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The President

Proclamation 10904 of March 18, 2025

National Agriculture Day, 2025

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

From the earliest days of our Republic, our farmers and agricultural communities have been the source of American success—enduring the elements and defying hard conditions to cultivate our land and feed the people. Farming is indelibly engrained in our history, customs, and culture, and stands to this day as the bedrock of our economy and way of life. This National Agriculture Day, we pay tribute to every farmer and rancher who makes our country strong—and we commit to empowering our agricultural community to forge a long, successful, and bountiful American future.

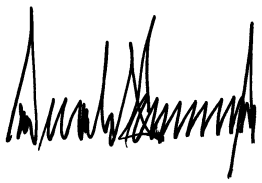
Every day, farmers and agriculture workers ensure that families across America and around the world have stable access to high-quality products—including food for our tables, clothes for our backs, and fuel for our cars. Over 95 percent of all farms in the United States are family-owned and are vital to rural and economic stability, comprising 83 percent of total farm production.

To make good on my promises to fortify the American farmer and make our Nation's agricultural products affordable again, I have worked to rapidly reduce the spread of bird flu inherited from the previous administration—including by strengthening biosecurity measures and ensuring rapid outbreak containment. As President, I will ensure that American agriculture remains the gold standard of the world, producing the best food, feed, fuel, and fiber on the face of the Earth. My Administration will strengthen our farmers' competitiveness on the world stage by promoting fair trade practices, streamlining export processes, and expanding market access.

For centuries, American farmers and ranchers have been the lifeblood of the American economy. Today and every day, we extend our unending gratitude to the dedicated men and women in farming communities who embody the timeless virtues of hard work and self-reliance. As we continue our new chapter of American prosperity, we commit to embolden the heroes of our agricultural community who work tirelessly with their unwavering American pride to nourish our Nation, feed our families, and fuel our way of life.

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 18, 2025, as National Agriculture Day. I encourage all Americans to observe this day by recognizing the preeminent role that agriculture plays in our daily lives, acknowledging agriculture's continuing importance to rural America and our country's economy, and expressing our deep appreciation of farmers, growers, ranchers, producers, national forest system stewards, private agricultural stewards, and those who work in the agriculture sector across the Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth 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. 2025–04970
Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 10905 of March 18, 2025

National Poison Prevention Week, 2025

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During National Poison Prevention Week, my Administration is addressing the threat of overdose deaths in our Nation from accidental poisoning. By increasing community awareness, strengthening safety measures, and taking decisive action, we are building a new era of American strength, safety, security, and wellness.

Among the most serious threats facing our Nation is the rise of fentanyl, which is being trafficked illegally across our borders—a crisis of unimaginable proportions that escalated under the previous administration. Fentanyl and other deadly drugs flooded into our towns and cities, falling into the hands of our children, siblings, parents, friends, and neighbors. Fentanyl is the leading cause of death for Americans ages 18 to 45, with overdoses quickly becoming a leading cause of death for American teens—robbing countless innocent victims of their lives, futures, and dreams.

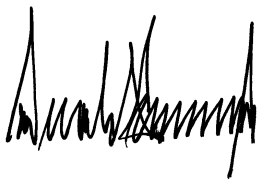
We cannot allow this devastation and vicious assault on the American people to continue. That is why, on my first day back in office, I directed the designation of cartels as foreign terrorist organizations, ensuring they are treated as a national security threat. I have imposed tariffs on China, Mexico, and Canada—sending a clear message that those fueling this crisis will be held accountable. United States Customs and Border Protection, along with United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, are on the frontlines of this fight, having seized more than 1,600 pounds of fentanyl in my first 30 days in office. I will continue to do everything in my power to protect children and families, end drug addiction, and keep lethal substances out of our communities.

Every day, American families endure the devastating impact of preventable poisoning, whether from household chemicals, improper medication use, or the perilous danger of opioids like fentanyl. This week, my Administration urges all Americans to stay informed about the dangers of poisoning and take steps to protect their families. The Poison Help Line, 800–222–1222, is available around the clock, providing free, confidential guidance from medical experts. We will never stop fighting to achieve a future that protects its citizens, defends its communities, and ensures that the American people are happy, healthy, and free.

To encourage Americans to learn more about the dangers of unintentional poisonings and to take appropriate preventative measures, on September 26, 1961, the Congress, by joint resolution (75 Stat. 681), authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week of March each year as ''National Poison Prevention Week.''

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 16, 2025, through March 22, 2025, to be National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by taking actions to safeguard their families from poisonous products, chemicals, medicines, and drugs found in their homes, and to raise awareness about these dangers in order to prevent accidental injuries and deaths.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth 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. 2025–04972
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Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14239 of March 18, 2025

Achieving Efficiency Through State and Local Preparedness

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*. Commonsense approaches and investments by State and local governments across American infrastructure will enhance national security and create a more resilient Nation. Federal policy must rightly recognize that preparedness is most effectively owned and managed at the State, local, and even individual levels, supported by a competent, accessible, and efficient Federal Government. Citizens are the immediate beneficiaries of sound local decisions and investments designed to address risks, including cyber attacks, wildfires, hurricanes, and space weather. When States are empowered to make smart infrastructure choices, taxpayers benefit.

This order empowers State, local, and individual preparedness and injects common sense into infrastructure prioritization and strategic investments through risk-informed decisions that make our infrastructure, communities, and economy resilient to global and dynamic threats and hazards.

Sec. 2. *Policy*. It is the policy of the United States that State and local governments and individuals play a more active and significant role in national resilience and preparedness, thereby saving American lives, securing American livelihoods, reducing taxpayer burdens through efficiency, and unleashing our collective prosperity. In addition, it is the policy of the United States that my Administration streamline its preparedness operations; update relevant Government policies to reduce complexity and better protect and serve Americans; and enable State and local governments to better understand, plan for, and ultimately address the needs of their citizens.

Sec. 3. *Updating Federal Policy to Save Lives and End the Subsidization of Mismanagement*. (a) National Resilience Strategy. Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (APNSA), in coordination with the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and the heads of relevant executive departments and agencies (agencies), shall publish a National Resilience Strategy that articulates the priorities, means, and ways to advance the resilience of the Nation. The National Resilience Strategy shall be reviewed and revised at least every 4 years, or as appropriate.

(b) National Critical Infrastructure Policy. Within 180 days of the date of this order, the APNSA, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the heads of relevant agencies, shall review all critical infrastructure policies and recommend to the President the revisions, recissions, and replacements necessary to achieve a more resilient posture; shift from an all-hazards approach to a risk-informed approach; move beyond information sharing to action; and implement the National Resilience Strategy described in subsection (a) of this section. For purposes of this order, critical infrastructure policies do not include any policies related to purported ''misinformation,'' ''disinformation,'' or ''malinformation,'' nor so-called ''cognitive infrastructure,'' which should be reevaluated consistent with the policy set forth in Executive Order 14149 of January 20, 2025 (Restoring Freedom of Speech and Ending Federal Censorship), through a separate process. The policies to be reviewed and recommended for modification, as appropriate, include:

(i) National Security Memorandum 16 of November 10, 2022 (Strengthening the Security and Resilience of United States Food and Agriculture);

(ii) National Security Memorandum 22 of April 30, 2024 (Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience);

(iii) Executive Order 14017 of February 24, 2021 (America's Supply Chains); and

(iv) Executive Order 14123 of June 14, 2024 (White House Council on Supply Chain Resilience).

(c) National Continuity Policy. Within 180 days of the date of this order, the APNSA, in coordination with the heads of relevant agencies, shall review all national continuity policies and recommend to the President the revisions, recissions, and replacements necessary to modernize and streamline the approach to national continuity capabilities, reformulate the methodology and architecture necessary to achieve an enduring readiness posture, and implement the National Resilience Strategy described in subsection (a) of this section. The policies to be reviewed and recommended for modification, as appropriate, include:

(i) Executive Order 13618 of July 6, 2012 (Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Communications Functions);

(ii) Executive Order 13961 of December 7, 2020 (Governance and Integration of Federal Mission Resilience);

(iii) National Security Memorandum 32 of January 19, 2025 (National Continuity Policy); and

(iv) Executive Order 14146 of January 19, 2025 (Partial Revocation of Executive Order 13961).

(d) Preparedness and Response Policies. Within 240 days of the date of this order, the APNSA, in coordination with the heads of relevant agencies and informed by the reports and findings of the Federal Emergency Management Agency Council established pursuant to Executive Order 14180 of January 24, 2025 (Council to Assess the Federal Emergency Management Agency), shall review all national preparedness and response policies and recommend to the President the revisions, recissions, and replacements necessary to reformulate the process and metrics for Federal responsibility, move away from an all-hazards approach, and implement the National Resilience Strategy described in subsection (a) of this section. The policies to be reviewed and recommended for modification, as appropriate, include:

(i) Executive Order 12656 of November 18, 1988 (Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities);

(ii) Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 of February 28, 2003 (Management of Domestic Incidents);

(iii) Presidential Policy Directive 8 of March 30, 2011 (National Preparedness);

(iv) Presidential Policy Directive 22 of March 28, 2013 (National Special Security Events); and

(v) Presidential Policy Directive 44 of November 7, 2016 (Enhancing Domestic Incident Response).

(e) National Risk Register. Within 240 days of the date of this order, the APNSA, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the heads of relevant agencies, shall coordinate the development of a National Risk Register that identifies, articulates, and quantifies natural and malign risks to our national infrastructure, related systems, and their users.

(i) The quantification produced by the National Risk Register shall be used to inform the Intelligence Community, private sector investments, State investments, and Federal budget priorities.

(ii) The National Risk Register shall be reviewed and revised at least every 4 years, or as appropriate, to evolve with the dynamic risk landscape.

(f) Federal National Functions Constructs. The Federal Government organizes national preparedness and continuity through the bureaucratic and complicated lens of overlapping and overbroad ''functions,'' which include: the National Essential Functions, Primary Mission Essential Functions, National Critical Functions, Emergency Support Functions, Recovery Support Functions, and Community Lifelines. Within 1 year of the date of this order, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall propose changes to the policies outlining this framework and any implementing documents to ensure State and local governments and individuals have improved communications with Federal officials and a better understanding of the Federal role. This proposal shall be coordinated through the process established by National Security Presidential Memorandum 1 of January 20, 2025 (Organization of the National Security Council and Subcommittees), or any successor processes, before being submitted to the President through the APNSA.

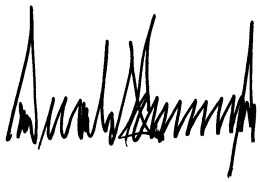
Sec. 4. *General Provisions*. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 18, 2025.

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Rules and Regulations

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 54
Friday, March 21, 2025

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

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OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 960

[Docket ID: OPM–2025–0005]

RIN 3206–AO82

Elimination of Federal Executive Boards

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: As directed by the Executive Order ''Commencing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy'' issued on February 19, 2025, the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) removes the implementing regulations for the Federal Executive Boards.

DATES: This final rule is effective on March 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lindsey Griffing, Workforce Policy and Innovation, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, at *FEBForward@opm.gov* or by phone at (202) 606–1079.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Legal Authority

This final rule is issued pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 14217 ''Commencing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy'' (90 FR 10577, February 25, 2025), which directed the Director of the OPM to ''initiate the process to withdraw the regulations at title 5, part 960, Code of Federal Regulations, thereby eliminating the Federal Executive Boards.'' This action is taken under the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including 5 United States Code (U.S.C.) 301 and 3 U.S.C. 301.

The Federal Executive Boards (FEBs) were established by President John F. Kennedy to increase the effectiveness and economy of Federal agencies by coordinating Government activities outside of the Washington, DC area. Memorandum on the Need for Greater Coordination of Regional and Field Activities of the Government—November 14, 1961, 1961 Pub. Papers 717 (1961) (''1961 PM''). The original establishment of FEBs was not mandated by statute but was undertaken solely through executive action by the President. The President transferred authority for the FEBs to OPM in 1982, and OPM promulgated the part 960 regulations under which the FEBs ''are organized and function.'' (49 FR 34193, Aug. 29, 1984). E.O. 14217 revoked the 1961 PM and directed this regulatory action. Just as the creation of the FEBs was consistent with the President's authority to organize the executive branch as recognized in title 5 of the U.S.C., similarly the elimination of the FEBs falls within executive discretion.

As directed by E.O. 14217, all FEBs have ceased operations. All property, records, and unexpended funds associated with FEBs have been returned to their originating agencies or disposed of and archived by OPM according to applicable Federal property management regulations. Personnel formerly assigned to FEBs are being notified of reduction in force (RIF) procedures or reassigned, in accordance with applicable law, regulation and policy. Essential coordination functions previously performed by FEBs have been reassigned to appropriate Federal agencies as determined by OPM and agency heads.

This final rule removes the regulations governing FEBs at 5 CFR part 960, which were issued pursuant to the authority of the 1961 PM (49 FR 34193). Because E.O. 14217 revoked the 1961 PM, the authority under which OPM implemented part 960 has been eliminated. In accordance with the E.O., immediate action was taken to disband the FEBs and implement a RIF for associated personnel prior to this regulatory action. This final rule removes the obsolete regulations from the Code of Federal Regulations.

Impact of This Rulemaking

The elimination of FEBs will reduce administrative overhead by eliminating a bureaucratic organization the President has determined is unnecessary. OPM anticipates that savings to the Government will outweigh any costs associated with the transition.

Regulatory Compliance

1. Administrative Procedure Act

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), OPM finds that there is good cause to issue this final rule without prior notice and comment. In E.O. 14217, the President mandated the immediate elimination of FEBs, which has already been implemented. This final rule merely codifies actions already taken under direct Presidential authority and specific Presidential direction. OPM lacks any discretion in this rulemaking action. In addition, OPM now lacks authority for the part 960 regulations. No amount of public input could give OPM the authority to reconstitute the FEBs under a presidential memorandum that has been rescinded and ceased to have any effect. Therefore, notice and public comment procedures are unnecessary.

Similarly, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), OPM finds that there is good cause to make this final rule effective immediately upon publication. This final rule codifies actions already taken under direct Presidential authority and removes obsolete regulations that have no legal effect. Removing the regulations immediately provides transparency and may reduce confusion as the FEBs have already been eliminated pursuant to E.O. 14217. Further, a delayed effective date serves no practical purpose here since no adjustment period is needed for any regulated party to come into or otherwise prepare for compliance.

2. Regulatory Review

OPM has examined the impact of this rule as required by E.O.s 12866 and 13563, which direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public, health, and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). A regulatory impact analysis must be prepared for rules with effects of $100 million or more in any one year. This rulemaking does not reach that threshold but has otherwise been designated as a ''significant regulatory action'' under section 3(f) of E.O. 12866, as supplemented by E.O. 13563. This action is considered an E.O. 14192 deregulatory action.

3. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Director of the OPM certifies that this rulemaking will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the rule will apply only to Federal agencies and employees.

4. Federalism

This rulemaking will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with E.O. 13132, the Director of the OPM certifies that this rulemaking does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

5. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) requires that agencies assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that would impose spending costs on State, local, or Tribal governments in the aggregate, or on the private sector, in any 1 year of $100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation. That threshold is currently approximately $206 million. This rulemaking will not result in the expenditure by State, local, or Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, in excess of the threshold. Thus, no written assessment of unfunded mandates is required.

7. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rulemaking does not impose any reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 960

Organization and functions (Government agencies).

Office of Personnel Management.

Jerson Matias,

Federal Register Liaison.

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble, and under the authority of E.O. 14217, OPM removes 5 CFR part 960.

[FR Doc. 2025–04814 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325–39–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

7 CFR Part 354

[Docket No. APHIS–2022–0023]

RIN 0579–AE71

User Fees: Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Services; Delay of Effective Date and Request for Information

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date and request for comment.

SUMMARY: On May 7, 2024, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service published in the **Federal Register** a final rule amending the user fee regulations associated with the agricultural quarantine and inspection program. The final rule went into effect on October 1, 2024, with the exception of the removal of an exemption to the commercial aircraft user fee for small commercial passenger aircraft, which was scheduled to go into effect on April 1, 2025. In this document, we are issuing a postponement of the effective date of the removal of the exemption to the commercial aircraft user fee for small commercial passenger aircraft for 60 days, from April 1, 2025, to June 2, 2025.

DATES: As of March 21, 2025 the effective date of the rule published on May 7, 2024 (89 FR 38596) for the removal of 7 CFR 354.3(e)(2)(iv), is delayed until June 2, 2025. We will consider all comments that we receive on or before April 21, 2025.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *www.regulations.gov.* Enter APHIS–2022–0023 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.
- *Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:* Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS–2022–0023, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 2C–10.16, 4700 River Road, Unit 25, Riverdale, MD 20737–1238.

Any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at *Regulations.gov* or in our reading room, whichis located in room 1620 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799–7039 before coming.

Response to this action is voluntary. Each individual or institution is requested to submit only one response. Responses should include the name of the person(s) or organization(s) filing the response.

Comments submitted in response to this action are subject to the Freedom of Information Act. Responses to this action may be posted without change online.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. George Balady, Senior Regulatory Policy Specialist, PPQ, APHIS, 67 Thomas Johnson Drive, Ste. 2, Frederick, MD 21702–4865; (301) 851–2338; *aqi.user.fees@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: With this document we are also seeking information on whether: (1) There are any circumstances under which small commercial passenger aircraft (those with 64 or fewer seats) can be considered to have lower sanitary and phytosanitary risk than larger commercial passenger aircraft under similar conditions; (2) if those small commercial passenger aircraft merit reduced agricultural quarantine and inspection user fees as a result of that lower risk, and (3) whether the user fee could be structured differently, in a manner commensurate with the services being provided, along with evidence to support any alternate user fee structures.

Background

Section 2509(a) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade (FACT) Act of 1990 (21 U.S.C. 136a) authorizes the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to prescribe and collect user fees for agricultural quarantine and inspection (AQI) services. Congress amended the FACT Act on April 4, 1996, and May 13, 2002.

The FACT Act, as amended, authorizes APHIS to prescribe and collect user fees for AQI services provided in connection with the arrival, at a port in the customs territory of the United States, of certain commercial vessels, commercial trucks, commercial railroad cars, commercial aircraft, and international passengers. According to the FACT Act, as amended, these user fees should be ''sufficient'' ''to cover the cost of'':

- Providing AQI services ''in connection with the arrival at a port in the customs territory of the United States'' of the conveyances and the passengers listed above;
- Providing ''preclearance or preinspection at a site outside the

customs territory of the United States'' to the conveyances and the passengers listed above; and

• Administering 21 U.S.C. 136a, concerning the ''collection of fees for inspection services.''

In addition, the FACT Act, as amended, contains the following requirements:

• The amount of the fees shall be ''commensurate with the costs of [AQI] services with respect to the class of persons or entities paying the fees.''

• The cost of AQI services ''with respect to passengers as a class'' shall ''include the cost of related inspections of the aircraft or other vehicle.''

The user fees for the AQI activities described above are contained in 7 CFR 354.3, ''User fees for certain international services.'' APHIS' regulations regarding user fees relating to imports and exports, as well as overtime services, are found in 7 CFR part 354.

On May 7, 2024, we published a final rule in the **Federal Register**, (89 FR 38596–38644, Docket No. APHIS–2022–0023),[1] amending the user fee regulations associated with the AQI program. The final rule went into effect on October 1, 2024, with the exception of the removal of 7 CFR 354.3(e)(2)(iv), which contains an exemption from paying the AQI user fee for commercial aircraft with 64 or fewer seats meeting certain conditions. Because small commercial passenger aircraft have not previously been subject to the fee, we delayed implementation of the commercial aircraft fee for passenger aircraft with 64 or fewer seats until April 1, 2025 (89 FR 38621). In this document, we are postponing the implementation of the removal of § 354.3(e)(2)(iv) for an additional 60 days, until June 2, 2025.

This postponement is in accordance with the Presidential Memorandum titled ''Regulatory Freeze Pending Review'' issued January 20, 2025, which orders all agencies to consider postponing for 60 days the effective date of any rule that has not taken effect, for the purpose of reviewing any question of fact, law or policy that the rule may raise.[2]

Request for Information

The memorandum also directs agencies, during this 60-day period of delay of effective date, where appropriate and consistent with applicable law, to consider opening a comment period to allow interested parties to provide comments about issues of fact, law, and policy raised by the rules postponed under this memorandum. Accordingly, we are soliciting public information about small commercial passenger aircraft operations, for the reasons discussed below.

Since the final rule was published, some operators of small commercial passenger aircraft stated that their aircraft do not pose a sanitary or phytosanitary risk because they do not have cargo holds and, therefore, do not carry cargo that requires AQI services. These same small commercial passenger aircraft operators further stated that they should continue to be exempt from the AQI user fees for commercial aircraft. Other small commercial passenger aircraft operators stated that they were not of an equivalent risk profile to larger commercial carriers and should pay a lower fee that correlates to this lower risk.

In the May 2024 final rule, we created a separate, lower fee structure for certain commercial vessels operating in the Great Lakes and Cascadia based on comments received during the comment period on the proposed rule (88 FR 54796–54827, Docket No. APHIS–2022–0023) that the area of departure, route, and arrival were bounded and routine for many of those vessels (89 FR 38607–38609). Based on the comments received and available information, APHIS determined that depending on their cargo, vessels operating in the Great Lakes and Cascadia could pose a lower sanitary and phytosanitary risk than other types of commercial vessels traveling internationally warranting a lower fee rate provided that certain requirements are met (89 FR 38608–38609). APHIS is therefore open to the possibility of a lower AQI user fee for small commercial passenger aircraft, if warranted and adequately supported by data.

We are soliciting public information about small commercial passenger aircraft operations; in particular, whether small commercial passenger aircraft operators have additional data regarding the nature of their activities and whether those activities result in a lower sanitary and phytosanitary risk profile that would merit less intensive AQI services and a lower corresponding user fee. We are thus soliciting information about whether APHIS should consider modifying the commercial aircraft fee for small commercial passenger aircraft in a similar way to the fee structure we created for the Great Lakes and Cascadia commercial vessels. Specifically, we request information about whether:

• Small commercial passenger aircraft predominately operate (and seldom depart from) a distinct geographical or environmental area;

• Aircraft departures and arrivals are often more frequent than those of larger commercial aircraft;

• There is information that indicates that these small commercial passenger aircraft take the same or substantially similar routes per flight;

• There is information that indicates that these small commercial passenger aircraft carry the same or substantially similar cargo per shipment and that the cargo carried does not present a significant sanitary or phytosanitary risk;

• There are any other considerations that could help us differentiate aircraft into categories based on sanitary and phytosanitary risk; and

• There are other ways that the fee could be structured differently, in a manner commensurate with the services being provided, and evidence to support any alternate fee structures.

(Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772, 7781–7786, and 8301–8317; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 49 U.S.C. 80503; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.)

Done in Washington, DC, this 17th day of March 2025.

Michael Watson,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

[FR Doc. 2025–04821 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

[1] To view the proposed rule, final rule, supporting documents, and the comments received, go to *Regulations.gov*. Enter APHIS–2022–0023 in the Search box.

[2] To view the memorandum, go to *https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/regulatory-freeze-pending-review/*.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 11

[Docket No. APHIS–2022–0004]

RIN 0579–AE70

Horse Protection Amendments; Further Delay of Effective Date, and Request for Comment

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule; further delay of effective date and request for comment.

SUMMARY: On May 8, 2024, we published a final rule amending the horse protection regulations. The amendments to the final rule initially scheduled to go into effect on February 1, 2025, were delayed until April 2, 2025. In this document, we are further delaying the effective date of the

amendments effective April 2, 2025, to February 1, 2026. We are also seeking comment on whether the length of this postponement should be extended and soliciting any supplemental information that may help inform a decision regarding an appropriate length of postponement.

DATES: As of March 21, 2025, the amendments to 9 CFR 11.1 through 11.18 effective February 1, 2025, (89 FR 39194), delayed until April 2, 2025, (90 FR 8253), are further delayed until February 1, 2026. We will consider all comments that we receive on or before May 20, 2025.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *www.regulations.gov.* Enter APHIS–2022–0004 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.
- *Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:* Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS–2022–0004, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 2C–10.16, 4700 River Road, Unit 25, Riverdale, MD 20737–1238.

Any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at *Regulations.gov* or in our reading room, which is located in room 1620 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799–7039 before coming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Louis DiVincenti, Acting Animal Welfare Operations Director, 2150 Centre Ave. Bldg. B, Mailstop 3W11, Fort Collins, CO 80526; (585) 549–0570; *louis.divincenti@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under the Horse Protection Act (HPA, or the Act, 15 U.S.C. 1821 *et seq.*), the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to promulgate regulations to prohibit the movement, showing, exhibition, or sale of sore horses. The Secretary has delegated responsibility for administering the Act to the Administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Within APHIS, the responsibility for administering the Act has been delegated to the Deputy Administrator for Animal Care. Regulations and standards established under the Act are contained in 9 CFR part 11 (referred to below as the Horse Protection regulations or just the regulations), and 9 CFR part 12 lists the rules of practice governing administrative proceedings.

On May 8, 2024, APHIS published in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 39194–39251, APHIS–2022–0004),[1] a final rule titled ''Horse Protection Amendments'' (2024 Horse Protection final rule) that was to be effective on February 1, 2025, except for § 11.19, which had an effective date of June 7, 2024.

On January 28, 2025, APHIS published in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 8253–8254, APHIS–2022–0004),[2] a postponement of the regulations in the 2024 Horse Protection final rule, delaying the effective date of all provisions other than those in § 11.19 until April 2, 2025.

In the postponement, we noted that, on July 1, 2024, a complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas and amended on September 23, 2024.[3] The amended complaint alleged, in part, that the 2024 Horse Protection final rule exceeded APHIS's statutory authority and would have a significant economic impact on the Tennessee Walking Horse industry altogether. The amended complaint requested vacatur of the final rule. The parties completed briefing on their cross motions for summary judgment on December 20, 2024.

In the postponement, we explained that we were taking the action pursuant to section 705 of the Administrative Procedure Act in order to temporarily preserve the regulatory status quo during the pendency of the litigation. We noted that if the Court were to vacate, enjoin, or modify the final rule shortly before or after it would otherwise have been effective, there would be costs associated with reverting back to the previous regulatory regime on short notice. We also cited possible disruptive consequences to horse owners and trainers.

We concluded that, due to the approaching effective date, a postponement would preserve the existing status quo—a legal and regulatory regime that has applied for years prior to the effective date—and eliminate uncertainty for the duration of the postponement, providing predictability to the regulated industry for at least the beginning of the 2025 show season, which started on or about February 28, 2025, and continues to November.

Finally, in the postponement, we noted that the postponement was in accordance with the Presidential Memorandum titled ''Regulatory Freeze Pending Review'' [4] and issued on January 20, 2025 (the ''Regulatory Freeze memorandum''), which orders all agencies to consider postponing for 60 days the effective date of any rule that has not taken effect, for the purpose of reviewing any question of fact, law or policy that the rule raises.

On January 31, 2025, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas issued its decision. The Court held that APHIS had exceeded its statutory authority in the 2024 Horse Protection final rule by issuing a blanket prohibition of the use of pads, action devices, and substances on Tennessee Walking Horses and racking horses; that a Dermatologic Conditions Indicative of Soring provision intended to replace the ''scar rule'' failed to provide due process; and that the pre- and post-deprivation reviews in the rule had failed to provide due process. In the order, the Court vacated the above provisions, found in §§ 11.5, 11.6(c), 11.7, and 11.8(h) of the 2024 Horse Protection final rule.

With those provisions in the 2024 Horse Protection final rule vacated, the final rule will now only amend a patchwork of several portions of the existing regulations. The final rule, as partially upheld by the district court, removes the requirement that Designated Qualified Persons (DQPs) be trained and licensed by horse industry organizations (HIOs) and removes the term DQPs from the regulations. The final rule requires the use of ''Horse Protection Inspectors,'' or HPIs. The regulation specifies that APHIS will authorize these applicants, preferably licensed veterinarians, as HPIs after screening them for potential conflicts of interest and conducting training. The agency adopted this regulatory change to bring inspectors directly under APHIS oversight and ensure that they are sufficiently screened for conflicts of interest. After the effective date of the other provisions of the final rule, only APHIS representatives and HPIs may be utilized by management to detect and identify horses which are sore or otherwise inspect horses for compliance with the Act or regulations. Any DQPs seeking to continue inspecting or other persons wishing to become inspectors

[1] To view the final rule, go to *https://www.regulations.gov/document/APHIS-2022-0004-8793.*

[2] To view the postponement, go to *https://www.regulations.gov/document/APHIS-2022-0004-8797.*

[3] *The Tennessee Walking Horse National Celebration Association, et al.* v. *United States Department of Agriculture, et al.*, 2:24–cv–00143 (N.D. Tex.).

[4] To view the memorandum, go to *https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/regulatory-freeze-pending-review/.*

after the effective date of the final rule must apply to APHIS to become an HPI and meet eligibility qualifications for authorization included in § 11.19. While the requirements in § 11.19 for training and authorizing HPIs became effective June 7, 2024, the requirement in § 11.18 that management pivot from electing to utilize DQPs to electing to utilize HPIs is not scheduled to become effective until April 2, 2025, or, by this document, February 1, 2026.

Additionally, the final rule will amend reporting requirements, expanding the number of entities subject to its applicability to include shows, exhibitions, sales and auctions of all breeds of horses, not just Tennessee Walking Horses or racking horses, as well as imposing earlier timeframes for reporting. In particular, new § 11.16 requires that at least 30 days before *any* horse show, horse exhibition, horse sale, or horse auction is scheduled to begin, management must notify the Administrator of such event, and at least 15 days prior thereto, the Administrator must be notified of any changes. We estimate that thousands of events will be newly subject to these reporting requirements.

In light of the Court's decision, we are further postponing the effective date of the portions of the final rule that have not been vacated by the district court and otherwise would go into effect on April 2, 2025. We are postponing that effective date to February 1, 2026. APHIS is taking this action, effective immediately, based on the good cause exceptions in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and 553(d)(3). Moreover, to the extent that extending the effective date of this final rule would grant an exception or relieve a restriction, an exception also applies under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1). APHIS has determined that it would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest to delay this postponement until a full public notice-and-comment process is completed. It is impracticable because there is not enough time to receive and review comments before the current effective date of April 2, 2025. It would be contrary to the public interest because allowing the partially vacated 2024 Horse Protection final rule to go into effect on April 2, 2025, or at any other point in the middle of the current show season, would have disruptive consequences and result in ''regulatory whiplash'' to the regulated industry, as described below.

As described above, perhaps the most significant provisions of the 2024 Horse Protection final rule that remain after the Court's vacatur are the provisions that replace the industry-overseen DQPs with HPIs. Therefore, the practical impact of an April 2, 2025, effective date of the vacated rule is that management that elects to utilize an inspector will be required to appoint either an HPI or an APHIS representative at any shows occurring April 2, 2025, or later. The agency explained that it considered the HPI-specific provisions of the rule capable of operating independently irrespective of the implementation of the other provisions, and if a court were to vacate the rule's prohibitions, ''HPIs could still be trained and authorized regarding the remaining provisions of the rule, as well as the Act itself, and the Agency would still have jurisdiction over such training and authorization.'' (89 FR 39194, 39234, May 8, 2024). APHIS has identified 67 applicants to be HPIs and trained 17 prospective HPIs in accordance with § 11.19. However, due to the vacatur of the provisions governing prohibited items at shows and criteria for identifying soring—*i.e.* the provisions that the HPIs have received training under—APHIS must redevelop its HPI training program and re-train each of the 17 prospective HPIs in accordance with the surviving regulations. APHIS intends to ensure that HPI training includes workshops, classroom and virtual instruction, and hands-on training, with evaluations to confirm mastery of subject matter. APHIS requires additional time to redevelop this training program and retrain each prospective HPI. Additionally, APHIS has received numerous inquiries regarding the new reporting requirement at § 11.16, indicating that there is general confusion as to which entities need to comply and how they do so. These developments—most centrally the court's partial vacatur—have placed both the agency and industry in an untenable position: only 17 HPIs are available to inspect horses and those HPIs must be re-trained to inspect under the prior inspection regime, rather than the now-vacated regime on which they were trained. Additionally, many stakeholders are concerned that the new reporting requirement is overly burdensome. For these reasons, good cause exists to delay the effective date to February 1, 2026.

This new effective date falls after the conclusion of the current show season, and before the start of the 2026 show season. Postponing until February 1, 2026, will ensure that Agency officials have the opportunity to fully evaluate the court's decision, evaluate the program as a whole, and assess whether it wishes to proceed with the final rule, as vacated, or take other action, without disrupting the 2025 show season.

Further postponing the effective date will allow APHIS the necessary time to identify appropriate next steps to ensure that the 2024 Horse Protection final rule goes into effect with clarity to the regulated industry regarding its application and enforcement.

In the intervening time, the regulated industry and APHIS will continue to operate under the legal and regulatory regime that has applied for years prior to the effective date of the 2024 Horse Protection final rule—except for the HPI training provisions of § 11.19, which were effective on June 7, 2024—providing predictability to the regulated industry.

The Regulatory Freeze memorandum instructs Agencies to consider further delaying effective dates of final rules beyond the initial 60-day period, where necessary to continue to review questions of fact, law, and policy. The memorandum further instructs Agencies to, ''where appropriate and consistent with applicable law, consider opening a comment period to allow interested parties to provide comments about issues of fact, law, and policy'' raised by a rule subject to a delay of effective date based on the memorandum. One of our priorities is ensuring policy is in alignment with the President's objectives. Another priority is providing clarity for the regulated public. Accordingly, the further postponement of the effective date of the final rule, with the exception of § 11.19, will allow for stakeholder input and for further examination of the horse protection program, especially in light of the Court's decision. In the event that policy preferences within our purview shift in response to additional examination or stakeholder feedback, and we determine that future rulemaking is desired, preserving the status quo until February 1, 2026, will insulate the public from any would-be ''regulatory whiplash'' resulting from any shifts in policy decisions. The postponement will provide the regulated public with clarity and stability, as opposed to allowing the rule to go into effect at the risk of a subsequent determination that the aims of the rule are not in alignment with the policy of this Administration.

In connection with this action, we specifically request comment regarding whether this extension provides a sufficient period of time, or whether the delay should be extended for a second season. We therefore solicit any supplemental information regarding Horse Protection Act authorities, standards, recordkeeping, or other matters that may help inform a decision

regarding an appropriate length of postponement.

(Authority: 5 U.S.C. 553; 15 U.S.C. 1823–1825 and 1828; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.7.)

Done in Washington, DC, this 17th day of March 2025.

Michael Watson,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

[FR Doc. 2025–04813 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket FAA–2023–2234; Project Identifier AD–2023–00963–T; Amendment 39–22960; AD 2025–04–02]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The FAA is correcting an airworthiness directive (AD) that was published in the **Federal Register**. That AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 737–600, –700, –700C, –800, –900, and –900ER series airplanes. As published, the service information referenced in certain paragraphs of the regulatory text is incorrect, and the dates specified in the ''System Airworthiness Limitation No. 3—Fan Blade Out Conditions'' text and ''System Airworthiness Limitation No. 4—Engine Nacelle Maintenance Errors'' text of figure 1 to paragraph (j) of the regulatory text are incorrect. This document corrects those errors. In all other respects, the original document remains the same.

DATES: This correction is effective April 8, 2025. The effective date of AD 2025–04–02 remains April 8, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of April 8, 2025 (90 FR 11109, March 4, 2025).

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2023–2234; 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, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Boeing material identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; website *myboeingfleet.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. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2023–2234.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Luis Cortez-Muniz, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone: 206–231–3958; email: *luis.a.cortez-muniz@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: AD 2025–04–02, Amendment 39–22960 (90 FR 11109, March 4, 2025) (AD 2025–04–02), requires replacing the fasteners on the fan cowl support beam hinge fittings for certain airplanes and, for all airplanes, requires modifying the radial restraint assembly and installing an external doubler at the starter vent, or as an option, installing a serviceable fan cowl. AD 2025–04–02 also requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new airworthiness limitations. AD 2025–04–02 applies to all The Boeing Company Model 737–600, –700, –700C, –800, –900, and –900ER series airplanes.

Need for Correction

As published, the service information referenced in certain paragraphs of the regulatory text is incorrect, and the dates specified in the ''System Airworthiness Limitation No. 3—Fan Blade Out Conditions'' text and ''System Airworthiness Limitation No. 4—Engine Nacelle Maintenance Errors'' text of figure 1 to paragraph (j) of the regulatory text are incorrect.

Paragraphs (h)(4), (h)(5), and (h)(7) of the regulatory text inadvertently referred to ''Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1938 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024,'' instead of ''Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024.''

Paragraph (h)(4) of the regulatory text also inadvertently referred to ''Collins Aerospace Service Bulletin 737NG–71–007,'' instead of ''Collins Aerospace Service Bulletin 737NG–71–008,'' and inadvertently referred to ''Material Necessary for Each Inlet Assembly'' instead of ''Material Necessary for Each Component.''

Paragraph (h)(7) of the regulatory text also included a reference to Collins Service Bulletin 737NG–71–008 but inadvertently included a date of ''July 28, 2023'' that is not necessary since the paragraph is referring to the Collins Service Bulletin 737NG–71–008 identified in Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024, and should match how paragraphs (h)(4) and (5) of the regulatory text refer to Collins Service Bulletin 737NG–71–008 without a date.

Paragraph (j) of the regulatory text inadvertently included a reference to Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB with the date of ''June 27, 2024'' instead of ''July 27, 2023.''

In addition, the date specified in the ''System Airworthiness Limitation No. 3—Fan Blade Out Conditions'' text of figure 1 to paragraph (j) of the regulatory text inadvertently referred to ''July 31, 2018'' instead of ''July 31, 2028,'' and the date specified in the ''System Airworthiness Limitation No. 4—Engine Nacelle Maintenance Errors'' text of figure 1 to paragraph (j) of the regulatory text inadvertently referred to ''December 31, 2019'' instead of ''December 31, 2029.''

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024. This material specifies procedures for replacing, for certain airplanes, the fasteners on the fan cowl support beam hinge fittings on the left and right engine strut, and, for engine 1 and engine 2 for all airplanes, modifying the radial restraint assembly and installing an external doubler at the starter vent, or as an option, installing a serviceable fan cowl. This material also specifies procedures to incorporate Boeing 737–600/700/700C/800/900/900ER Airworthiness Limitations (AWLs) Document D626A001–9–01 ''System Airworthiness Limitation No. 2—Fan Blade Out Conditions,'' ''System Airworthiness Limitation No. 3—Fan Blade Out Conditions,'' and ''System Airworthiness Limitation No. 4—Engine Nacelle Maintenance Errors'' into the operator's maintenance or inspection program.

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 **ADDRESSES**.

Correction of Publication

This document corrects several errors and correctly adds the AD as an amendment to 14 CFR 39.13. Although no part of the preamble and no other part of the regulatory information has been corrected, the FAA is publishing the entire rule in the **Federal Register**.

The effective date of this AD remains April 8, 2025.

Since this action only corrects service information referenced in paragraphs that provide relief to the required actions and corrects a date for an airworthiness limitation by specifying a later date, it has no adverse economic impact and imposes no additional burden on any person. Therefore, the FAA has determined that notice and public comment procedures are unnecessary.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the Federal Aviation Administration amends part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (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 [Corrected]

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

2025–04–02 The Boeing Company: Amendment 39–22960; Docket No. FAA–2023–2234; Project Identifier AD–2023–00963–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective April 8, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 737–600, –700, –700C, –800, –900, and –900ER series airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 71, Powerplant.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by two engine fan blade-out (FBO) events that resulted in the separation of engine inlet cowl and fan cowl parts from the airplane. In one event, fan cowl parts damaged the fuselage, which caused loss of pressurization and subsequent emergency descent. The FAA is issuing this AD to address fan cowls that are not strengthened, which, in the event of an FBO occurrence, could depart the nacelle potentially damaging a stabilizer, or the fan cowl striking the fuselage and window. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in loss of control of the airplane, or in a rapid decompression and hazard to window-seated passengers aft of the wing.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

Except as specified by paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024.

Note 1 to paragraph (g): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–71–1937, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024, which is referred to in Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024.

(h) Exceptions to Service Information Specifications

(1) Where the service information referenced in paragraph (g) of this AD specifies contacting Boeing or Collins Aerospace for repair instructions: This AD requires doing the repair before further flight using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (k) of this AD.

(2) Where the Compliance Time columns of the tables in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024, refer to the original issue date of Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(3) Where System Airworthiness Limitation No. 4, as identified in Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024, requires incorporation of solutions to address potential engine nacelle maintenance errors, solutions consist of a re-designed fan cowl latch and keeper and application of high visibility paint on the interior of the integrated drive generator (IDG) door.

(4) Where Collins Aerospace Service Bulletin 737NG–71–008 referenced in Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024, specifies use of Bonderite M–CR 1200S Aero, 10P4–2NF primer, EC–117S converter, TR19 thinner, or T20 thinner, this AD also allows for equivalent material substitutes as specified in paragraph 2.C., ''Material Necessary for Each Component,'' of Collins Aerospace Service Bulletin 737NG–71–008 referenced in Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024.

(5) Where Collins Service Bulletin 737NG–71–008 referenced in Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024, states to apply primer ''per Boeing document D6–1816,'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''per Boeing document D6–1816 or Boeing SOPM 20–41–02.''

(6) Where Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024, requires (Option 1) (Action 3) to be accomplished after (Option 1) (Action 2), this AD allows these two actions to be accomplished concurrently.

(7) Where Collins Service Bulletin 737NG–71–008 referenced in Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024, specifies to topcoat over the repair area to agree with the initial production topcoat, this AD also allows topcoat to match the surrounding topcoat.

(i) No Alternative Actions

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions may be used unless the actions are approved as an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (k) of this AD.

(j) Credit for Previous Actions

This paragraph provides credit for the actions specified in paragraph (g) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, dated July 27, 2023, provided where Tables 1 through 4 of Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, dated July 27, 2023, specify incorporating 737–600/700/700C/800/900/900ER Airworthiness Limitations (AWLs) Document D626A001–9–01 ''System Airworthiness Limitation No. 2—Fan Blade Out Conditions'' and ''System Airworthiness Limitation No. 3—Fan Blade Out Conditions'' into the operators' maintenance program, the information specified in figure 1 to paragraph (j) of this AD has been incorporated into the airworthiness limitations.

FIGURE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (j)—SYSTEM AIRWORTHINESS LIMITATIONS

SYSTEM AIRWORTHINESS LIMITATION No. 2 FAN BLADE OUT CONDITIONS All aircraft must install the following modifications: (1) engines inlets with new spacer design and increased fastener capability (2) fan cowls with new radial restraint fitting hooks, new radial restraint clips, and an external doubler at the starter vent (3) fan cowl support beam fastener changes (except for 737–900ER aircraft, because the fan cowl support beam fastener changes are already incorporated). All aircraft that have not incorporated these modifications cannot operate past July 31, 2028 unless upgraded to new hardware that is fully compliant to §§ 25.901(c) and Appendix K25.1.1 to Part 25. Boeing will release all service data to allow retrofit of hardware updates to the CFM56–7B nacelle prior to that date.
SYSTEM AIRWORTHINESS LIMITATION No. 3 FAN BLADE OUT CONDITIONS All aircraft delivered without the Performance Improvement Package (PIP) must install engine exhaust nozzle structural stiffening elements. All aircraft that have not incorporated these modifications cannot operate past July 31, 2028 unless upgraded to new hardware that is fully compliant to §§ 25.901(c) and Appendix K25.1.1 to Part 25. Boeing will release all service data to allow retrofit of hardware updates to the CFM56–7B nacelle prior to that date.
SYSTEM AIRWORTHINESS LIMITATION No. 4 ENGINE NACELLE MAINTENANCE ERRORS All aircraft must incorporate solutions to address potential maintenance errors, *e.g.,* the failure to completely latch the fan cowl or the can cowl integrated drive generator (IDG) door. All aircraft that have not incorporated changes to become fully compliance with §§ 25.901(c) and Appendix K25.1.1 to Part 25 cannot be operated past December 31, 2029.

