Digital Assets, except in connection with the Secretary of the Treasury's exercise of his lawful authority and responsible stewardship of the United States Digital Asset Stockpile pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or pursuant to an order from a court of competent jurisdiction, as required by law, or in cases where the Attorney General or other relevant agency head determines that the Government Digital Assets (or the proceeds from the sale or disposition thereof) can and should:

(i) be returned to identifiable and verifiable victims of crime;

(ii) be used for law enforcement operations;

(iii) be equitably shared with State and local law enforcement partners; or

(iv) be released to satisfy requirements under 31 U.S.C. 9705, 28 U.S.C. 524(c), 18 U.S.C. 981, or 21 U.S.C. 881.

(e) Within 60 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver an evaluation of the legal and investment considerations for establishing and managing the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve and United States Digital Asset Stockpile going forward, including the accounts in which the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve and United States Digital Asset Stockpile should be located and the need for any legislation to operationalize any aspect of this order or the proper management and administration of such accounts.

Sec. 4. *Accounting.* Within 30 days of the date of this order, the head of each agency shall provide the Secretary of the Treasury and the President's Working Group on Digital Asset Markets with a full accounting of all Government Digital Assets in such agency's possession, including any information regarding the custodial accounts in which such Government Digital Assets are currently held that would be necessary to facilitate a transfer of the Government Digital Assets to the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve or the United States Digital Asset Stockpile. If such agency holds no Government Digital Assets, such agency shall confirm such fact to the Secretary of the Treasury and the President's Working Group on Digital Asset Markets within 30 days of the date of this order.

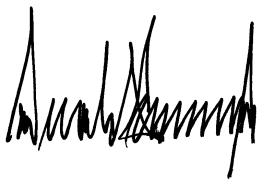
Sec. 5. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(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.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 6, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–03992
Filed 3–10–25; 11:15 am]
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Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 46

Tuesday, March 11, 2025

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CFR PARTS AFFECTED DURING MARCH

At the end of each month the Office of the Federal Register publishes separately a List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA), which lists parts and sections affected by documents published since the revision date of each title.

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660.....11242

LIST OF PUBLIC LAWS

Note: No public bills which have become law were received by the Office of the Federal Register for inclusion in today's **List of Public Laws**.

Last List January 31, 2025

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