(k) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) 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 certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (l)(1) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: *AMOC@faa.gov.*

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

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by The Boeing Company Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(l) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Luis Cortez-Muniz, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone: 206–231–3958; email: *luis.a.cortez-muniz@faa.gov.*

(2) For Collins material identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference, contact Collins Aerospace, 15701 West 95th Street, Lenexa, KS 66219; email *ISPublications@collins.com;* website *tpi.beaerospace.com/Authentication.*

(3) Boeing material identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference is available at the address specified in paragraph (m)(3) this AD.

(m) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) 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.

(3) The following material was approved for IBR on April 8, 2025 (90 FR 11109, March 4, 2025).

(i) Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin 737–71–1937 RB, Revision 1, dated June 27, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) For Boeing material identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; website *myboeingfleet.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 17, 2025.

Victor Wicklund,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–04782 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–1896; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00978–T; Amendment 39–22966; AD 2025–04–08]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier Inc.) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain MHI RJ Aviation ULC Model CL–600–2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 and 440), CL–600–2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701, and 702), CL–600–2C11 (Regional Jet Series 550), CL–600–2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705), CL–600–2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900), and CL–600–2E25 (Regional Jet Series 1000) airplanes. This AD was prompted by the determination that radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 3.7–3.98 GHz frequency band (5G C-Band). This AD requires installing a new radio frequency (RF) bandpass filter on the coaxial line between the radio altimeter and the receive antenna in the aft equipment compartment. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective April 25, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of April 25, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–1896; 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 MHI RJ material identified in this AD, contact MHI RJ Aviation Group, Customer Response Center, 3655 Ave. des Grandes-Tourelles, Suite 110, Boisbriand, Québec J7H 0E2 Canada; North America toll-free telephone 833–990–7272 or direct-dial telephone 450–990–7272; fax 514–855–8501; email *thd.crj@mhirj.com;* website *mhirj.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. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–1896.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Steven Dzierzynski, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516–228–7300; email *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued AD 2023–10–02, Amendment 39–22438 (88 FR 34065, May 26, 2023) (AD 2023–10–02) to address the effect of interference from wireless broadband operations in the 5G C-Band on all transport and commuter category airplanes equipped with a radio altimeter. AD 2023–10–02 was prompted by a determination that radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 5G C-Band. AD 2023–10–02 requires revising the limitations section of the existing airplane flight manual to incorporate limitations prohibiting transport and commuter category airplanes from performing certain low-visibility landing operations at any airport unless they have upgraded their radio altimeters. Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada, issued corresponding Transport Canada AD CF–2023–46, dated June 30, 2023, to require similar limitations on flight operations requiring radio altimeter data in U.S. airspace affected by 5G C-Band wireless signals.

The FAA subsequently issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain MHI RJ Aviation ULC Model CL–600–2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 and 440), CL–600–2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701, and 702), CL–600–2C11 (Regional Jet Series 550), CL–600–2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705), CL–600–2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900), and CL–600–2E25 (Regional Jet Series 1000) airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on September 9, 2024 (89 FR 73009). The NPRM was prompted by AD CF–2023–62R1, dated November 21, 2023, issued by Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada (referred to after this as the MCAI). The MCAI states that, in addition to the effects of 5G C-Band broadband interference identified in FAA AD 2023–10–02, MHI RJ has determined that 5G C-Band broadband interference can result in certain failure messages and aural alerts being inhibited longer than intended. Specifically, this can result in the inhibition of hydraulic system #3 and wing anti-ice overheat failure messages such that flightcrew are unable to perform appropriate airplane flight manual (AFM) procedures in the time needed to prevent loss of elevator control due to hydraulic system overheat and wing structural damage due to wing anti-ice system overheat. This condition, if not corrected, could result in delayed flightcrew response leading to loss of continued safe flight and landing.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require installing a new RF bandpass filter on the coaxial line between the radio altimeter and the receive antenna in the aft equipment compartment. When the airplane is modified as specified in this AD, the configuration with the RF bandpass filter installed has been determined to be ''radio altimeter tolerant.'' The FAA is issuing this AD because radio altimeter anomalies can result in the inhibition of certain failure messages such that the flightcrew are unable to perform appropriate airplane flight manual procedures in the time needed to prevent potential ignition hazard due to overheated hydraulic fluid circulating in the fuel tanks area, which may lead to loss of continued safe flight and landing, and/or structural deformation of the wing leading edge which may reduce the safety margin (to stall).

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–1896.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from Mesa Airlines, MHI RJ Aviation (MHI RJ), and an individual commenter. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Refer To Revised Service Information

MHI RJ and an individual commenter requested that the proposed AD be revised to refer to revised service bulletins. The individual commenter noted that MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054 is currently at Revision E. MHI RJ stated that the original issue and Revisions A, B, C, D, and E of MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054; and Revisions D and E of MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152 should be listed as methods of compliance for the actions required by the proposed AD. MHI RJ also requested that all acceptable revisions of the referenced service information be added to paragraph (n) of the proposed AD.

The FAA agrees to refer to the latest revisions of the service information. MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision E, dated June 29, 2023, includes minor editorial changes (adding reference to an FAA AD and additional reference documents; and revising recommended compliance times, though the FAA notes that the compliance times in this AD take precedence over those in the service information). Those changes do not have an effect on the technical content and no additional work is necessary for operators that incorporated MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision D, dated May 11, 2023. MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, dated February 20, 2023; Revision A, dated February 28, 2023; Revision B, dated March 28, 2023; Revision C, dated June 29, 2023; Revision D, dated August 31, 2023; and Revision E, dated January 11, 2024; contain minor editorial revisions that do not have an effect on the technical content or require additional work for operators that incorporated earlier revisions. Therefore, the FAA has revised this AD to refer to MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, Revision E, dated January 11, 2024; and MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision E, dated June 29, 2023.

Regarding the request to cite all acceptable revisions of the service information in paragraph (n) of this AD, the FAA notes that paragraph (n) of this AD identifies only material that is to be incorporated by reference in the AD, and this AD requires and incorporates by reference only Revision E of the service bulletins, as specified in paragraphs (h), (i), and (j) of this AD.

Requests To Revise Credit for Previous Actions

An individual commenter requested that the FAA revise paragraph (k) of the proposed AD to include credit for actions performed using the original issue or Revisions A, B, C, or D of MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054. MHI RJ requested revising the conditional credit specified in the introductory text of paragraph (k) of the proposed AD to specify an additional document. MHI RJ noted that credit is conditional on operators installing the electrical idents for coax cables using Part G of MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, which is included only in Revisions D and E of that service information. MHI RJ also stated that some operators may have used, and should be granted credit for, Service Non-Incorporated Engineering Order (SNIEO) KCM601R53009–S01, which provides instructions for fabricating and installing electrical idents, and which is equivalent to Part G of Revision D and Revision E of MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152.

The FAA agrees with the commenters' requests. The FAA has revised paragraph (k) of this AD as follows:

- Revised paragraph (k)(1) of this AD to refer to MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision E, dated June 29, 2023.
- Added paragraph (k)(2) of this AD to provide credit for actions done using certain revisions of MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152 provided that idents were installed using SNIEO KCM601R53009–S01 or MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision D, dated May 11, 2023.
- Added paragraph (k)(3) of this AD to provide credit for MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision D, dated May 11, 2023.
- Added paragraph (k)(4) of this AD to provide credit for the original issue and Revisions A, B, C, or D of MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054.

Request To Clarify Applicability

Mesa Airlines requested clarification of the affected Model CL–600–2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900) airplanes in paragraph (c) of the proposed AD. The proposed AD identified manufacturer serial numbers (MSNs) 15001 through 15990, which, according to Mesa Airlines, is all Model CL–600–2D24 airplanes. The commenter noted, however, that the effectivity of MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, dated February 20, 2023, is limited to selected MSNs. That service bulletin was cited in paragraph (i) of the proposed AD as the appropriate source of service information for installing the RF bandpass filter for the specified airplanes including Model CL–600–2D24 airplanes.

The FAA provides the following clarification. The effectivity in MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, dated February 20, 2023, is limited to selected MSNs. According to MHI RJ, the initial issue of this service bulletin was intended for those operators interested in purchasing the modification, so the MSNs listed in that service bulletin were confirmed to be committed for purchase of the modification kits. Rather than revising the service bulletin effectivity each time a new MSN needed to be added, MHI RJ later decided to make the service bulletin applicable to all MSNs. Therefore, the effectivity in subsequent service bulletin revisions includes all MSNs. As stated previously, this AD has been changed to refer to MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, Revision E, dated January 11, 2024, for the required actions for airplanes including Model CL–600–2D24 airplanes.

Request To Clarify Unsafe Condition

The Background section of the NPRM and paragraph (e) (''Unsafe Condition'') of the proposed AD stated that the FAA proposed the AD because radio altimeter anomalies can result in the inhibition of certain failure messages such that the flightcrew are unable to perform appropriate AFM procedures in the time needed to prevent ''loss of elevator control due to hydraulic system overheat and wing structural damage due to wing anti-ice system overheat,'' which could result in ''delayed flightcrew response leading to loss of continued safe flight and landing.'' MHI RJ recommended that the FAA revise the proposed AD to state that the intent is rather to prevent ''potential ignition hazard due to overheated hydraulic fluid circulating in the fuel tanks area, which may lead to loss of continued safe flight and landing, and/or structural deformation of the wing leading edge which may reduce the safety margin (to stall).''

The FAA agrees with MHI RJ's proposed text, which better clarifies the radio altimeter anomalies that can result in the inhibition of certain failure messages. The Background section and paragraph (e) of this AD have been revised accordingly.

Request To Remove Statement Related to Unsafe Condition

The Background section of the NPRM stated that MHI RJ determined that 5G C-Band broadband interference can result in certain failure messages and aural alerts being inhibited longer than intended. The Background then included the following statement:

> Specifically, this can result in the inhibition of hydraulic system #3 and wing anti-ice overheat failure messages such that flightcrew are unable to perform appropriate airplane flight manual (AFM) procedures in the time needed to prevent loss of elevator control due to hydraulic system overheat and wing structural damage due to wing anti-ice system overheat. This condition, if not corrected, could result in delayed flightcrew response leading to loss of continued safe flight and landing.

MHI RJ recommended removing the quoted statement because that content is not included in Canadian AD CF–2023–46, and it is unnecessary and misleading.

The FAA agrees to clarify. The FAA acknowledges that the specified text is not included in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–46. However, the FAA has determined that the added text provides additional details for a more comprehensive background of the unsafe condition identified in this final rule.

Request To Revise a Compliance Time

MHI RJ recommended changing paragraph (j) of the proposed AD, which proposed to require installing an RF bandpass filter on Model CL–600–2E25 airplanes ''before the next flight in the contiguous U.S. airspace'' after the effective date of the AD. MJI RJ recommended removing ''in the contiguous U.S. airspace'' because the proposed AD would apply to U.S.-registered airplanes operating in any airspace.

The FAA disagrees with MHI RJ's request to change this compliance time language for Model CL–600–2E25 airplanes. The language has been retained in paragraph (j) of this AD to require compliance ''before the next flight in the contiguous U.S. airspace'' for Model CL–600–2E25 airplanes because none of those affected airplanes are currently flying in the U.S, but the AD requirements will apply if an affected airplane is placed on the U.S. Registry and flown in the contiguous U.S. The FAA has not changed paragraph (j) of this AD as a result of this comment.

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

The FAA reviewed MHI RJ Service Bulletins 601R–34–152, Revision E, dated June 29, 2023, and 670BA–34–054, Revision E, dated January 11, 2024. This material specifies procedures for installing a new RF bandpass filter on the coaxial line between the radio altimeter and the receive antenna in the aft equipment compartment. These documents are distinct since they apply to different airplane models. 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 up to 873 airplanes of U.S. registry. However, many of these airplanes may already have a bandpass filter installed in compliance with AD 2023–10–02 and would not incur any additional costs to comply with this AD. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
58 work-hours × $85 per hour = $4,930	$53,647	$58,577	Up to $51,137,721.

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:

2025–04–08 MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier Inc.): Amendment 39–22966; Docket No. FAA–2024–1896; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00978–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective April 25, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to the MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate previously held by Bombardier Inc.) airplanes identified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this AD, certificated in any category, that are equipped with a radio altimeter and not determined to be a radio altimeter tolerant airplane as defined in paragraph (g) of this AD.

(1) Model CL–600–2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 and 440) airplanes, serial number (S/N) 7002 through 8113.

(2) Model CL–600–2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701, and 702) airplanes, S/N 10002 through 10999.

(3) Model CL–600–2C11 (Regional Jet Series 550) airplanes, S/N 10002 through 10999.

(4) Model CL–600–2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705) airplanes, S/N 15001 through 15990.

(5) Model CL–600–2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900) airplanes, S/N 15001 through 15990.

(6) Model CL–600–2E25 (Regional Jet Series 1000) airplanes, S/N 19013 through 19990.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 34, Navigation.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by the determination that radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 3.7–3.98 GHz frequency band (5G C-Band). The FAA is issuing this AD because radio altimeter anomalies can result in the inhibition of certain failure messages such that the flightcrew are unable to perform appropriate airplane flight manual procedures in the time needed to prevent potential ignition hazard due to overheated hydraulic fluid circulating in the fuel tanks area, which may lead to loss of continued safe flight and landing, and/or structural deformation of the wing leading edge which may reduce the safety margin (to stall).

(f) Compliance

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

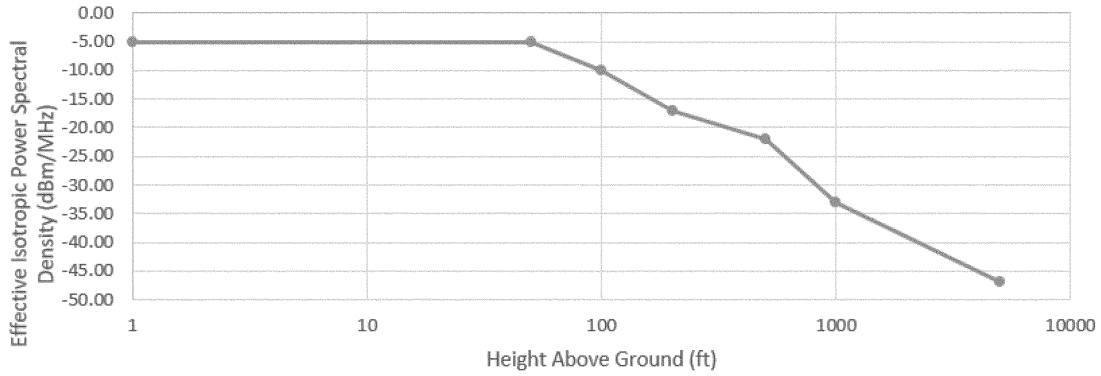
(g) Definitions

For purposes of this AD, a ''radio altimeter tolerant airplane'' is one for which the radio altimeter, as installed, demonstrates the tolerances specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this AD, using a method approved by the FAA. No actions are required by this AD for radio altimeter tolerant airplanes.

(1) Tolerance to radio altimeter interference, for the fundamental emissions (3.7–3.98 GHz), at or above the power spectral density (PSD) curve threshold specified in figure 1 to paragraph (g)(1) of this AD.

Figure 1 to Paragraph (g)(1)—Fundamental Effective Isotropic PSD at Outside Interface of Airplane Antenna

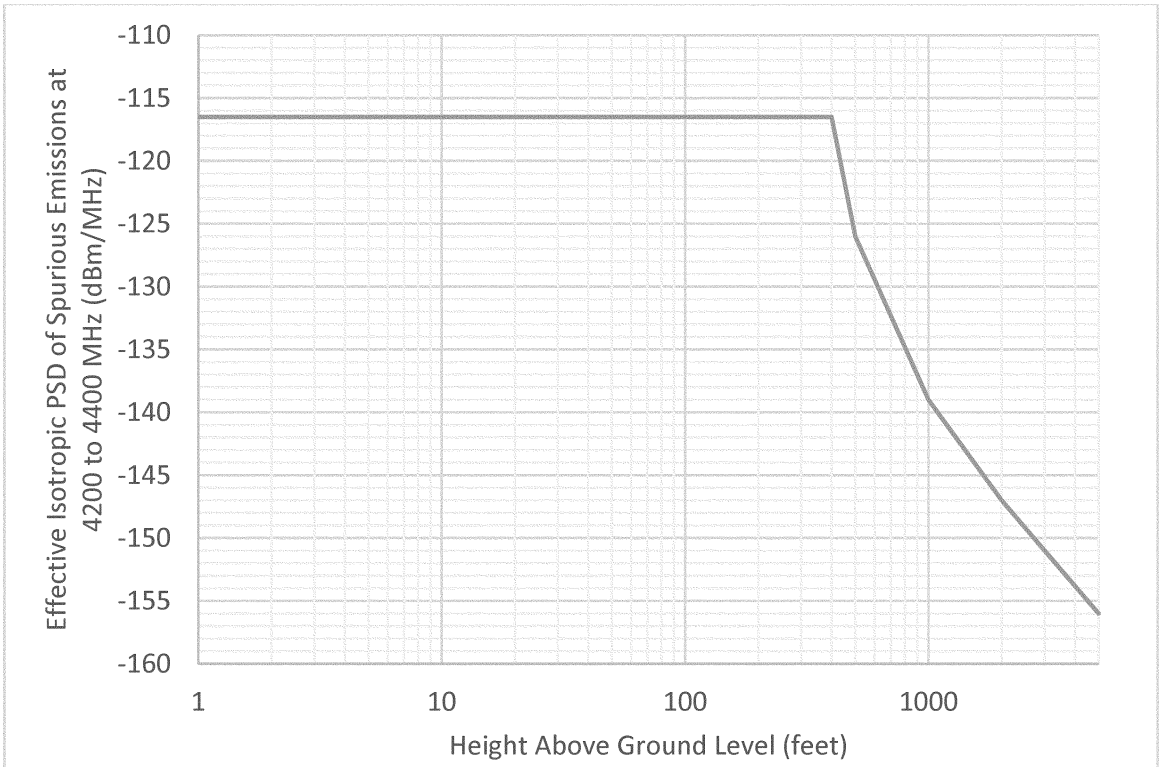
BILLING CODE 4910–13–P



Height above ground (ft)	Effective Isotropic PSD (dBm/MHz)
Airplanes on the ground	-5
50	-5
100	-10
200	-17
500	-22
1000	-33
5000	-47

(2) Tolerance to radio altimeter interference, for the spurious emissions (4.2–4.4 GHz), at or above the PSD curve threshold specified in figure 2 to paragraph (g)(2) of this AD.

Figure 2 to Paragraph (g)(2)—Spurious Effective Isotropic PSD at Outside Interface of Airplane Antenna



Airplane Altitude (ft AGL)	Effective Isotropic PSD (dBm/MHz)
1	-116.50
400	-116.50
500	-126.00
1000	-139.00
2000	-147.00
3000	-151.00
5000	-156.00

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(h) Filter Installation: Model CL–600–2B19

For Model CL–600–2B19 airplanes: Within 2,300 flight hours or 12 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs first, install a radio frequency (RF) bandpass filter on each radio altimeter in accordance with the applicable parts of the Accomplishment Instructions in MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision E, dated June 29, 2023. Alternatively, airplanes with a dual radio altimeter configuration may comply with this paragraph by installing an RF bandpass filter on one radio altimeter and deactivating the second radio altimeter in accordance with the applicable parts of the Accomplishment Instructions in MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision E, dated June 29, 2023.

(i) Filter Installation: Model CL–600–2C10, CL–600–2C11, CL–600–2D15, and CL–600–2D24

For Model CL–600–2C10, CL–600–2C11, CL–600–2D15, and CL–600–2D24 airplanes: Within 2,100 flight hours or 12 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs first, install an RF bandpass filter on each radio altimeter in accordance with the applicable parts of the Accomplishment Instructions in MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, Revision E, dated January 11, 2024. Alternatively, airplanes with a dual radio altimeter configuration may comply with this paragraph by installing an RF bandpass filter on one radio altimeter and deactivating the second radio altimeter in accordance with the applicable parts of the Accomplishment Instructions in MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, Revision E, dated January 11, 2024.

(j) Filter Installation: Model CL–600–2E25

For Model CL–600–2E25 airplanes: Before the next flight in the contiguous U.S. airspace after the effective date of this AD, install an RF bandpass filter on each radio altimeter in

accordance with the applicable parts of the Accomplishment Instructions in MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, Revision E, dated January 11, 2024.

(k) Credit for Previous Actions

(1) For Model CL–600–2B19 airplanes: This paragraph provides credit for the actions required by paragraph (h) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using the material in paragraphs (k)(1)(i) through (iv) of this AD, provided the electrical idents for coax cables are installed using Part G of the Accomplishment Instructions in MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision E, dated June 29, 2023, within the compliance time specified in paragraph (h) of this AD.

(i) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, dated February 14, 2023.

(ii) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision A, dated February 28, 2023.

(iii) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision B, dated March 28, 2023.

(iv) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision C, dated April 20, 2023.

(2) For Model CL–600–2B19 airplanes: This paragraph provides credit for the actions required by paragraph (h) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using the material in paragraphs (k)(2)(i) through (iv) of this AD, provided the electrical idents for coax cables were installed using Part G of the Accomplishment Instructions in MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision D, dated May 11, 2023, or MHI RJ Service Non-Incorporated Engineering Order (SNIEO) KCM601R53009–S01, dated May 2, 2023, prior to the effective date of this AD.

(i) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, dated February 14, 2023.

(ii) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision A, dated February 28, 2023.

(iii) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision B, dated March 28, 2023.

(iv) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision C, dated April 20, 2023.

(3) For Model CL–600–2B19 airplanes: This paragraph provides credit for the actions required by paragraph (h) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision D, dated May 11, 2023.

(4) For Model CL–600–2C10, CL–600–2C11, CL–600–2D15, CL–600–2D24, and CL–600–2E25 airplanes: This paragraph provides credit for the actions required by paragraphs (i) and (j) of this AD, as applicable, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using the material in paragraphs (k)(4)(i) through (v) of this AD.

(i) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, dated February 20, 2023.

(ii) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, Revision A, dated February 28, 2023.

(iii) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, Revision B, dated March 28, 2023.

(iv) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, Revision C, dated June 29, 2023.

(v) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, Revision D, dated August 31, 2023.

(l) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs): The Manager, International Validation 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 International Validation Branch, mail it to the address identified in paragraph (m)(1) of this AD. Information may be emailed 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, International Validation Branch, FAA; or Transport Canada; or MHI RJ Aviation ULC's Transport Canada Design Approval Organization (DAO). If approved by the DAO, the approval must include the DAO-authorized signature.

(m) Additional Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Steven Dzierzynski, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516–228–7300; email *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov.*

(2) Material identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference is available at the address specified in paragraph (n)(3) of this AD.

(n) 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) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 601R–34–152, Revision E, dated June 29, 2023.

(ii) MHI RJ Service Bulletin 670BA–34–054, Revision E, dated January 11, 2024.

(3) For MHI RJ material identified in this AD, contact MHI RJ Aviation Group, Customer Response Center, 3655 Ave. des Grandes-Tourelles, Suite 110, Boisbriand, Québec J7H 0E2 Canada; North America toll-free telephone 833–990–7272 or direct-dial telephone 450–990–7272; fax 514–855–8501; email *thd.crj@mhirj.com;* website *mhirj.com.*

(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 18, 2025.

Victor Wicklund,

Deputy Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–04720 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

19 CFR Part 12

[CBP Dec. 25–02]

RIN 1685–AA29

Extension of Import Restrictions on Certain Archaeological Material of Jordan

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations to extend import restrictions on certain archaeological material from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Department of State, has made the requisite determinations for extending the import restrictions, which were originally imposed by CBP Decision 20–02. These import restrictions are being extended pursuant to an exchange of diplomatic notes. The CBP regulations are being amended to reflect this further extension through January 14, 2030.

DATES: Effective on March 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For legal aspects, W. Richmond Beevers, Chief, Cargo Security, Carriers and Restricted Merchandise Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, (202) 325–0084, *ot-otrrculturalproperty@cbp.dhs.gov.* For operational aspects, Julie L. Stoeber, Chief, 1USG Branch, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of Trade, (202) 945–7064, *1USGBranch@cbp.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (Pub. L. 97–446, 19 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*) (CPIA), which implements the 1970 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (823

U.N.T.S. 231 (1972)) (the Convention), allows for the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and another party to the Convention to impose import restrictions on eligible archaeological and ethnological material. Under the CPIA and the applicable U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations, found in § 12.104 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 12.104), the restrictions are effective for no more than five years beginning on the date on which an agreement enters into force with respect to the United States (19 U.S.C. 2602(b)). This period may be extended for additional periods, each extension not to exceed five years, if it is determined that the factors justifying the initial agreement still pertain and no cause for suspension of the agreement exists (19 U.S.C. 2602(e); 19 CFR 12.104g(a)).

On December 16, 2019, the United States entered into a bilateral agreement (2019 Agreement) with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Jordan) that entered into force on February 1, 2020, to impose import restrictions on certain archaeological material representing Jordan's cultural heritage that is at least 250 years old, dating from the Paleolithic period (approximately 1.5 million B.C.) to the middle of the Ottoman period in Jordan (A.D. 1750). On February 7, 2020, CBP published a final rule (CBP Dec. 20–02) in the **Federal Register** (85 FR 7204), which amended 19 CFR 12.104g(a) to reflect the imposition of these restrictions, including a list designating the types of archaeological material covered by the restrictions.

On April 24, 2024, the United States Department of State proposed in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 31246) to extend the 2019 MOU. On September 23, 2024, after considering the views and recommendations of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Department of State, made the necessary determinations to extend the import restrictions for an additional five years. Following an exchange of diplomatic notes, concluded on January 14, 2025, the United States and Jordan have agreed to extend the restrictions for an additional five-year period, through January 14, 2030. However, in the absence of a final rule extending enforcement of the restrictions, enforcement of these restrictions ended on February 2, 2025. Enforcement of this extension will begin upon publication of this document in the **Federal Register**.

Accordingly, CBP is amending 19 CFR 12.104g(a) to reflect the extension and reinstate enforcement of these import restrictions. The restrictions on the importation of archaeological material from Jordan will continue in effect through January 14, 2030. Importation of such material from Jordan continues to be restricted through that date unless the conditions set forth in 19 U.S.C. 2606 and 19 CFR 12.104c are met.

The Designated List of restricted material and additional information may also be found at the following website address: *https://eca.state.gov/cultural-heritage-center/cultural-property/current-agreements-and-import-restrictions* by selecting the material for ''Jordan.''

Inapplicability of Notice and Delayed Effective Date

This amendment involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and is, therefore, being made without notice or public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1). For the same reason, a delayed effective date is not required under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

Executive Order 12866

Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) directs agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). CBP has determined that this document is not a regulation or rule subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12866 because it pertains to a foreign affairs function of the United States, as described above, and therefore is specifically exempted by section 3(d)(2) of Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, requires an agency to prepare and make available to the public a regulatory flexibility analysis that describes the effect of a proposed rule on small entities (*i.e.,* small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions) when the agency is required to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking for a rule. Since a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not necessary for this rule, CBP is not required to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for this rule.

Signing Authority

In accordance with Treasury Order 100–20, the Secretary of the Treasury has delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority related to the customs revenue functions vested in the Secretary of the Treasury as set forth in 6 U.S.C. 212 and 215, subject to certain exceptions. This regulation is being issued in accordance with DHS Directive 07010.3, Revision 03.2, which delegates to the Commissioner of CBP the authority to prescribe and approve regulations related to cultural property import restrictions.

Pete Flores, Acting Commissioner, having reviewed and approved this document, has delegated the authority to electronically sign this document to the Director (or Acting Director, if applicable) of the Regulations and Disclosure Law Division of CBP, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 12

Cultural property, Customs duties and inspection, Imports, Prohibited merchandise, and Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendment to the CBP Regulations

For the reasons set forth above, U.S. Customs and Border Protection amends part 12 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below:

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

■ 1. The general authority citation for part 12 and the specific authority citation for § 12.104g continue to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624.

* * * * *

Sections 12.104 through 12.104i also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2612;

* * * * *

■ 2. In § 12.104g, amend the table in paragraph (a) by revising the entry for ''Jordan'' to read as follows:

§ 12.104g Specific items or categories designated by agreements or emergency actions.

(a) * * *

State party	Cultural property	Decision No.
* * * * * * *		
Jordan	Archaeological material representing Jordan's cultural heritage from the Paleolithic period (c. 1.5 million B.C.) to the middle of the Ottoman period in Jordan (A.D. 1750).	CBP Dec. 20–02, extended by CBP Dec. 25–02.
* * * * * * *		

* * * * *

Robert F. Altneu,

Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–04769 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

23 CFR Part 470

Highway Systems

CFR Correction

This rule is being published by the Office of the Federal Register to correct an editorial or technical error that appeared in the most recent annual revision of the Code of Federal Regulations.

■ In Title 23 of the Code of Federal Regulations, revised as of April 1, 2024, in Appendix C to Subpart A of Part 470, remove the section ''Sign Details''.

[FR Doc. 2025–04922 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 0099–10–D

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Parts 501 and 515

Reporting, Procedures and Penalties Regulations

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is issuing this final rule to adopt, without change, an interim final rule to amend the Reporting, Procedures and Penalties Regulations (the ''Regulations''), extending certain recordkeeping requirements from five to 10 years, consistent with the statute of limitations for violations of certain sanctions administered by OFAC.

DATES: Effective March 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Assistant Director for Licensing, 202–622–4570; Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, 202–622–4855; Assistant Director for Compliance, 202–622–2490 or *https://ofac.treasury.gov/contact-ofac.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 24, 2024, the President signed into law the 21st Century Peace through Strength Act, Public Law 118–50, div. D (the ''Act''). Section 3111 of the Act extended from five years to 10 years the statute of limitations for civil and criminal violations of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (IEEPA), and the Trading with the Enemy Act, 50 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (TWEA).

On September 13, 2024, OFAC published an interim final rule (89 FR 74832, September 13, 2024) with a 30-day public comment period to solicit public comments on amending the Regulations to extend from five to 10 years the recordkeeping requirements codified at 31 CFR 501.601, paragraph IV.B of appendix A to part 501, and 515.572, consistent with the statute of limitations for violations of certain sanctions prohibitions administered by OFAC. OFAC received three relevant written submissions on the proposed rule, which are available on the public rulemaking docket at *https://www.regulations.gov.* OFAC considered each submission but made no revisions in this rule in response to the comments.

The first comment was general in nature, for example, supporting OFAC's efforts to extend recordkeeping requirements for certain transactions from five to 10 years, consistent with the statute of limitations for violations of certain sanctions administered by OFAC. That comment also stated that the rule has a broad scope and sought additional guidance on the applicability of the rule.

The second comment suggested that OFAC postpone enacting the new recordkeeping requirements to give stakeholders more time to acquire additional resources and storage capacity and to adjust their current recordkeeping practices to conform to the new recordkeeping requirements of OFAC. However, OFAC believes that it has provided sufficient time for recordkeepers to adjust because the relevant statute was signed into law in April 2024, and OFAC published the interim final rule with a six-month delay in effective date (March 12, 2025).

Finally, the third comment noted that financial institutions subject to European Union (EU) regulations on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing may face difficulties in complying with this new 10-year recordkeeping requirement. Specifically, the comment states that article 40 of EU Directive 2015/849, on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, mandates that records of transactions must be deleted five years after the end of a business relationship with regular clients, or after the transaction for occasional clients, because this data is considered ''personal'' by EU authorities. OFAC is mindful that this may create instances in which there is potential tension between EU and U.S. retention requirements and has accounted for potential conflict of laws issues in assessing apparent violations in General Factor K of OFAC's Enforcement Guidelines. *See* 74 FR 57593.

Based on the rationale set forth in the interim final rule and this final rule, OFAC is adopting the interim final rule with no changes.

Electronic Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available on OFAC's website: *https://ofac.treasury.gov.*

Public Participation

Because the amendment of the Regulations is a rule of agency procedure and involves a foreign affairs function, the provisions of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, ''Regulatory Planning and Review'' (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), as amended, and the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring

notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date are inapplicable. Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required for this rule, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612) does not apply.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the collections of information related to 31 CFR 501.601, paragraph IV.B of appendix A to part 501, and § 515.572 have been previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under control number 1505–0164. This final rule modifies the requirements for recordkeeping under these sections by increasing the period for recordkeeping to 10 years from five years to align with a statutory amendment. On September 12, 2024, OFAC issued a **Federal Register** notice and requests for comments on this information collection, as well as an unrelated consolidation of certain OFAC information collections under OMB control number 1505–0164, and received no public comments. The request has been submitted to OMB for review. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid control number.

List of Subjects

31 CFR Part 501

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, Banking, Exports, Foreign trade, Licensing and registration, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

31 CFR Part 515

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, Banking, Cuba, Exports, Foreign trade, Imports, Licensing and registration, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

PART 501—REPORTING, PROCEDURES AND PENALTIES REGULATIONS

PART 515—CUBAN ASSETS CONTROL REGULATIONS

■ Accordingly, the interim final rule amending 31 CFR parts 501 and 515 published at 89 FR 74832 on September 13, 2024, is adopted as final without change.

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2025–04864 Filed 3–19–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2024–1048]

Special Local Regulation; Marine Events Within the Eleventh Coast Guard District—California Half Ironman Triathlon

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce the California Half Ironman Triathlon special local regulations on the waters of Oceanside, California on April 5, 2025. These special local regulations are necessary to provide for the safety of the participants, crew, spectators, sponsor vessels, and general users of the waterway. During the enforcement period, persons and vessels are prohibited from anchoring, blocking, loitering, or impeding within this regulated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 100.1101 will be enforced from 6 a.m. through 10 a.m. on April 5, 2025, for the locations described in item 2 in Table 1 to § 100.1101.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this publication of enforcement, call or email Lieutenant Shelley Turner, Waterways Management, U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Diego, CA; telephone (619) 278–7261, email *MarineEventsSD@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the special local regulations in 33 CFR 100.1101 for the California Half Ironman Triathlon in Oceanside, CA, for the locations described in Table 1 to § 100.1101, Item 2 of that section from 6 a.m. until 10 a.m. on April 5, 2025. The location includes the waters of Oceanside Harbor, CA, including the entrance channel. This enforcement action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during the event. The Coast Guard's regulation for recurring marine events in the San Diego Captain of the Port Zone identifies the regulated entities and area for this event. Under the provisions of 33 CFR 100.1101, persons and vessels are prohibited from anchoring, blocking, loitering, or impeding within this regulated area, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative. The Coast Guard may be assisted by other Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies in enforcing this regulation.

In addition to this document in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with advance notification of this enforcement period via the Local Notice to Mariners, marine information broadcasts, and local advertising by the event sponsor.

If the Captain of the Port Sector San Diego or his designated representative determines that the regulated area need not be enforced for the full duration stated on this document, he or she may use a Broadcast Notice to Mariners or other communications coordinated with the event sponsor to grant general permission to enter the regulated area.

P.C. Dill,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port San Diego.

[FR Doc. 2025–04858 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0115]

Special Local Regulation; Marine Events Within the Eleventh Coast Guard District—San Diego Crew Classic

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce the special local regulation on the waters of Mission Bay, San Diego, CA, during the San Diego Crew Classic on March 28, 2025, through March 30, 2025, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. each day. This special local regulation is necessary to provide for the safety of the participants, crew, sponsor vessels, and general users of the waterway. During the enforcement period, persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, or anchoring within this regulated area unless authorized by

the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 100.1101 will be enforced from March 28, 2025, through March 30, 2025, from 2 p.m. until 4 p.m. each day for the location described in Item No. 3 in Table 1 to § 100.1101.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email Lieutenant Shelley Turner, Waterways Management, U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Diego, CA; telephone 619–278–7656, email *MarineEventsSD@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the special local regulations in 33 CFR 100.1101 for the location identified in Table 1 to § 100.1101, Item No. 3, from March 28, 2025, through March 30, 2025, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. each day for the San Diego Crew Classic in Mission Bay, San Diego, CA. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during the event. Our regulation for recurring marine events in the San Diego Captain of the Port Zone, § 100.1101, Table 1 to § 100.1101, Item No. 3, specifies the location of the regulated area for the San Diego Crew Classic, which encompasses portions of Mission Bay. Under the provisions of § 100.1101, persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, or anchoring within this regulated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative. The Coast Guard may be assisted by other Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies in enforcing this regulation.

In addition to this notification in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with advance notification of this enforcement period via the Local Notice to Mariners and marine information broadcasts.

P.C. Dill,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port San Diego.

[FR Doc. 2025–04857 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2025–0070; FRL–12637–01–R9]

Interim Final Determination To Stay and Defer Sanctions; California; Sacramento Metro Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Interim final determination.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is making an interim final determination to stay and defer the imposition of sanctions under the Clean Air Act (CAA), based on a proposed determination that the Sacramento Metro area has attained the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) by its December 31, 2024, attainment date. The proposed determination of attainment is published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**.

DATES: This interim final determination is effective on March 21, 2025. However, comments will be accepted until April 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2025–0070 at *https://www.regulations.gov.* For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov,* follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov.* The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.* If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Lawrence, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105; phone: (415) 972–3407; email: *lawrence.laura@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the EPA.

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I. Background

On June 15, 2023, we published a disapproval of two submittals intended to satisfy the contingency measures requirement of CAA sections 172(c)(9) and 182(c)(9).[1] This disapproval was based on our finding that the State's submittal did not include specific measures to be triggered upon a failure to attain (''attainment contingency measures'') or to meet a reasonable further progress (RFP) milestone (''RFP contingency measures''). The 2023 disapproval action started sanctions clocks for imposition of the offset sanction 18 months after July 17, 2023, and the highway funding sanction six months later, pursuant to CAA section 179 and our regulations at 40 CFR 52.31. Under 40 CFR 52.31(d)(1), the offset sanction applies 18 months after the effective date of a disapproval and the highway funding sanction applies six months after the offset sanction, unless we determine that the deficiencies forming the basis of the disapproval have been corrected. Accordingly, the offset sanction went into effect for the area on January 17, 2025, and the highway funding sanction is set to come into effect on July 17, 2025.

In the Proposed Rules section of this issue of the **Federal Register**, we are proposing to determine that the Sacramento Metro area attained the 2008 ozone NAAQS by its December 31, 2024 attainment date, based on quality-assured and certified ambient air quality monitoring data from 2022 through 2024. If we finalize that attainment determination as proposed, the requirement for the area to have RFP and attainment contingency measures for the 2008 ozone NAAQS will no longer apply. Based on our proposed determination, we are taking this interim final action, effective on publication, to stay the imposition of the offset sanction and to defer the highway funding sanction that were

[1] 88 FR 39179.

triggered by our June 15, 2023, disapproval.

The EPA is providing the public with an opportunity to comment on this stay and deferral of sanctions. If comments are submitted that change our assessment described in this final determination and our proposed determination of attainment, we intend to take subsequent final action to reimpose sanctions pursuant to 40 CFR 52.31(d). If no comments are submitted that change our assessment, then all sanctions and sanction clocks associated with our June 15, 2023, final action will be permanently terminated on the effective date of a final determination of attainment.

II. EPA Action

We are making an interim final determination to stay the imposition of the offset sanction and to defer the imposition of the highway funding sanction associated with our June 15, 2023, disapproval of attainment and RFP contingency measures for the Sacramento Metro area, based on our concurrent proposed determination that the area has attained the 2008 ozone NAAQS by the applicable attainment date. As described in the proposed determination of attainment, a final determination of attainment by the attainment date will mean that contingency measures are no longer required for the area.

Because the EPA has preliminarily determined that the area is no longer subject to the requirement that was the basis for our previous disapproval action, relief from sanctions should be provided as quickly as possible. Therefore, EPA is invoking the good cause exception under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) in not providing an opportunity for comment before this action takes effect.[2] However, by this action, the EPA is providing the public with an opportunity to comment on the EPA's determination after the effective date, and the EPA will consider any comments received in determining whether to reverse such action.

The EPA believes that notice-and-comment rulemaking before the effective date of this action to stay and defer sanctions is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. Through our proposed action, the EPA has preliminarily determined that the Sacramento Metro area has attained the 2008 ozone NAAQS by the attainment date, and, consequently, that contingency measures are no longer required for the area. Therefore, it is not in the public interest to apply sanctions. The EPA believes that it is necessary to use the interim final rulemaking process to stay and defer sanctions while the EPA completes our notice and comment process for the determination regarding the area's attainment. Moreover, with respect to the effective date of this action, the EPA is invoking the good cause exception to the 30-day notice requirement of the APA because the purpose of this notice is to relieve a restriction.[3]

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action stays and defers Federal sanctions and imposes no additional requirements. Accordingly, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it proposes to approve a state program;
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001); and
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

In addition, this action does not have Tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because this determination will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law. The EPA has identified Tribal areas within the Sacramento Metro nonattainment area; these are discussed in our proposed determination of attainment, published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**. We note that both the proposed determination of attainment, if finalized, and this determination to stay and defer sanctions, will apply throughout the nonattainment area, including on Tribal lands within the nonattainment areas.

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act, and the 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). The CRA allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and comment rulemaking procedures are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest (5 U.S.C. 808(2). The EPA has made a good cause finding for this action as discussed in Section II of this preamble, including the basis for that finding.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by May 20, 2025. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: March 11, 2025.

Cheree D. Peterson,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2025–04790 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

[2] 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

[3] 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0257; FRL–12388–01–OCSPP]

Pyridate; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of pyridate in or on Pea, field, forage; Pea, field, hay; Soybean, forage; Soybean, hay; Soybean, seed; and Vegetable, legume, pulse, pea, dried shelled, subgroup 6–22F. Belchim Crop Protection US Corporation requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

DATES: This regulation is effective March 21, 2025. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before May 20, 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–2022–0257, is available at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room and the OPP Docket is (202) 566–1744. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, Director, Registration Division (7505P), 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. 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).

B. How can I get electronic access to other related information?

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of EPA's tolerance regulations at 40 CFR part 180 through the Federal Register Office's e-CFR site at *https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40.*

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. 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–2022–0257 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 20, 2025. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b).

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. Submit the non-CBI copy of your objection or hearing request, identified by docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0257, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.
- *Mail:* OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/where-send-comments-epa-dockets.*

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

II. Summary of Petitioned-For Tolerance

In the **Federal Register** of March 22, 2022 (87 FR 16133) (FRL–9410–11–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 1F8978) by Belchim Crop Protection US Corporation, 2751 Centreville Road, Suite 100, Wilmington, Delaware 19808. The petition requested that 40 CFR part 180 be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of the herbicide pyridate in or on dry peas and soybeans at 0.05 parts per million (ppm). That document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by Belchim Crop Protection US Corporation, the registrant, which is available in the docket at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Comments were received on the notice of filing. EPA's response to these comments is discussed in Unit IV.C.

Based upon review of the data supporting the petition, EPA has revised tolerance levels and corrected commodity definitions. The registrant proposed tolerances of dry pea vines, dry pea hay, dry pea seed (dried), soybean forage, soybean hay, and soybean seed (dried) at 0.05 ppm. The proposed dry pea seed (dried) was revised to vegetable, legume, pulse, pea, dried shelled, subgroup 6–22F. The proposed dry pea vines at 0.05 ppm were revised to pea, field, forage at 2 ppm. The proposed dry pea hay at 0.05 ppm was revised to 5 ppm. The proposed soybean forage at 0.05 was revised to soybean, forage at 0.4 ppm. The proposed soybean hay at 0.05 ppm was revised to soybean, hay at 0.8 ppm, and the proposed Soybean Seed (dried) was revised to Soybean, seed. The reason for these changes is explained in Unit IV.D.

In the **Federal Register** of October 26, 2023 (88 FR 73571) (FRL–10579–09–OCSPP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a revised pesticide petition (PP 1F8978) by Belchim Crop Protection US Corporation. The revised petition requested that 40 CFR part 180 be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of the herbicide pyridate in or on dry pea vines, dry pea hay, dry pea seed (dried), soybean forage, soybean hay, and soybean seed (dried) at 0.05 ppm. That document referenced a revised summary of the petition prepared by Belchim Crop Protection US Corporation, the registrant, which is available in the docket at *https://www.regulations.gov.* No comments

were received on the revised notice of filing.

III. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA 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. . . .''

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 pyridate, including exposure resulting from the tolerances established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with pyridate follows.

In an effort to streamline its publications in the **Federal Register**, EPA is not reprinting sections that repeat what has been previously published in tolerance rulemakings for the same pesticide chemical. Where scientific information concerning a particular chemical remains unchanged, the content of those sections would not vary between tolerance rulemakings, and EPA considers referral back to those sections as sufficient to provide an explanation of the information EPA considered in making its safety determination for the new rulemaking.

In the **Federal Register** of May 25, 2022 (87 FR 31738) (FRL–9298–02), EPA published a final rule establishing tolerances for residues of pyridate in which EPA concluded, based on available information, that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm would result from aggregate exposure to pyridate. EPA is incorporating previously published sections from that rulemaking as described further in this rulemaking, as they have not changed.

Toxicological profile. For a discussion of the toxicological profile of pyridate, see Unit III.A. of the May 25, 2022, rulemaking.

Toxicological points of departure/levels of concern. For a summary of the toxicological points of departure/levels of concern for pyridate used for human health risk assessment, see Unit III.B. of the May 25, 2022, rulemaking.

Exposure assessment. Much of the exposure assessment for pyridate remains unchanged from the discussion in Unit III.C. of the May 25, 2022, rulemaking, except as described in the following paragraphs.

Dietary exposure from food and feed uses. The exposure assessment has been updated to include the additional dietary exposure from the proposed new uses of pyridate on dry pea and soybean commodities using the same previous assumptions of tolerance-level residues and 100 percent crop treated (PCT) described in Unit III.C.1. of the May 25, 2022, rulemaking.

Drinking water and non-occupational exposures. Although drinking water and residential exposures are not impacted by the proposed new uses of pyridate on dry pea and soybean commodities, there are proposed new uses of pyridate for control of annual broadleaf weeds on residential turfgrass. In the **Federal Register** of April 26, 2022 (87 FR 24556; FRL–9408–03–OCSPP), EPA issued a document pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), providing notice of receipt and opportunity to comment on the application to register these new uses on turfgrass. EPA updated the estimated drinking water concentrations (EDWCs) of pyridate to evaluate potential drinking water exposure from use on residential turfgrass. Based on the Pesticides in Water Calculator (PWC; version 2.001), the EDWCs of pyridate are estimated to be 0.580 ppm for acute dietary exposures and 0.454 ppm for chronic dietary exposures.

EPA also assessed residential post-application exposure from contacting lawns and turf treated with pyridate using default assumptions in lieu of chemical-specific turf transfer residue data. The residential exposures used in the aggregate assessment are incidental oral exposures (hand-to-mouth, object-to-mouth, and soil ingestion) from post-application exposure to treated lawns and turf for children 1 to <2 years old. Although dermal exposures are also expected, no dermal toxicological point of departure was selected.

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.''

Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, EPA has not made a common mechanism of toxicity finding as to pyridate and any other substances, and pyridate does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this action, therefore, EPA has not assumed that pyridate has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances.

Safety factor for infants and children. EPA continues to conclude that there are reliable data to support the reduction of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) safety factor from 10X to 1X. See Unit III.D. of the May 25, 2022, rulemaking for a discussion of the Agency's rationale for that determination.

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 population adjusted dose (aPAD) and chronic population adjusted dose (cPAD). Short-, intermediate-, and chronic-term risks are evaluated by comparing the estimated aggregate food, water, and residential exposure to the appropriate points of departure to ensure that an adequate margin of exposure (MOE) exists. For linear cancer risks, EPA calculates the lifetime probability of acquiring cancer given the estimated aggregate exposure.

The acute aggregate risk assessment considers exposures from food and drinking water only and is equivalent to the acute dietary risk estimates. Acute dietary risks are below the Agency's level of concern: 53% of the aPAD for all infants less than 1 year old, the population group of concern. There are no registered or proposed uses of pyridate that result in long-term residential exposures. Therefore, the chronic aggregate risk assessment considers exposures from food and drinking water only. Chronic dietary risks are below the Agency's level of concern: 31% of the cPAD for all infants less than 1 year old, the group with the highest exposure.

The short-term aggregate risk assessment considers dietary (food and drinking water) and residential exposures. No residential handler exposure is expected, and only post-application dermal and incidental oral

exposures are expected from the proposed uses of pyridate in residential areas. Residential post-application inhalation exposures are not expected. Using the exposure assumptions described for short-term exposures, EPA has concluded that the combined short-term food, water, and residential exposures result in aggregate MOEs above 100. These MOEs are not of concern, as the level of concern for all scenarios assessed is an MOE less than 100. Intermediate-term residential exposure is not expected so no intermediate term aggregate assessment was conducted.

Pyridate is classified as ''Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.'' Therefore, EPA does not expect pyridate exposures to pose an aggregate cancer risk.

Therefore, based on the risk assessments and information described above, EPA concludes there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children, from aggregate exposure to pyridate residues. More detailed information on the subject action to establish tolerances in or on dry pea and soybean commodities can be found in the document titled ''Pyridate. Human Health Risk Assessment for the Proposed New Section 3 Registration on Soybeans and Dry Peas.'' available at *https://www.regulations.gov* in docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0257.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate analytical enforcement methodology (high-performance liquid chromatography with ultraviolet detection (UV–HPLC)) 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). Codex 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 MRLs for residues of pyridate in dry pea and soybean raw agricultural commodities.

C. Response to Comments

EPA received one comment in response to the notice of filing. The commenter opposed any tolerances for pyridate and expressed a general opposition to the use of ''toxic chemicals'' on food. Although the Agency recognizes that some individuals believe that pesticide chemicals should not be permitted on food, the existing legal framework provided by section 408 of the FFDCA authorizes EPA to establish tolerances when it determines the tolerances are safe. Upon consideration of the validity, completeness, and reliability of the available data as well as other factors the FFDCA requires EPA to consider, EPA has determined that the pyridate tolerances are safe. The commenter has provided no information indicating that a safety determination cannot be supported.

D. Revisions to Petitioned-For Tolerances

For dry pea vines and hay and soybean forage and hay, the petitioner proposed a tolerance level equal to the LOQ of the enforcement method, which is not appropriate as quantifiable residues were found in these commodities. The recommended tolerance level for dry pea vines and hay and soybean forage and hay was determined through use of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) calculation procedures. Commodity definitions were updated to EPA standards.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances are established for residues of pyridate, in or on Vegetable, legume, pulse, pea, dried shelled, subgroup 6–22F at 0.05 ppm; Pea, field, forage at 2.0 ppm; Pea, field, hay at 5.0 ppm; Soybean, forage at 0.4 ppm; Soybean, hay at 0.8 ppm; and Soybean, seed at 0.5 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, titled ''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, titled ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'' (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, titled ''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 tolerances 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, titled ''Federalism'' (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) and Executive Order 13175, titled ''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

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), EPA will

submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. 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 14, 2025.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, for the reasons stated in the preamble, 40 CFR chapter I is amended 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. Amend § 180.462, by adding in alphabetical order the entries ''Pea, field, forage'', ''Pea, field, hay'', ''Soybean, forage'', ''Soybean, hay'', ''Soybean, seed'', and ''Vegetable, legume, pulse, pea, dried shelled, subgroup 6–22F'' to table 1 to paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.462 Pyridate; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * *

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)

Commodity	Parts per million
* * * * * * *	
Pea, field, forage	2
Pea, field, hay	5
* * * * * * *	
Soybean, forage	0.4
Soybean, hay	0.8
Soybean, seed	0.05
* * * * * * *	
Vegetable, legume, pulse, pea, dried shelled, subgroup 6–22F	0.05

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2025–04712 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 90

[ET Docket No. 19–138; FCC 24–123; FR ID 284135]

Use of the 5.850–5.925 GHz Band; Corrections

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: On December 13, 2024, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) revised Commission rules. That document inadvertently added a rule section to its regulatory text that does not exist, resulting in an erroneous entry in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). This document corrects these errors in the regulatory text and the final regulations as published in the CFR.

DATES: Effective on March 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jamie Coleman of the Office of Engineering and Technology, at *Jamie.Coleman@fcc.gov* or 202–418–2705.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the FCC's Final rule, FCC 24–123, published December 13, 2024 (89 FR 100838). This is the second set of corrections. The first set of corrections was published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2025 (90 FR 5724). This document augments the corrections that were published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2025 (90 FR 5724).

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 90

Communications equipment, Radio, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, 47 CFR part 90 is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 90—PRIVATE LAND MOBILE RADIO SERVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 90 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 161, 303(g), 303(r), 332(c)(7), 1401–1473

§ 90.394 [Removed]

■ 2. Remove § 90.394.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–04132 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 300

[Docket No. 250314–0038; RTID 0648–XE602]

Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan; 2025 Annual Management Measures

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, on behalf of the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), publishes as regulations the 2025 annual management measures governing the Pacific halibut fishery that have been recommended by the IPHC and accepted by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce. These measures are intended to enhance the conservation of Pacific halibut and further the goals and objectives of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC).

DATES: The IPHC's 2025 annual management measures became effective March 14, 2025. The 2025 management measures are effective until superseded.

ADDRESSES: Additional requests for information regarding this action may be obtained by contacting the International Pacific Halibut Commission, 2320 W. Commodore Way, Suite 300, Seattle, WA 98199–1287; or Sustainable Fisheries Division, NMFS Alaska Region, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802; or Sustainable Fisheries Division, NMFS West Coast Region, 501 West Ocean Blvd., Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802. This final rule also is accessible via the internet at the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov,* identified by docket number NOAA–NMFS–2025–0021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For Convention waters off Alaska, Kurt Iverson, 907–586–7210; or, for Convention waters off the U.S. West Coast, Heather Fitch, 360–867–8608.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The IPHC has recommended regulations that would govern the Pacific halibut fishery in 2025, pursuant to the Convention between Canada and the United States for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea (Convention), signed at Ottawa, Ontario, on March 2, 1953, as amended by a Protocol Amending the Convention (signed at Washington, DC, on March 29, 1979).

As provided by the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (Halibut Act), the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce, may accept or reject, on behalf of the United States, regulations recommended by the IPHC in accordance with the Convention. 16 U.S.C. 773b. The Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce, accepted the 2025 IPHC Fishery Regulations on March 14, 2025 thereby making them effective.

The Halibut Act provides the Secretary of Commerce with the authority and general responsibility to carry out the requirements of the Convention and the Halibut Act. The PFMC and NPFMC may develop, and the Secretary of Commerce may implement, regulations governing harvesting privileges among U.S. fishermen in U.S. waters that are in addition to, and not in conflict with, approved IPHC regulations. The NPFMC has exercised this authority in developing halibut management programs for three fisheries that harvest halibut off Alaska: the subsistence, sport, and commercial fisheries. The PFMC has exercised this authority by developing a catch sharing plan governing the allocation of halibut and management of sport (recreational) and commercial halibut fisheries on the U.S. West Coast.

The IPHC apportions catch limits for the Pacific halibut fishery among regulatory areas (Figure 1): Area 2A (Oregon, Washington, and California), Area 2B (British Columbia), Area 2C (Southeast Alaska), Area 3A (Central Gulf of Alaska), Area 3B (Western Gulf of Alaska), and Area 4 (which is further divided into 5 areas, 4A through 4E, in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands of Western Alaska).

Subsistence and sport halibut fishery regulations for Alaska, and Tribal, sport, and non-Tribal directed commercial halibut fishery regulations for Area 2A, are codified at 50 CFR part 300. Commercial halibut fisheries off Alaska are subject to regulations resulting from the Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Program, the Community Development Quota (CDQ) Program (50 CFR part 679), and the area-specific catch sharing plans for Areas 2C, 3A, and Areas 4C, 4D, and 4E, respectively.

The NPFMC implemented a catch sharing plan among commercial IFQ and CDQ halibut fisheries in IPHC Regulatory Areas 4C, 4D, and 4E (Area 4, Western Alaska) through rulemaking, and the Secretary of Commerce approved the plan on March 20, 1996 (61 FR 11337). The Area 4 catch sharing plan regulations are codified at 50 CFR 300.65. New annual regulations pertaining to the Area 4 catch sharing plan also may be implemented through IPHC action, subject to acceptance by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce.

The NPFMC recommended and NMFS implemented through rulemaking a catch sharing plan for commercial IFQ and guided sport (charter) halibut fisheries in IPHC Regulatory Areas 2C and 3A on January 13, 2014 (78 FR 75844, December 12, 2013). The Area 2C and 3A catch sharing plan regulations are codified at 50 CFR 300.65. The catch sharing plan defines an annual process for allocating halibut between the commercial and charter fisheries so that each sector's allocation varies in proportion to halibut abundance, specifies a public process for setting annual management measures, and authorizes limited annual leases of commercial IFQ for use in the charter fishery as guided angler fish (GAF).

The IPHC held its annual meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, from January 27 through 31, 2025, and recommended a number of changes to the previous IPHC regulations (89 FR 19275, March 18, 2024). On March 14, 2025, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce, accepted the annual management measures, including the following changes to section 5, section 9, and section 28 of the 2025 IPHC Fishery Regulations:

1. New halibut catch limits in all regulatory areas. The catch limits are presented in two tables in section 5. They distinguish between limits resulting from Commission decisions and limits that result from domestic catch sharing plans that have been developed by the respective United States and Canada Governments;

2. New commercial fishery season dates and start time in section 9; and

3. New management measures for Area 2C and Area 3A guided sport fisheries in section 28.

Pursuant to regulations at 50 CFR 300.62, the 2025 annual management measures are published in the **Federal Register** in this action to provide notice of their regulatory effectiveness and to inform persons subject to the regulations of their restrictions and requirements. Because NMFS publishes the IPHC's annual management measures in this action, and those measures are applicable to the entire Convention area, this action includes some provisions relating to Canadian fishing and fisheries. In separate actions, NMFS may implement more restrictive regulations for the U.S. halibut fishery or components of it; therefore, anglers are advised to check the current Federal and IPHC regulations prior to fishing.

Catch Limits

The IPHC recommended to the governments of Canada and the United States a 2025 coastwide mortality limit, also called the Total Constant Exploitation Yield (TCEY), of 29,720,000 pounds (lb) (13,480 metric tons (mt)). The IPHC refers to catch limits as Fishery Constant Exploitation Yield (FCEY), which are derived from the TCEY by directed fisheries that are specified in the IPHC regulations and are subject to area-specific catch agreements among the domestic parties. Coastwide, the 2025 TCEY decreased 15.8 percent from the FCEY implemented in 2024. Except for Area 2A, which remained at the same level as has been in place since 2019, the FCEY in each regulatory area decreased relative to the 2024 mortality limit. A

description of the process the IPHC used to set these mortality limits and catch limits follows.

For the upcoming 2025 halibut fishing year, the IPHC conducted its annual stock assessment using a range of updated data sources as described in detail in the IPHC overview of data sources for the Pacific halibut stock assessment, harvest policy, and related analyses (IPHC–2025–AM101–R; available at *https://www.iphc.int*). To evaluate the Pacific halibut stock, the IPHC uses an ''ensemble'' of 4 equally weighted models: 2 long time-series models incorporating data from 1888 to the present and 2 short time-series models incorporating data from 1992 to the present. For each time-series, the two models include data that are either divided by four geographical regions or aggregated into coastwide summaries. These models incorporate data through 2024 from the IPHC Fishery Independent Setline Survey (FISS); the commercial halibut fishery; the NMFS Eastern Bering Sea trawl survey; length and weight-at-age and male/female sex ratio estimates by region in the directed commercial fisheries and in the FISS; and age distribution information for bycatch, sport, and sublegal discard removals.

The results of the ensemble models are integrated and incorporate uncertainty in natural mortality rates, environmental effects on recruitment, and other structural and parameter categories, consistent with practices in place since 2012. The data and assessment models used by the IPHC are reviewed by the IPHC's Scientific Review Board, comprised of non-IPHC scientists who provide an independent scientific review of the data and stock assessment to provide recommendations to IPHC staff and the Commissioners. The Scientific Review Board did not identify any substantive errors in the data or methods used in the 2024 stock assessment. NMFS believes the IPHC's data and assessments models constitute the best available science on the status of the Pacific halibut resource.

The IPHC's data, including the FISS, indicate that the Pacific halibut stock declined continuously from the late 1990s to around 2012, largely as a result of decreasing size at a given age (size-at-age), higher harvest rates in the early 2000s, and weaker recruitment than observed during the 1980s. In more recent years, from 2016 to 2024, the spawning biomass is estimated to have declined 32 percent, then increased by 3 percent, to 149,000,000 lb (65,771 mt) at the beginning of 2025, largely as a function of the maturing 2012 and 2016 year classes. The spawning biomass is currently estimated to be at 38 percent of its unfished state, and is near the lowest level observed since the 1970s. This estimate reflects updated calculations recommended during stock assessment external review and review by the Scientific Review Board, as well as developments in the IPHC Management Strategy Evaluation.

The IPHC accounts for the total mortality of halibut from all sources and employs a management procedure that establishes a coastwide reference level of fishing intensity so that the Spawning Potential Ratio (SPR) is equal to 43 percent. Fishing intensity is expressed as an F value; therefore, the reference fishing intensity of 43 percent SPR (*i.e.,* F43) would allow a level of fishing intensity that is expected to result in approximately 43 percent of the spawning biomass per recruit compared to an unfished stock (*i.e.,* no fishing mortality). Lower F percentages would be expected to result in higher fishing intensity.

The IPHC harvest decision table (table 1 in IPHC–2025–AM101–13; available at *https://www.iphc.int*) provides a comparison of the relative risk of a decrease in stock biomass, stock status, or fishery metrics for a range of fishing intensities for 2025. The harvest decision table employs two metrics of fishing mortality: (1) the TCEY, which includes harvests and incidental discard mortality from directed commercial fisheries; mortality estimates from sport, subsistence, and personal use; and estimates of non-directed discard mortality of halibut over 26 inches (66.0 centimeters (cm)) (O26); and (2) Total Mortality, which includes all the above sources of mortality, plus estimates of non-directed discard mortality of halibut less than 26 inches (66.0 cm) (U26). Although U26 halibut mortality is factored into the stock assessment and harvest strategy calculations, there is currently no reliable tool for describing the annual coastwide distribution of U26 halibut.

For 2025, the IPHC adopted a TCEY totaling 29,720,000 lb (13,481 mt) coastwide. This corresponds to a fishing intensity of approximately F51 percent, which is similar to 2024 (F52 percent) and more conservative than the F43 percent reference level of fishing intensity used to establish TCEYs in years prior to 2023. The 2025 TCEY is 5,560,000 lb (2,522 mt), or 15.8 percent, less than the TCEY adopted in 2024.

In making its recommendation, the IPHC considered likely stock status and uncertainties, as well as the significant social and economic impacts of catch limits among areas. The IPHC noted in 2023 that a recent change in the treatment of the natural mortality rate, from the previously assumed value of 0.15 to an estimated value of to 0.21 in the short regional model, and its effect on the full ensemble, resulted in more optimistic projections due to the increase in the estimated productivity of the stock. The IPHC noted that, despite the positive outlook for the long-term status of the stock, the near term fishery will rely heavily on a single year class (2012), and also noted that the FISS and commercial fishery catch rates have been very low for three consecutive years and are currently at the lowest rates observed in over 30 years.

At a coastwide TCEY of 29,720,000 lb (13,481 mt), the IPHC considered the probability that the spawning biomass will decrease from 2026 to 2028 relative to 2025. Specifically, the IPHC estimated a 26 percent probability of stock decline through 2026, and a 30 percent probability of stock decline through 2027. The IPHC noted that if the recent reference level of fishing intensity was adopted, the probability of a spawning biomass decline was 57 percent by 2026 and 58 percent by 2027. The factors that the IPHC considered in making their TCEY recommendations are described in the 2025 Annual Meeting Report (IPHC–2025–AM101–R; available at *https://www.iphc.int*), and the key recommendations are briefly summarized here.

This final rule does not establish the combined commercial and recreational catch limit for Area 2B (British Columbia), which is subject to rulemaking by Canada and British Columbia. However, the IPHC's recommendation for the Area 2B catch limit is directly related to the current and future U.S. catch limits established by this final rule and is therefore discussed herein. The IPHC recommended a 2025 TCEY of 5,450,000 (2,472 mt) for Area 2B, which equates to 18.3 percent of the total coastwide TCEY and is a 15.8 percent reduction from 2024. The IPHC made this recommendation after considering recent harvests in Area 2B, the equal 15.8 percent reduction recommended for the total U.S. areas, and similar factors associated with the stock conditions, commercial fishery and FISS performance, and stock assessment results described above in the 2025 Annual Meeting Report (IPHC–2025–AM101–R; available at *https://www.iphc.int*).

The IPHC adopted an allocation for Area 2A that would provide a TCEY of 1,650,000 lb (748 mt). Although the 2025 TCEY in Area 2A remained the same as 2024, the combined commercial, Tribal, and recreational

FCEY catch limits increased by 4.1 percent to 1,530,000 (694 mt). This was a result of reduced estimates of commercial directed and non-directed fishery discards in Area 2A for 2025.

For Area 2A, the IPHC noted that a status quo TCEY does not pose a conservation concern for 2025. Additionally, the U.S. Government recognizes its trust responsibility to the 13 treaty tribes in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A that depend upon Pacific halibut. As such, the U.S. Commissioners have consistently supported a TCEY of 1,650,000 lb for Regulatory Area 2A since 2019. This allocation reflects the needs of West Coast Pacific halibut users, with minimal impact on the larger Pacific halibut biomass that is distributed to the north, and it remains a small fraction of the IPHC Biological Region 2 allocation. Stock assessment scientists at the IPHC have affirmed that under the current status of the Pacific halibut stock, a higher TCEY for Regulatory Area 2A than what may be indicated by the modeled stock distribution will not create a conservation concern.

After the allocations for Areas 2A and 2B are accounted for, the IPHC apportioned the remaining TCEY to the Alaska regulatory areas (Areas 2C through Area 4) after considering the distribution of harvestable biomass of halibut based on the FISS, as well as 2024 harvest rates, the recommendations from the IPHC's advisory bodies, public input, and social and economic factors. All Alaska areas decreased in TCEY relative to 2024 (see table 1). The largest decreases were in Areas 3A (−20.1 percent) and 3B (−17.1 percent), while Areas 2C, 4A, 4B, and 4CDE received decreases ranging from −9.8 to −16.8 percent, relative to 2024. The IPHC determined that the 2025 catch limit recommendations are consistent with its conservation objectives for the halibut stock and its management objectives for the halibut fisheries.

The IPHC also considered the catch sharing plan for Area 4CDE developed by the NPFMC in its TCEY recommendation. The Area 4CDE catch limit is determined by subtracting estimates of the Area 4CDE subsistence harvests, commercial discard mortality, and non-directed discard mortality of halibut over 26 inches (66.0 cm) from the area TCEY. When the resulting Area 4CDE catch limit is greater than 1,657,600 lb (752 mt), a direct allocation of 80,000 lb (36 mt) is made to Area 4E to provide CDQ fishermen in that area with additional harvesting opportunity. After this 80,000 lb (36.29 mt) allocation is deducted from the catch limit, the remainder is divided among Areas 4C, 4D, and 4E according to the percentages specified in the catch sharing plan. Those percentages are 46.43 percent each to 4C and 4D and 7.14 percent to 4E. For 2025, after the adjustments for non-directed halibut discards were made, the IPHC recommended a catch limit for Area 4CDE of 1,610,000 lb (730 mt).

TABLE 1—PERCENT CHANGE IN TCEY MORTALITY LIMITS FROM 2024 TO 2025 BY IPHC REGULATORY AREA

Regulatory area	2024 total mortality limit (lb)	2025 total mortality limit (lb)	Change from 2024 (percent)
2A	1,650,000 (748 mt)	1,650,000 (748 mt)	0.0
2B	6,470,000 (2,935 mt)	5,450,000 (2,472 mt)	−15.8
2C	5,790,000 (2,626 mt)	5,220,000 (2,368 mt)	−9.8
3A	11,360,000 (5,153 mt)	9,080,000 (4,119 mt)	−20.1
3B	3,450,000 (1,565 mt)	2,860,000 (1,297 mt)	−17.1
4A	1,610,000 (730 mt)	1,340,000 (608 mt)	−16.8
4B	1,250,000 (567 mt)	1,040,000 (472 mt)	−16.8
4CDE	3,700,000 (1,678 mt)	3,080,000 (1,397 mt)	−16.8
Coastwide	35,280,000 (16,003 mt)	29,720,000 (13,481 mt)	−15.8

Commercial Halibut Fishery Opening and Closing Dates and Opening Time

The IPHC considers advice from the IPHC's two advisory bodies (the Conference Board and the Processor Advisory Board), as well as direct testimony from the public, when selecting opening and closing dates and times for the commercial halibut fishery. The 2025 commercial halibut fishery opening date for all IPHC regulatory areas is March 20, 2025. The closing date for the commercial halibut fisheries in all IPHC regulatory areas is December 7, 2025. The March 20 commercial season opening date is 5 days later than the March 15 opening in 2024, while the closing date of December 7 is consistent with the closing dates from 2021 through 2024, representing an extension of time beyond the mid-November closing common in the years prior to 2021. The extended season maintains harvesting and market flexibility that stakeholders have identified as important during the current period of uncertainty. The season dates allow for the anticipated time required to fully harvest the commercial halibut catch limits as well as adequate time for IPHC staff to review the complete record of 2025 commercial catch data for use in the stock assessment process. The IPHC also considered the time required for the administrative tasks that are linked to halibut regulations developed independently by the domestic partners when establishing these season dates.

The IPHC retained the time of day for opening the 2025 fishery at 06:00 local time, which is the same as the 2024 fishery. Opening the fishery at 06:00 was in response to recommendations from the IPHC's 2 advisory bodies, which noted that allowing a full day of fishing on March 20 facilitates access to markets and improves fishing efficiency and opportunity.

Area 2A Catch Sharing Plan

The NMFS West Coast Region published a proposed rule (89 FR 104959, December 26, 2024), with public comments accepted for 30 days, to approve changes to the Pacific halibut catch sharing plan for Area 2A off Washington, Oregon, and California and implement annual management measures for the Area 2A recreational fishery, as recommended by the PFMC in the catch sharing plan. These annual management measures include recreational fishery subarea allocations and management measures that are not implemented through the IPHC. NMFS will address any comments received in a final rule.

NMFS West Coast Region will separately publish a proposed rule for annual management measures for the Area 2A non-Tribal directed commercial fishery. Management measures will include vessel catch limits, as well as

fishing periods that fall within the coastwide commercial season dates set forth in section 9 of the IPHC regulations. Public comments will be accepted and NMFS will address any comments received in a final rule.

Once published, the proposed and final rules for Area 2A will be available on the NMFS West Coast Region's website at *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/west-coast/commercial-fishing/pacific-halibut-fishing-west-coast* and also at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Catch Sharing Plan for Area 2C and Area 3A

In 2014, NMFS implemented a catch sharing plan for Area 2C and Area 3A. The catch sharing plan defines an annual process for allocating halibut between the charter and commercial fisheries in Area 2C and Area 3A and establishes allocations for each fishery. Under the catch sharing plan, the IPHC adopted combined catch limits (CCL) for the commercial and charter halibut fisheries in Area 2C and Area 3A. Each CCL includes estimates of discard mortality for each fishery. The catch sharing plan was implemented to achieve the halibut fishery management goals of the NPFMC. More information is provided in the final rule implementing the catch sharing plan (78 FR 75844, December 12, 2013). Implementing regulations for the catch sharing plan are at 50 CFR 300.65. The Area 2C and Area 3A catch sharing plan allocations are located in tables 1 through 4 of subpart E of 50 CFR part 300. To allow additional flexibility for individual commercial and charter fishery participants, the catch sharing plan also authorizes annual transfers of commercial halibut IFQ as GAF to charter halibut permit holders for harvest in the charter fishery. Pacific halibut that are retained by charter vessel anglers as GAF are not subject to the annual charter halibut management measures specified in the 2025 IPHC Fishery Regulations. Under the catch sharing plan regulations, charter vessel anglers may use GAF to harvest up to two halibut of any size per day. Complete GAF regulations for the catch sharing plan are at 50 CFR 300.65.

At its January 2025 meeting, the IPHC adopted a CCL of 3,910,000 lb (1,774 mt) for Area 2C. Following the catch sharing plan allocations in tables 1 and 3 of subpart E of 50 CFR part 300, the charter fishery is allocated 720,000 (327 mt) of the CCL, and the remainder of the CCL, 3,190,000 lb (1,447 mt), is allocated to the commercial fishery. Discard mortality in the amount of 120,000 lb (54 mt) was deducted from the commercial allocation to obtain the commercial catch limit of 3,070,000 lb (1,393 mt). The commercial allocation (including discard mortality) decreased by 420,000 lb (191 mt), or 11.6 percent, from the 2024 allocation of 3,610,000 lb (1,637 mt). The 2025 Area 2C charter allocation of 720,000 lb (327 mt) is 90,000 lb (41 mt), or 11.1 percent less than the 2024 charter allocation of 810,000 lb (367 mt).

The IPHC adopted a CCL of 7,820,000 lb (3,547 mt) for Area 3A. Following the catch sharing plan allocations in tables 2 and 4 of subpart E of 50 CFR part 300, the charter fishery is allocated 1,480,000 lb (671 mt) of the CCL and the remainder of the CCL, 6,340,000 lb (2,876 mt), is allocated to the commercial fishery. Discard mortality in the amount of 450,000 lb (204 mt) was deducted from the commercial allocation to obtain the commercial catch limit of 5,890,000 lb (2,672 mt). The commercial allocation (including discard mortality) decreased by 1,760,000 lb (798 mt), or 21.7 percent, from the 2024 allocation of 8,100,000 lb (3,674 mt). The 2025 Area 3A charter allocation dropped 410,000 lb (186 mt), or 21.7 percent, from 2024.

Charter Halibut Management Measures for Area 2C and Area 3A

Guided sport (charter) halibut anglers are managed under different regulations than unguided recreational halibut anglers in Areas 2C and 3A in Alaska. According to Federal regulations at 50 CFR 300.61, a charter vessel angler means a person, paying or non-paying, receiving sport fishing guide services for halibut. Sport fishing guide services means assistance, for compensation or with the intent to receive compensation, to a person who is sport fishing, to take or attempt to take halibut by accompanying or physically directing the sport fisherman in sport fishing activities during any part of a charter vessel fishing trip. A charter vessel fishing trip is the time period between the first deployment of fishing gear into the water from a charter vessel by a charter vessel angler and the offloading of one or more charter vessel anglers or any halibut from that vessel. The charter halibut management measures included in the 2025 IPHC Fishery Regulations described below apply only to charter vessel anglers receiving sport fishing guide services during a charter vessel fishing trip for halibut in Area 2C or Area 3A. These regulations do not apply to unguided recreational anglers in any regulatory area in Alaska, nor to charter vessel anglers in areas other than Areas 2C and 3A.

By way of background, to provide recommendations for annual management measures intended to limit charter harvest to the charter catch allocation, the NPFMC formed the Charter Halibut Management Committee (Committee) as a stakeholder advisory body. The Committee is composed of representatives from the charter fishing industry in Areas 2C and 3A who provide input on the preferred range of charter management measures each year. In October 2024, the Committee began their annual process by requesting analysis of management measures that would result in charter halibut removals within the range of expected allocations for each area. In addition, this annual analysis, which is prepared by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG), includes information about charter harvests in the prior year. The Analysis of Management Options for the Area 2C and 3A Charter Halibut Fisheries for 2025 (charter halibut analysis) is available at *https://www.npfmc.org/.*

After reviewing the charter halibut analysis, the Committee made conservative recommendations for preferred management measures to the NPFMC for 2025. These recommendations were intended to provide equitable harvest opportunity across charter business arrangements and maintain total charter harvests within the 2025 allocations for both Areas 2C and 3A. The NPFMC considered the charter halibut analysis, the recommendations of the Committee, and public testimony to develop its recommendation to the IPHC. The NPFMC has used this process to select and recommend annual charter halibut management measures to the IPHC since 2012.

The IPHC recognizes the role of the NPFMC to develop policy and regulations that allocate the Pacific halibut resource among fishermen in and off Alaska and that NMFS has developed numerous regulations to support the NPFMC's goals of limiting the charter halibut harvest to the charter catch allocation. The IPHC's adopted recommendations are consistent with the recommendations of the NPFMC and the Committee. The IPHC determined that limiting charter harvests by implementing the management measures discussed below would meet conservation and allocation objectives.

Management Measures for Charter Vessel Fishing in Area 2C

For 2025 in Area 2C, the IPHC adopted the continuation of a 1-fish daily bag limit that has been in effect

each year for charter vessel anglers since the catch sharing plan was implemented in 2014. This bag limit is combined with a size limit on retained Pacific halibut, day of the week closures, and new regulations for 2025 in Area 2C that specify charter halibut permits and charter vessels may only be used for 1 charter vessel fishing trip per day when one or more anglers on board catch and retain halibut.

The size limit prohibits from taking or possessing any halibut, with head on that is greater than 37 inches (94.0 cm) and less than 80 inches (203.2 cm). All charter halibut size limits referenced in this document are measured in a straight line from the tip of the lower jaw with mouth closed, passing over the pectoral fin, to the extreme end of the middle of the tail. The day of the week closures prohibit the retention of Pacific halibut by charter vessel anglers on Tuesdays from May 13 to September 9, 2025. The charter vessel and charter halibut permit trip limits are discussed further below.

These management measures are more restrictive than the measures implemented in 2024. To develop these measures, the Committee, the NPFMC, and IPHC considered the ADFG analysis that evaluated the performance of prior years' measures, as well as projections of charter halibut fishing effort for 2025. With the above management measures in place, the projected charter harvest is expected to meet the 720,000 lb (327 mt) charter halibut allocation for Area 2C.

Management Measures for Charter Vessel Fishing in Area 3A

For 2025, the IPHC adopted the following management measures for Area 3A: (1) a two-fish daily bag limit that allows 1 fish of any size and a 27 inch (68.6 cm) maximum size limit for the other halibut; (2) a prohibition on halibut retention by charter vessel anglers on all Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and (3) a 1-trip per day limit for charter halibut permits and charter vessels for the entire season. Regarding the day closures, such closures in Area 3A have proven effective in decreasing the charter halibut harvest to help stay within the allocation. The charter vessel and charter halibut permit trip limits are discussed further below.

The Area 3A management measures for 2025 are more conservative than those imposed in 2024 and primarily reflect a 21.7 percent decrease in charter allocation from 2024 to 2025. The NPFMC and IPHC also considered information on charter removals in 2024 and for previous years, as well as the projections of charter harvest in 2025 to determine the management measures in Area 3A. The projected charter harvest for 2025 under the combination of recommended measures is 1,880,000 lb (852.8 mt), which is 10,000 lb (4.5 mt) and 0.5 percent below the charter allocation.

Charter Vessel and Charter Halibut Permit Trip Limits in Areas 2C and 3A

As noted above, in both Area 2C and Area 3A, charter halibut permits and charter vessels in 2025 are authorized for use to catch and retain halibut on one charter halibut fishing trip per day. These regulations have been in place each year since 2016 in Area 3A, and have proven effective in controlling halibut harvests. In 2025, these regulations will apply to both Areas 2C and 3A.

The 2025 IPHC Fishery Regulations contain a definition of charter vessel fishing trip that differs from the definition of that term at 50 CFR 300.61. Namely, for purposes of the trip limits in Areas 2C and 3A in 2025, a charter vessel fishing trip begins the first time Pacific halibut are caught and retained. If no halibut are retained during a charter vessel fishing trip, the charter halibut permit and charter vessel may be used to take an additional trip to catch and retain halibut that day. A charter vessel fishing trip will end at the end of the calendar day, when any angler is offloaded, or when any halibut is offloaded, whichever comes first. A charter halibut permit or charter vessel may conduct overnight trips since charter vessel anglers may retain a bag limit of halibut on two calendar days. But a charter halibut permit or charter vessel cannot be used to begin another overnight trip until the day after the previous charter vessel fishing trip ends.

Also, GAF are exempt from the management measures for charter vessel fishing, including trip limits. Therefore, a charter halibut permit and a charter vessel may be used to harvest GAF on a second charter vessel fishing trip in a day, but only if exclusively GAF are harvested on that trip. Additionally, retention of GAF halibut is allowed on charter vessels on days that are otherwise closed to halibut retention; as noted above, in 2025 these closed days include all Tuesdays from May 13 to September 9 in Area 2C and all Tuesdays and Wednesdays in Area 3A.

International Pacific Halibut Commission Fishery Regulations 2025 (Annual Management Measures)

The following annual management measures for the 2025 Pacific halibut fishery are those recommended by the IPHC and accepted by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce.

1. Short Title

These Regulations may be cited as the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Fishery Regulations (2025).

2. Application

(1) These Regulations apply to persons and vessels fishing for Pacific halibut in, or possessing Pacific halibut taken from, the maritime area as defined in Section 3.

(2) Sections 3 to 8 and 29 apply generally to all Pacific halibut fishing.

(3) Sections 9 to 22 apply to commercial fishing for Pacific halibut.

(4) Section 23 applies to Indigenous fisheries in British Columbia.

(5) Section 24 applies to customary and traditional fishing in Alaska.

(6) Sections 25 to 28 apply to recreational (also called sport) fishing for Pacific halibut.

(7) These Regulations do not apply to fishing operations authorized or conducted by the Commission for research purposes.

3. Definitions

(1) In these Regulations,

(a) ''authorized officer'' means any State, Federal, or Provincial officer authorized to enforce these Regulations including, but not limited to, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries), Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Alaska Wildlife Troopers (AWT), United States Coast Guard (USCG), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the Oregon State Police (OSP), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW);

(b) ''authorized clearance personnel'' means an authorized officer of the United States of America, an authorized representative of the Commission, or a designated fish processor;

(c) ''authorized representative of the Commission'' means any IPHC employee or contractor authorized to perform any task described in these Regulations.

(d) ''charter vessel'' outside of Alaska waters means a vessel used for hire in recreational (sport) fishing for Pacific halibut, but not including a vessel without a hired operator, and in Alaska waters means a vessel used while providing or receiving recreational (sport) fishing guide services for Pacific halibut;

(e) ''commercial fishing'' means fishing, the resulting catch of which is sold or bartered; or is intended to be sold or bartered, other than i)

recreational (sport) fishing; ii) treaty Indian ceremonial and subsistence fishing as referred to in Section 23; iii) Indigenous groups fishing in British Columbia as referred to in Section 24; and iv) customary and traditional fishing as referred to in Section 25 and defined by and regulated pursuant to NOAA Fisheries regulations published at 50 CFR part 300;

(f) ''Commission'' or ''IPHC'' means the International Pacific Halibut Commission;

(g) ''daily bag limit'' means the maximum number of Pacific halibut a person may take in any calendar day from Convention waters;

(h) ''fishing'' means the taking, harvesting, or catching of fish, or any activity that can reasonably be expected to result in the taking, harvesting, or catching of fish, including specifically the deployment of any amount or component part of gear anywhere in the maritime area;

(i) ''fishing period limit'' means the maximum amount of Pacific halibut that may be retained and landed by a vessel during one fishing period;

(j) ''land'' or ''offload'' with respect to Pacific halibut, means the removal of Pacific halibut from the catching vessel;

(k) ''permit'' means a Pacific halibut fishing license issued by NOAA Fisheries;

(l) ''maritime area,'' in respect of the fisheries jurisdiction of a Contracting Party, includes without distinction areas within and seaward of the territorial sea and internal waters of that Party;

(m) ''net weight'' of a Pacific halibut means the weight of Pacific halibut that is without gills and entrails, head-off, washed, and without ice and slime. If a Pacific halibut is weighed with the head on or with ice and slime, the required conversion factors for calculating net weight are a 2 percent deduction for ice and slime and a 10 percent deduction for the head;

(n) ''operator,'' with respect to any vessel, means the owner and/or the master or other individual on board and in charge of that vessel;

(o) ''overall length'' of a vessel means the horizontal distance, rounded to the nearest foot, between the foremost part of the stem and the aftermost part of the stern (excluding bowsprits, rudders, outboard motor brackets, and similar fittings or attachments);

(p) ''person'' includes an individual, corporation, firm, or association;

(q) ''regulatory area'' means an IPHC Regulatory Area referred to in Section 4;

(r) ''setline gear'' means one or more stationary, buoyed, and anchored lines with hooks attached;

(s) ''sport fishing'' or ''recreational fishing'' means all fishing other than i) commercial fishing; ii) treaty Indian ceremonial and subsistence fishing as referred to in Section 23; iii) Indigenous groups fishing in British Columbia as referred to in Section 24; and iv) customary and traditional fishing as referred to in Section 25 and defined in and regulated pursuant to NOAA Fisheries regulations published in 50 CFR part 300;

(t) ''tender'' means any vessel that buys or obtains fish directly from a catching vessel and transports it to a port of landing or fish processor;

(u) ''total constant exploitation yield (TCEY)'' means the mortality comprised of Pacific halibut from directed fisheries and that from non-directed fisheries greater than 26 inches (66 cm) in length;

(v) ''VMS transmitter'' means a NOAA Fisheries-approved vessel monitoring system transmitter that automatically determines a vessel's position and transmits it to a NOAA Fisheries-approved communications service provider.[1]

(2) In these Regulations, all bearings are true and all positions are determined by the most recent charts issued by the United States National Ocean Service or the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

4. IPHC Regulatory Areas

The following areas within the IPHC Convention waters shall be defined as IPHC Regulatory Areas for the purposes of the Convention (see *Figure 1*):

(1) IPHC Regulatory Area 2A includes all waters off the states of California, Oregon, and Washington;

(2) IPHC Regulatory Area 2B includes all waters off British Columbia;

(3) IPHC Regulatory Area 2C includes all waters off Alaska that are east of a line running 340° true from Cape Spencer Light (58°11′56″ N latitude, 136°38′26″ W longitude) and south and east of a line running 205° true from said light;

(4) IPHC Regulatory Area 3A includes all waters between Area 2C and a line extending from the most northerly point on Cape Aklek (57°41′15″ N latitude, 155°35′00″ W longitude) to Cape Ikolik (57°17′17″ N latitude, 154°47′18″ W longitude), then along the Kodiak Island coastline to Cape Trinity (56°44′50″ N latitude, 154°08′44″ W longitude), then 140° true;

(5) IPHC Regulatory Area 3B includes all waters between Area 3A and a line extending 150° true from Cape Lutke (54°29′00″ N latitude, 164°20′00″ W longitude) and south of 54°49′00″ N latitude in Isanotski Strait;

(6) IPHC Regulatory Area 4A includes all waters in the Gulf of Alaska west of Area 3B and in the Bering Sea west of the closed area defined in Section 10 that are east of 172°00′00″ W longitude and south of 56°20′00″ N latitude;

(7) IPHC Regulatory Area 4B includes all waters in the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska west of IPHC Regulatory Area 4A and south of 56°20′00″ N latitude;

(8) IPHC Regulatory Area 4C includes all waters in the Bering Sea north of IPHC Regulatory Area 4A and north of the closed area defined in Section 10 which are east of 171°00′00″ W longitude, south of 58°00′00″ N latitude, and west of 168°00′00″ W longitude;

(9) IPHC Regulatory Area 4D includes all waters in the Bering Sea north of IPHC Regulatory Areas 4A and 4B, north and west of IPHC Regulatory Area 4C, and west of 168°00′00″ W longitude; and

(10) IPHC Regulatory Area 4E includes all waters in the Bering Sea north and east of the closed area defined in Section 10, east of 168°00′00″ W longitude, and south of 65°34′00″ N latitude.

5. Mortality and Fishery Limits

(1) The Commission has adopted the following distributed mortality (TCEY) limits:

IPHC regulatory area	Distributed mortality limits (TCEY) (net weight)	
	Tonnes (t)	Million pounds (Mlb)
Area 2A (California, Oregon, and Washington)	748	1.65
Area 2B (British Columbia)	2,472	5.45

[1] Call NOAA Enforcement Division, Alaska Region, at 907–586–7225 between the hours of 0800 and 1600 local time for a list of NOAA Fisheries-approved VMS transmitters and communications service providers.

IPHC regulatory area	Distributed mortality limits (TCEY) (net weight)	
	Tonnes (t)	Million pounds (Mlb)
Area 2C (southeastern Alaska)	2,368	5.22
Area 3A (central Gulf of Alaska)	4,119	9.08
Area 3B (western Gulf of Alaska)	1,297	2.86
Area 4A (eastern Aleutians)	608	1.34
Area 4B (central and western Aleutians)	472	1.04
Areas 4CDE (Bering Sea)	1,397	3.08
Total	13,481	29.72

(2) The fishery limits resulting from the IPHC-adopted distributed mortality (TCEY) limits and the existing Contracting Party catch sharing arrangements are as follows, recognizing that each Contracting Party may implement more restrictive limits: **

IPHC regulatory area	Fishery limits (net weight)	
	Tonnes (t)	Million pounds (Mlb) *
Area 2A (California, Oregon, and Washington)	694	1.53
Non-treaty directed commercial (south of Pt. Chehalis)	118	*259,515
Non-treaty incidental catch in salmon troll fishery	21	*45,797
Non-treaty incidental catch in sablefish fishery (north of Pt. Chehalis)	32	*70,000
Treaty Indian commercial	236	*520,700
Treaty Indian ceremonial and subsistence (year-round)	7	*14,800
Recreational—Washington **	129	*284,042
Recreational—Oregon **	134	*295,367
Recreational—California **	18	*39,780
Area 2B (British Columbia) (combined commercial and recreational)	2,064	4.55
Commercial fishery	1,755	3.87
Recreational fishery	308	0.68
Area 2C (southeastern Alaska) (combined commercial and guided recreational)	1,774	3.91
Commercial fishery (includes 3.07 Mlb landings and 0.12 Mlb discard mortality)	1,447	3.19
Guided recreational fishery (includes landings and discard mortality)	327	0.72
Area 3A (central Gulf of Alaska) (combined commercial and guided recreational)	3,547	7.82
Commercial fishery (includes 5.89 Mlb landings and 0.45 Mlb discard mortality)	2,876	6.34
Guided recreational fishery (includes landings and discard mortality)	671	1.48
Area 3B (western Gulf of Alaska)	1,120	2.47
Area 4A (eastern Aleutians)	454	1.00
Area 4B (central and western Aleutians)	408	0.90
Areas 4CDE (Bering Sea)	730	1.61
Area 4C (Pribilof Islands)	340	0.75
Area 4D (northwestern Bering Sea)	340	0.75
Area 4E (Bering Sea flats)	54	0.12
Total	10,791	23.79

* Allocations resulting from the IPHC Regulatory Area 2A Catch Share Plan are listed in *pounds.*

** In IPHC Regulatory Area 2A, the USA (NOAA Fisheries) may take in-season action to reallocate the recreational fishery limits between Washington, Oregon, and California, after determining that such action will not result in exceeding the overall IPHC Regulatory Area 2A recreational fishery limit, and that such action is consistent with any domestic catch sharing plan. Any such reallocation will be announced by the USA (NOAA Fisheries) and published in the **Federal Register**.

6. In-Season Actions

(1) The Commission is authorized to establish or modify regulations during the season after determining that such action:

(a) will not result in exceeding the fishery limit established preseason for each IPHC Regulatory Area;

(b) is consistent with the Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, and applicable domestic law of either Canada or the United States of America; and

(c) is consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with any domestic catch sharing plans or other domestic allocation programs developed by the governments of Canada or the United States of America.

(2) In-season actions may include, but are not limited to, establishment or modification of the following:

(a) closed areas;

(b) fishing periods;

(c) fishing period limits;

(d) gear restrictions;

(e) recreational (sport) bag limits;

(f) size limits; or

(g) vessel clearances.

(3) In-season changes will be effective at the time and date specified by the Commission.

(4) The Commission will announce in-season actions under this Section by providing notice to major Pacific halibut processors; Federal, State, United States

of America treaty Indian, and Provincial fishery officials; and the media.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Section, in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A the USA (NOAA Fisheries) may take in-season action to reallocate the recreational fishery limits between Washington, Oregon, and California after determining that such action will not result in exceeding the overall IPHC Regulatory Area 2A recreational fishery limit and that such action is consistent with any domestic catch sharing plan. Any such reallocation will be announced by the USA (NOAA Fisheries) and published in the **Federal Register**.

7. Careful Release of Pacific Halibut

(1) All Pacific halibut that are caught and are not retained shall be immediately released outboard of the roller and returned to the sea with a minimum of injury by:

(a) hook straightening;

(b) cutting the gangion near the hook; or

(c) carefully removing the hook by twisting it from the Pacific halibut with a gaff.

(2) Except that paragraph (1) shall not prohibit the possession of Pacific halibut on board a vessel that has been brought aboard to be measured to determine if the applicable size limit of the Pacific halibut is met and, if not legal-sized, is promptly returned to the sea with a minimum of injury.

8. Retention of Tagged Pacific Halibut

(1) Nothing contained in these Regulations prohibits any vessel at any time from retaining and landing a Pacific halibut that bears a Commission external tag at the time of capture, if the Pacific halibut with the tag still attached is reported at the time of landing and made available for examination by an authorized representative of the Commission or by an authorized officer.

(2) After examination and removal of the tag by an authorized representative of the Commission or an authorized officer, the Pacific halibut:

(a) may be retained for personal use; or

(b) may be sold only if the Pacific halibut is caught during commercial Pacific halibut fishing and complies with the other commercial fishing provisions of these Regulations.

(3) Any Pacific halibut that bears a Commission external tag will not count against commercial fishing period limits, Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ), Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ), Community Development Quota (CDQ), or Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ), and are not subject to size limits in these regulations, but should still be recorded in the landing record.

(4) Any Pacific halibut that bears a Commission external tag will not count against recreational (sport) daily bag limits or possession limits, may be retained outside of recreational (sport) fishing seasons, and are not subject to size limits in these regulations.

(5) Any Pacific halibut that bears a Commission external tag will not count against daily bag limits, possession limits, or fishery limits in the fisheries described in Section 22(1)(c), Section 23, or Section 24.

9. Commercial Fishing Periods

(1) The fishing periods for each IPHC Regulatory Area apply where the fishery limits specified in Section 5 have not been taken.

(2) Unless the Commission specifies otherwise, commercial fishing for Pacific halibut in all IPHC Regulatory Areas may begin no earlier in the year than 06:00 local time on 20 March.

(3) All commercial fishing for Pacific halibut in all IPHC Regulatory Areas shall cease for the year at 23:59 local time on 7 December.

(4) Regulations pertaining to the non-tribal directed commercial fishing [2] periods in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A will be promulgated by NOAA Fisheries and published in the **Federal Register**. This fishery will occur between the dates and times listed in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Section.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraph (4) of this Section, an incidental catch fishery [3] is authorized during the sablefish seasons in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A in accordance with regulations promulgated by NOAA Fisheries. This fishery will occur between the dates and times listed in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Section.

(6) Notwithstanding paragraph (4) of this Section, an incidental catch fishery is authorized during salmon troll seasons in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A in accordance with regulations promulgated by NOAA Fisheries. This fishery will occur between the dates and times listed in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Section.

[2] The non-tribal directed commercial fishery is restricted to waters that are south of Point Chehalis, Washington, (46°53.30′ N latitude) under regulations promulgated by NOAA Fisheries and published in the **Federal Register**.

[3] The incidental fishery during the directed, fixed gear sablefish season is restricted to waters that are north of Point Chehalis, Washington, (46°53.30′ N latitude) under regulations promulgated by NOAA Fisheries at 50 CFR 300.63. Landing restrictions for Pacific halibut retention in the fixed gear sablefish fishery can be found at 50 CFR 660.231.

10. Closed Area

All waters in the Bering Sea north of 55°00′00″ N latitude in Isanotski Strait that are enclosed by a line from Cape Sarichef Light (54°36′00″ N latitude, 164°55′42″ W longitude) to a point at 56°20′00″ N latitude, 168°30′00″ W longitude; thence to a point at 58°21′25″ N latitude, 163°00′00″ W longitude; thence to Strogonof Point (56°53′18″ N latitude, 158°50′37″ W longitude); and then along the northern coasts of the Alaska Peninsula and Unimak Island to the point of origin at Cape Sarichef Light are closed to Pacific halibut fishing and no person shall fish for Pacific halibut therein or have Pacific halibut in his/her possession while in those waters except in the course of a continuous transit across those waters. All waters in Isanotski Strait between 55°00′00″ N latitude and 54°49′00″ N latitude are closed to Pacific halibut fishing.

11. Closed Periods

(1) No person shall engage in fishing for Pacific halibut in any IPHC Regulatory Area other than during the fishing periods set out in Section 9 in respect of that area.

(2) No person shall land or otherwise retain Pacific halibut caught outside a fishing period applicable to the IPHC Regulatory Area where the Pacific halibut was taken.

(3) Subject to paragraphs (7), (8), (9), and (10) of Section 17, these Regulations do not prohibit fishing for any species of fish other than Pacific halibut during the closed periods.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), no person shall have Pacific halibut in his/her possession while fishing for any other species of fish during the closed periods.

(5) No vessel shall retrieve any Pacific halibut fishing gear during a closed period if the vessel has any Pacific halibut on board.

(6) A vessel that has no Pacific halibut on board may retrieve any Pacific halibut fishing gear during the closed period after the operator notifies an authorized officer or an authorized representative of the Commission prior to that retrieval.

(7) After retrieval of Pacific halibut gear in accordance with paragraph (6), the vessel shall submit to a hold inspection at the discretion of the authorized officer or an authorized representative of the Commission.

(8) No person shall retain any Pacific halibut caught on gear retrieved in accordance with paragraph (6).

(9) No person shall possess Pacific halibut on board a vessel in an IPHC

Regulatory Area during a closed period unless that vessel is in continuous transit to or within a port in which that Pacific halibut may be lawfully sold.

12. Application of Commercial Fishery Limits

(1) Notwithstanding the fishery limits described in Section 5, regulations pertaining to the division of the IPHC Regulatory Area 2A fishery limit between the non-tribal directed commercial fishery and the incidental catch fishery as described in paragraphs (5) and (6) of Section 9 will be promulgated by NOAA Fisheries and published in the **Federal Register**.

(2) Notwithstanding the fishery limits described in Section 5, the IPHC Regulatory Area 2A non-tribal directed commercial fishery will close when NOAA Fisheries determines and announces in the **Federal Register** that the fishery limit has been or is projected to be reached, or on the date when fishing must cease as specified in Section 9, whichever is earlier.

(3) Notwithstanding the fishery limits described in Section 5, the commercial fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area 2B will close only when all Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ) and Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) assigned by DFO are taken, or on the date when fishing must cease as specified in Section 9, whichever is earlier.

(4) Notwithstanding the fishery limits described in Section 5, IPHC Regulatory Areas 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 4E will each close only when all Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) and all Community Development Quota (CDQ) issued by NOAA Fisheries have been taken, or on the date when fishing must cease as specified in Section 9, whichever is earlier.

(5) Notwithstanding the fishery limits described in Section 5, the total allowable catch of Pacific halibut that may be taken in the IPHC Regulatory Area 4E directed commercial fishery is equal to the combined annual fishery limits specified for the IPHC Regulatory Areas 4D and 4E CDQ fisheries and any IPHC Regulatory Area 4D IFQ received by transfer by a CDQ organization. The annual IPHC Regulatory Area 4D fishery limit will decrease by the equivalent amount of CDQ and IFQ received by transfer by a CDQ organization taken in IPHC Regulatory Area 4E in excess of the annual IPHC Regulatory Area 4E fishery limit.

(6) Notwithstanding the fishery limits described in Section 5, the total allowable catch of Pacific halibut that may be taken in the IPHC Regulatory Area 4D directed commercial fishery is equal to the combined annual fishery limits specified for IPHC Regulatory Areas 4C and 4D. The annual IPHC Regulatory Area 4C fishery limit will decrease by the equivalent amount of Pacific halibut taken in IPHC Regulatory Area 4D in excess of the annual IPHC Regulatory Area 4D fishery limit.

13. Fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A

(1) No person shall fish for Pacific halibut from a vessel, nor land or retain Pacific halibut on board a vessel, used for commercial fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A, unless issued a permit valid for fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A by NOAA Fisheries according to 50 CFR 300 Subpart E.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any vessel to retain more Pacific halibut than authorized by that vessel's permit in any fishing period for which a fishing period limit is announced by NOAA Fisheries in the **Federal Register**.

(3) The operator of any vessel that fishes for Pacific halibut during a fishing period when fishing period limits are in effect must, upon commencing an offload of Pacific halibut to a commercial fish processor, completely offload all Pacific halibut on board said vessel to that processor and ensure that all Pacific halibut is weighed and reported on State fish tickets.

(4) The operator of any vessel that fishes for Pacific halibut during a fishing period when fishing period limits are in effect must, upon commencing an offload of Pacific halibut other than to a commercial fish processor, completely offload all Pacific halibut on board said vessel and ensure that all Pacific halibut are weighed and reported on State fish tickets.

(5) The provisions of paragraph (4) are not intended to prevent retail over-the-side sales to individual purchasers so long as all the Pacific halibut on board is ultimately offloaded and reported.

(6) Fishing period limits in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A will be promulgated by NOAA Fisheries and published in the **Federal Register** and apply only to the non-tribal directed commercial Pacific halibut fishery referred to in paragraph (4) of Section 9.

14. Fishing in IPHC Regulatory Areas 4D and 4E

(1) Section 14 applies only to any person fishing for, or any vessel that is used to fish for, IPHC Regulatory Area 4E Community Development Quota (CDQ) Pacific halibut, IPHC Regulatory Area 4D CDQ Pacific halibut, or IPHC Regulatory Area 4D Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) received by transfer by a CDQ organization provided that the total annual Pacific halibut catch of that person or vessel is landed at a port within IPHC Regulatory Areas 4E or 4D.

(2) A person may retain Pacific halibut taken with setline gear that are smaller than the size limit specified in Section 18, provided that no person may sell or barter such Pacific halibut.

(3) The manager of a CDQ organization that authorizes persons to harvest Pacific halibut in the IPHC Regulatory Area 4E or 4D CDQ fisheries or IFQ received by transfer by a CDQ organization must report to the Commission the total number and weight of undersized Pacific halibut taken and retained by such persons pursuant to paragraph (2) of this Section. This report, which shall include data and methodology used to collect the data, must be received by the Commission prior to 1 November of the year in which such Pacific halibut were harvested.

15. Vessel Clearance in IPHC Regulatory Area 4

(1) The operator of any vessel that fishes for Pacific halibut in IPHC Regulatory Areas 4A, 4B, 4C, or 4D must obtain a vessel clearance before fishing in any of these areas, and before the landing of any Pacific halibut caught in any of these areas, unless specifically exempted in paragraphs (10), (13), (14), (15), or (16).

(2) An operator obtaining a vessel clearance required by paragraph (1) must obtain the clearance in person from the authorized clearance personnel and sign the IPHC form documenting that a clearance was obtained, except that when the clearance is obtained via VHF radio referred to in paragraphs (5), (8), and (9), the authorized clearance personnel must sign the IPHC form documenting that the clearance was obtained.

(3) The vessel clearance required under paragraph (1) prior to fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area 4A may be obtained only at Nazan Bay on Atka Island, Dutch Harbor, or Akutan, Alaska, from the authorized clearance personnel.

(4) The vessel clearance required under paragraph (1) prior to fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area 4B may only be obtained at Nazan Bay on Atka Island or Adak, Alaska, from the authorized clearance personnel.

(5) The vessel clearance required under paragraph (1) prior to fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area 4C or 4D may be obtained only at St. Paul or St. George, Alaska, from the authorized clearance personnel by VHF radio and allowing the person contacted to confirm visually the identity of the vessel.

(6) The vessel operator shall specify the specific regulatory area in which fishing will take place.

(7) Before unloading any Pacific halibut caught in IPHC Regulatory Area 4A, a vessel operator may obtain the clearance required under paragraph (1) only in Dutch Harbor or Akutan, Alaska, by contacting the authorized clearance personnel.

(8) Before unloading any Pacific halibut caught in IPHC Regulatory Area 4B, a vessel operator may obtain the clearance required under paragraph (1) only in Nazan Bay on Atka Island or Adak, by contacting the authorized clearance personnel by VHF radio or in person.

(9) Before unloading any Pacific halibut caught in IPHC Regulatory Areas 4C and 4D, a vessel operator may obtain the clearance required under paragraph (1) only in St. Paul, St. George, Dutch Harbor, or Akutan, Alaska, either in person or by contacting the authorized clearance personnel. The clearances obtained in St. Paul or St. George, Alaska, can be obtained by VHF radio and allowing the person contacted to confirm visually the identity of the vessel.

(10) Any vessel operator who complies with the requirements in Section 16 for possessing Pacific halibut on board a vessel that was caught in more than one regulatory area in IPHC Regulatory Area 4 is exempt from the clearance requirements of paragraph (1) of this Section, provided that:

(a) the operator of the vessel obtains a vessel clearance prior to fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area 4 in either Dutch Harbor, Akutan, St. Paul, St. George, Adak, or Nazan Bay on Atka Island by contacting the authorized clearance personnel. The clearance obtained in St. Paul, St. George, Adak, or Nazan Bay on Atka Island can be obtained by VHF radio and allowing the person contacted to confirm visually the identity of the vessel. This clearance will list the areas in which the vessel will fish; and

(b) before unloading any Pacific halibut from IPHC Regulatory Area 4, the vessel operator obtains a vessel clearance from Dutch Harbor, Akutan, St. Paul, St. George, Adak, or Nazan Bay on Atka Island by contacting the authorized clearance personnel. The clearance obtained in St. Paul or St. George can be obtained by VHF radio and allowing the person contacted to confirm visually the identity of the vessel. The clearance obtained in Adak or Nazan Bay on Atka Island can be obtained by VHF radio.

(11) Vessel clearances shall be obtained between 0600 and 1800 local time.

(12) No Pacific halibut shall be on board the vessel at the time of the clearances required prior to fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area 4.

(13) Any vessel that is used to fish for Pacific halibut only in IPHC Regulatory Area 4A and lands its total annual Pacific halibut catch at a port within IPHC Regulatory Area 4A is exempt from the clearance requirements of paragraph (1).

(14) Any vessel that is used to fish for Pacific halibut only in IPHC Regulatory Area 4B and lands its total annual Pacific halibut catch at a port within IPHC Regulatory Area 4B is exempt from the clearance requirements of paragraph (1).

(15) Any vessel that is used to fish for Pacific halibut only in IPHC Regulatory Areas 4C or 4D or 4E and lands its total annual Pacific halibut catch at a port within IPHC Regulatory Areas 4C, 4D, 4E, or the closed area defined in Section 10, is exempt from the clearance requirements of paragraph (1).

(16) Any vessel that carries a NOAA Fisheries observer, a NOAA Fisheries electronic monitoring system, or a transmitting VMS transmitter while fishing for Pacific halibut in IPHC Regulatory Areas 4A, 4B, 4C, or 4D and until all Pacific halibut caught in any of these IPHC Regulatory Areas is landed, is exempt from the clearance requirements of paragraph (1) of this Section, provided that:

(a) the operator of the vessel complies with NOAA Fisheries' observer or electronic monitoring regulations published at 50 CFR Subpart E, or vessel monitoring system regulations published at 50 CFR 679.28(f)(3), (4) and (5); and

(b) the operator of the vessel notifies NOAA Fisheries Office for Law Enforcement at 800–304–4846 (select option 1 to speak to an Enforcement Data Clerk) between the hours of 0600 and 0000 (midnight) local time within 72 hours before fishing for Pacific halibut in IPHC Regulatory Areas 4A, 4B, 4C, or 4D and receives a VMS confirmation number.

16. Fishing Multiple Regulatory Areas

(1) Except as provided in this Section, no person shall possess at the same time on board a vessel Pacific halibut caught in more than one IPHC Regulatory Area.

(2) Pacific halibut caught in more than one of the IPHC Regulatory Areas 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, or 4E may be possessed on board a vessel at the same time only if:

(a) authorized by NOAA Fisheries regulations published at 50 CFR 679.7(f)(4); and

(b) the operator of the vessel identifies the regulatory area in which each Pacific halibut on board was caught by separating Pacific halibut from different areas in the hold, tagging Pacific halibut, or by other means.

17. Fishing Gear

(1) No person shall fish for Pacific halibut using any gear other than hook and line gear,

(a) except that a person may retain Pacific halibut taken with longline or single trap gear if such retention is authorized by DFO as defined by Pacific Fishery Regulations and Conditions of Licence; or

(b) except that a person may retain Pacific halibut taken with longline or single pot gear if such retention is authorized by NOAA Fisheries regulations published at 50 CFR part 679.

(2) No person shall possess Pacific halibut taken with any gear other than hook and line gear,

(a) except that a person may possess Pacific halibut taken with longline or single trap gear if such retention is authorized by DFO as defined by Pacific Fishery Regulations and Conditions of Licence; or

(b) except that a person may possess Pacific halibut taken with longline or single pot gear if such possession is authorized by NOAA Fisheries regulations published at 50 CFR part 679.

(3) No person shall possess Pacific halibut while on board a vessel carrying any trawl nets.

(4) All gear marker buoys carried on board or used by any United States of America vessel used for Pacific halibut fishing shall be marked with one of the following:

(a) the vessel's State license number; or

(b) the vessel's registration number.

(5) The markings specified in paragraph (4) shall be in characters at least four inches in height and one-half inch in width in a contrasting color visible above the water and shall be maintained in legible condition.

(6) All gear marker buoys carried on board or used by a Canadian vessel used for Pacific halibut fishing shall be:

(a) floating and visible on the surface of the water; and

(b) legibly marked with the identification plate number of the vessel engaged in commercial fishing from which that setline is being operated.

(7) No person on board a vessel used to fish for any species of fish anywhere in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A during the 72-hour period immediately before the fishing period for the non-tribal directed

commercial fishery shall catch or possess Pacific halibut anywhere in those waters during that Pacific halibut fishing period unless, prior to the start of the Pacific halibut fishing period, the vessel has removed its gear from the water and has either:

(a) made a landing and completely offloaded its catch of other fish; or

(b) submitted to a hold inspection by an authorized officer.

(8) No vessel used to fish for any species of fish anywhere in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A during the 72-hour period immediately before the fishing period for the non-tribal directed commercial fishery may be used to catch or possess Pacific halibut anywhere in those waters during that Pacific halibut fishing period unless, prior to the start of the Pacific halibut fishing period, the vessel has removed its gear from the water and has either:

(a) made a landing and completely offloaded its catch of other fish; or

(b) submitted to a hold inspection by an authorized officer.

(9) No person on board a vessel used to fish for any species of fish anywhere in IPHC Regulatory Areas 2B, 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, or 4E during the 72-hour period immediately before the opening of the Pacific halibut fishing season shall catch or possess Pacific halibut anywhere in those areas until the vessel has removed all of its gear from the water and has either:

(a) made a landing and completely offloaded its entire catch of other fish; or

(b) submitted to a hold inspection by an authorized officer.

(10) No vessel used to fish for any species of fish anywhere in IPHC Regulatory Areas 2B, 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, or 4E during the 72-hour period immediately before the opening of the Pacific halibut fishing season may be used to catch or possess Pacific halibut anywhere in those areas until the vessel has removed all of its gear from the water and has either:

(a) made a landing and completely offloaded its entire catch of other fish; or

(b) submitted to a hold inspection by an authorized officer.

(11) Notwithstanding any other provision in these Regulations, a person may retain, possess and dispose of Pacific halibut taken with trawl gear only as authorized by Prohibited Species Donation regulations of NOAA Fisheries.

18. Size Limits

(1) No person shall take or possess any Pacific halibut that:

(a) with the head on, is less than 32 inches (81.3 cm) as measured in a straight line, passing over the pectoral fin from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed, to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, as illustrated in *Figure 2;* or

(b) with the head removed, is less than 24 inches (61.0 cm) as measured from the base of the pectoral fin at its most anterior point to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, as illustrated in *Figure 2.*

(2) No person on board a vessel fishing for, or tendering, Pacific halibut in any IPHC Regulatory Area shall possess any Pacific halibut that has had its head removed, except that Pacific halibut frozen at sea with its head removed may be possessed on board a vessel by persons in IPHC Regulatory Areas 2B, 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 4E if authorized by Federal regulations.

(3) The size limit in paragraph (1)(b) will not be applied to any Pacific halibut that has had its head removed after the operator has landed the Pacific halibut.

19. Logs

(1) The operator of any U.S. vessel fishing for Pacific halibut that has an overall length of 26 feet (7.9 meters) or greater shall maintain an accurate log of Pacific halibut fishing operations.

(2) The operator of a vessel fishing in waters in and off Alaska must use one of the following logbooks:

(a) IPHC Pacific halibut logbook (or logbook previously provided by IPHC) or IPHC-approved electronic equivalent;

(b) catcher vessel longline and pot gear Daily Fishing Logbook, or catcher/processor longline and pot gear Daily Cumulative Production Logbook, in electronic or paper form, provided or approved by NOAA Fisheries;

(c) hook-and-line logbook provided by Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association; or

(d) Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) longline-pot logbook.

(3) The operator of a vessel fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A must use either:

(a) IPHC Pacific halibut logbook (or logbook previously provided by IPHC) or IPHC-approved electronic equivalent;

(b) Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Fixed Gear Logbook; or

(c) Pacific Coast Groundfish non-trawl logbook provided by NOAA Fisheries.

(4) The logbooks referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) must include the following information:

(a) the name of the vessel and the State (ADFG, WDFW, ODFW, or CDFW) or Tribal ID number;

(b) the date(s) upon which the fishing gear is set or retrieved;

(c) the latitude and longitude coordinates for each set;

(d) the number of skates deployed or retrieved, and number of skates lost; and

(e) the total weight or number of Pacific halibut retained for each set.

(5) The logbooks referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be:

(a) maintained on board the vessel;

(b) updated not later than 24 hours after 0000 (midnight) local time for each day fished and prior to the offloading or sale of Pacific halibut taken during that fishing trip;

(c) retained for a period of two years by the owner or operator of the vessel;

(d) open to inspection by an authorized officer or an authorized representative of the Commission upon demand;

(e) kept on board the vessel when engaged in Pacific halibut fishing, during transits to port of landing, and until the offloading of all Pacific halibut is completed; and

(f) submitted to the Commission within 30 days of the season closing date if not previously collected by an authorized representative of the Commission or otherwise made available to the Commission.

(6) The log referred to in paragraph (1) does not apply to the incidental Pacific halibut fishery during the salmon troll season in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A defined in paragraph (6) of Section 9.

(7) The operator of any Canadian vessel fishing for Pacific halibut shall maintain an accurate record in the British Columbia Integrated Groundfish Fishing Log.

(8) The log referred to in paragraph (7) must include the following information:

(a) the name of the vessel and the DFO vessel registration number;

(b) the date(s) upon which the fishing gear is set and retrieved;

(c) the latitude and longitude coordinates for each set;

(d) the number of skates deployed or retrieved, and number of skates lost; and

(e) the total weight or number of Pacific halibut retained for each set.

(9) The log referred to in paragraph (7) shall be:

(a) maintained on board the vessel;

(b) retained for a period of two years by the owner or operator of the vessel;

(c) open to inspection by an authorized officer or an authorized representative of the Commission upon demand;

(d) kept on board the vessel when engaged in Pacific halibut fishing, during transits to port of landing, and until the offloading of all Pacific halibut is completed;

(e) submitted to the DFO within seven days of offloading; and

(f) submitted to the Commission within seven days of the final offload if not previously collected by an authorized representative of the Commission.

(10) No person shall make a false entry in a log referred to in this Section.

(11) Writing in a log referred to in this Section shall be clear and legible.

20. Receipt and Possession of Pacific Halibut

(1) No person shall receive Pacific halibut caught in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A from a United States of America vessel that does not have on board the permit required by Section 13(1).

(2) No person shall possess on board a vessel a Pacific halibut other than whole or with gills and entrails removed, except that this paragraph shall not prohibit the possession on board a vessel of:

(a) Pacific halibut cheeks cut from Pacific halibut caught by persons authorized to process the Pacific halibut on board in accordance with NOAA Fisheries regulations published at 50 CFR part 679;

(b) fillets from Pacific halibut offloaded in accordance with this Section that are possessed on board the harvesting vessel in the port of landing up to 1800 local time on the calendar day following the offload; [4] and

(c) Pacific halibut with their heads removed in accordance with Section 18.

(3) No person shall offload Pacific halibut from a vessel unless the gills and entrails have been removed prior to offloading.[5]

(4) It shall be the responsibility of a vessel operator who lands Pacific halibut to continuously and completely offload at a single offload site all Pacific halibut on board the vessel.

(5) A registered buyer (as that term is defined in regulations promulgated by NOAA Fisheries and codified at 50 CFR part 679) who receives Pacific halibut harvested in Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) and Community Development Quota (CDQ) fisheries in IPHC Regulatory Areas 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 4E, directly from the vessel operator that harvested such Pacific halibut must weigh all the Pacific halibut received and record the following information on Federal catch reports: date of offload; name of vessel; vessel number (State, Tribal or Federal, not IPHC vessel number); scale weight obtained at the time of offloading, including the scale weight (in pounds) of Pacific halibut purchased by the registered buyer, the scale weight (in pounds) of Pacific halibut offloaded in excess of the IFQ or CDQ, the scale weight of Pacific halibut (in pounds) retained for personal use or for future sale, and the scale weight (in pounds) of Pacific halibut discarded as unfit for human consumption. All Pacific halibut harvested in IFQ or CDQ fisheries in Areas IPHC Regulatory 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 4E, must be weighed with the head on and the head-on weight must be recorded on Federal catch reports as specified in this paragraph, unless the Pacific halibut is frozen at sea and exempt from the head-on landing requirement at Section 18(2).

(6) The first recipient, commercial fish processor, or buyer in the United States of America who purchases or receives Pacific halibut directly from the vessel operator that harvested such Pacific halibut must weigh and record all Pacific halibut received and record the following information on State fish tickets: the date of offload; vessel number (State or Federal, not IPHC vessel number) or Tribal ID number; total weight obtained at the time of offload including the weight (in pounds) of Pacific halibut purchased; the weight (in pounds) of Pacific halibut offloaded in excess of the IFQ, CDQ, or fishing period limits; the weight of Pacific halibut (in pounds) retained for personal use or for future sale; and the weight (in pounds) of Pacific halibut discarded as unfit for human consumption. All Pacific halibut harvested in fisheries in IPHC Regulatory Areas 2A, 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 4E must be weighed with the head on and the head-on weight must be recorded on State fish tickets as specified in this paragraph, unless the Pacific halibut is frozen at sea and exempt from the head-on landing requirement at Section 18(2).

(7) For Pacific halibut landings made in Alaska, the requirements as listed in paragraphs (5) and (6) can be met by recording the information in the Interagency Electronic Reporting Systems, eLandings, in accordance with NOAA Fisheries regulation published at 50 CFR part 679.

(8) The master or operator of a Canadian vessel that was engaged in Pacific halibut fishing must weigh and record all Pacific halibut on board said vessel at the time offloading commences and record on Provincial fish tickets or Federal catch reports: the date; locality; name of vessel; the name(s) of the person(s) from whom the Pacific halibut was purchased; and the scale weight obtained at the time of offloading of all Pacific halibut on board the vessel including the pounds purchased, pounds in excess of Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ) or Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ), pounds retained for personal use, and pounds discarded as unfit for human consumption. All Pacific halibut must be weighed with the head on and the head-on weight must be recorded on the Provincial fish tickets or Federal catch reports as specified in this paragraph, unless the Pacific halibut is frozen at sea and exempt from the head-on landing requirement at Section 18(2).

(9) No person shall make a false entry on a State or Provincial fish ticket or a Federal catch or landing report referred to in paragraphs (5), (6), and (8) of this Section.

(10) A copy of the fish tickets or catch reports referred to in paragraphs (5), (6), and (8) shall be:

(a) retained by the person making them for a period of three years from the date the fish tickets or catch reports are made; and

(b) open to inspection by an authorized officer or an authorized representative of the Commission.

(11) No person shall possess any Pacific halibut taken or retained in contravention of these Regulations.

(12) When Pacific halibut are landed to other than a commercial fish processor, the records required by paragraph (6) shall be maintained by the operator of the vessel from which that Pacific halibut was caught, in compliance with paragraph (10).

(13) No person shall tag Pacific halibut unless the tagging is authorized by IPHC or by a Federal or State agency.

21. Supervision of Unloading and Weighing

(1) The unloading and weighing of Pacific halibut may be subject to the supervision of authorized officers to assure the fulfillment of the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) The unloading and weighing of Pacific halibut may be subject to sampling by an authorized representative of the Commission.

22. Fishing by United States Indian Tribes

(1) Pacific halibut fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area Subarea 2A–1 by members of United States treaty Indian tribes located in the State of Washington shall be regulated under regulations promulgated by NOAA Fisheries and published in the **Federal Register**:

[4] DFO has more restrictive regulations; therefore, Section 20 paragraph (2)(b) does not apply to fish caught in IPHC Regulatory Area 2B or landed in British Columbia.

[5] DFO did not adopt this regulation; therefore, Section 20 paragraph (3) does not apply to fish caught in IPHC Regulatory Area 2B.

(a) Subarea 2A–1 includes the usual and accustomed fishing areas for Pacific Coast treaty tribes off the coast of Washington and all inland marine waters of Washington north of Point Chehalis (46°53.30′ N lat.), including Puget Sound. Boundaries of a tribe's fishing area may be revised as ordered by a United States Federal court;

(b) Section 13(1) does not apply to commercial fishing for Pacific halibut in Subarea 2A–1 by Indian tribes; and

(c) ceremonial and subsistence fishing for Pacific halibut in Subarea 2A–1 is permitted with hook and line gear from 1 January through 31 December.

(2) In IPHC Regulatory Area 2C, the Metlakatla Indian Community has been authorized by the United States Government to conduct a commercial Pacific halibut fishery within the Annette Islands Reserve. Fishing periods for this fishery are announced by the Metlakatla Indian Community and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Landings in this fishery are accounted with the commercial landings for IPHC Regulatory Area 2C.

(3) Section 7 (careful release of Pacific halibut), Section 17 (fishing gear), except paragraphs (7) and (8) of Section 17, Section 18 (size limits), Section 19 (logs), and Section 20 (receipt and possession of Pacific halibut) apply to commercial fishing for Pacific halibut by Indian tribes.

(4) Regulations in paragraph (3) of this Section that apply to State fish tickets apply to Tribal tickets that are authorized by WDFW and ADFG.

(5) Commercial fishing for Pacific halibut is permitted with hook and line gear between the dates specified in Section 9 paragraphs (2) and (3), or until the applicable fishery limit specified in Section 5 is taken, whichever occurs first.

23. Indigenous Groups Fishing for Food, Social and Ceremonial Purposes in British Columbia

(1) Fishing for Pacific halibut for food, social and ceremonial purposes by Indigenous groups in IPHC Regulatory Area 2B shall be governed by the *Fisheries Act* of Canada and regulations as amended from time to time.

24. Customary and Traditional Fishing in Alaska

(1) Customary and traditional fishing for Pacific halibut in IPHC Regulatory Areas 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 4E shall be governed pursuant to regulations promulgated by NOAA Fisheries and published in 50 CFR part 300.

(2) Customary and traditional fishing is authorized from 1 January through 31 December.

25. Recreational (Sport) Fishing for Pacific Halibut—General

(1) No person shall engage in recreational (sport) fishing for Pacific halibut using gear other than a single line with no more than two hooks attached; or a spear.

(2) Any size limit promulgated under IPHC or domestic regulations shall be measured in a straight line passing over the pectoral fin from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed, to the extreme end of the middle of the tail as depicted in *Figure 2*.

(3) Any Pacific halibut brought aboard a vessel and not immediately returned to the sea with a minimum of injury will be included in the daily bag limit of the person catching the Pacific halibut.

(4) No person may possess Pacific halibut on a vessel while fishing in a closed area.

(5) No Pacific halibut caught by recreational (sport) fishing shall be offered for sale, sold, traded, or bartered.

(6) No Pacific halibut caught in recreational (sport) fishing shall be possessed on board a vessel when other fish or shellfish aboard said vessel are destined for commercial use, sale, trade, or barter.

(7) The operator of a charter vessel shall be liable for any violations of these Regulations committed by an angler on board said vessel. In Alaska, the charter vessel guide, as defined in 50 CFR 300.61 and referred to in 50 CFR 300.65, 300.66, and 300.67, shall be liable for any violation of these Regulations committed by an angler on board a charter vessel.

26. Recreational (Sport) Fishing for Pacific Halibut—IPHC Regulatory Area 2A

(1) The Commission shall determine and announce closing dates to the public for any area in which the fishery limits promulgated by NOAA Fisheries are estimated to have been taken.

(2) When the Commission has determined that a subquota under paragraph (7) of this Section is estimated to have been taken, and has announced a date on which the season will close, no person shall recreational (sport) fish for Pacific halibut in that area after that date for the rest of the year, unless a reopening of that area for recreational (sport) Pacific halibut fishing is scheduled in accordance with the Catch Sharing Plan for IPHC Regulatory Area 2A, or announced by the Commission.

(3) No person shall fish for Pacific halibut from a vessel, nor land or retain Pacific halibut on board a vessel, used as a charter vessel in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A, unless issued a permit valid for fishing in IPHC Regulatory Area 2A by NOAA Fisheries according to 50 CFR 300 Subpart E.

(4) In California, Oregon, or Washington, no person shall fillet, mutilate, or otherwise disfigure a Pacific halibut in any manner that prevents the determination of minimum size or the number of fish caught, possessed, or landed.

(5) The possession limit on a vessel for Pacific halibut in the waters off the coast of Washington is the same as the daily bag limit. The possession limit for Pacific halibut on land in Washington is two daily bag limits.

(6) The possession limit on a vessel for Pacific halibut caught in the waters off the coast of Oregon is the same as the daily bag limit. The possession limit for Pacific halibut on land in Oregon is three daily bag limits.

(7) The possession limit on a vessel for Pacific halibut caught in the waters off the coast of California is one daily bag limit. The possession limit for Pacific halibut on land in California is one daily bag limit.

(8) Specific regulations describing fishing periods, fishery limits, fishing dates, and daily bag limits are promulgated by NOAA Fisheries and published in the **Federal Register**.

27. Recreational (Sport) Fishing for Pacific Halibut—IPHC Regulatory Area 2B

(1) In all waters off British Columbia:[6] [7]

(a) the recreational (sport) fishing season will open on 1 February;

(b) the recreational (sport) fishing season will close when the recreational (sport) fishery limit allocated by DFO is taken, or 31 December, whichever is earlier; and

(c) the daily bag limit is two (2) Pacific halibut of any size per day, per person, and may be increased to a daily bag limit of three (3) Pacific halibut per day, per person on or after 1 August. This provision shall remain in effect through 2025, unless extended by a vote of the Commission.

(2) In British Columbia, no person shall fillet, mutilate, or otherwise disfigure a Pacific halibut in any

[6] DFO could implement more restrictive regulations for the recreational (sport) fishery, therefore anglers are advised to check the current Federal or Provincial regulations prior to fishing.

[7] For regulations on the experimental recreational fishery implemented by DFO check the current Federal or Provincial regulations.

manner that prevents the determination of minimum size or the number of fish caught, possessed, or landed.

(3) The possession limit for Pacific halibut in the waters off the coast of British Columbia is three Pacific halibut.[6] [7]

28. Recreational (Sport) Fishing for Pacific Halibut—IPHC Regulatory Areas 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E

(1) In Convention waters in and off Alaska: [8] [9]

(a) the recreational (sport) fishing season is from 1 February to 31 December;

(b) the daily bag limit is two Pacific halibut of any size per day per person unless a more restrictive bag limit applies in Commission regulations or Federal regulations at 50 CFR 300.65;

(c) no person may possess more than two daily bag limits;

(d) no person shall possess on board a vessel, including charter vessels and pleasure craft used for fishing, Pacific halibut that have been filleted, mutilated, or otherwise disfigured in any manner, except that each Pacific halibut may be cut into no more than 2 ventral pieces, 2 dorsal pieces, and 2 cheek pieces, with a patch of skin on each piece, naturally attached. Either one dorsal piece or one ventral piece from one Pacific halibut on board may be consumed;

(e) Pacific halibut in excess of the possession limit in paragraph (1)(c) of this Section may be possessed on a vessel that does not contain recreational (sport) fishing gear, fishing rods, hand lines, or gaffs;

(f) Pacific halibut harvested on a charter vessel fishing trip in IPHC Regulatory Areas 2C or 3A must be retained on board the charter vessel on which the Pacific halibut was caught until the end of the charter vessel fishing trip as defined at 50 CFR 300.61;

(g) guided angler fish (GAF), as described at 50 CFR 300.65, may be used to allow a charter vessel angler to harvest additional Pacific halibut up to the limits in place for unguided anglers, and are exempt from the requirements in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Section;

(h) if there is an annual limit on the number of Pacific halibut that may be retained by a charter vessel angler as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, for purposes of enforcing the annual limit, each charter vessel angler must:

(1) maintain a nontransferable harvest record in the angler's possession if retaining a Pacific halibut for which an annual limit has been established. Such harvest record must be maintained either on the angler's State of Alaska recreational (sport) fishing license, an ADFG approved electronic harvest record, or on a Sport Fishing Harvest Record Card obtained, without charge, from ADFG offices, the ADFG website, or fishing license vendors;

(2) immediately upon retaining a Pacific halibut for which an annual limit has been established, permanently and legibly record the date, location (IPHC Regulatory Area), and species of the catch (Pacific halibut) on the harvest record; and

(3) record the information required by paragraph 1(h)(2) on any duplicate or additional recreational (sport) fishing license issued to the angler, duplicate electronic harvest record, or any duplicate or additional Sport Fishing Harvest Record Card obtained by the angler for all Pacific halibut previously retained during that year that were subject to the harvest record reporting requirements of this Section; and

(i) in IPHC Regulatory Areas 2C and 3A:

(1) a ''charter halibut permit'' as defined at 50 CFR 300.61 may only be used for one charter vessel fishing trip in which Pacific halibut are caught and retained per calendar day;

(2) a ''charter vessel'' as defined at 50 CFR 300.61 may only be used for one charter vessel fishing trip in which Pacific halibut are caught and retained per calendar day; and

(3) for purposes of subsections (1) and (2) of this paragraph, a ''charter vessel fishing trip'' is defined as the time period between: (a) the first time Pacific halibut are caught and retained on a charter vessel by a charter vessel angler (as defined at 50 CFR 300.61); and (b) whichever comes first: 2359 (Alaska local time) on the same calendar day that the charter vessel fishing trip began; when any charter vessel angler is offloaded from the charter vessel; or when Pacific halibut are offloaded from the charter vessel.

(2) For guided recreational (sport) fishing (as referred to in 50 CFR 300.65) in IPHC Regulatory Area 2C:

(a) no person on board a charter vessel (as referred to in 50 CFR 300.65) shall catch and retain more than one Pacific halibut per calendar day;

(b) no person on board a charter vessel (as referred to in 50 CFR 300.65) shall catch and retain any Pacific halibut that with head on is greater than 37 inches (94.0 cm) and less than 80 inches (203.2 cm) as measured in a straight line, passing over the pectoral fin from the tip of the lower jaw with mouth closed, to the extreme end of the middle of the tail; and

(c) no person on board a charter vessel may catch and retain Pacific halibut on any Tuesday from 13 May to 9 September in 2025.

(3) For guided recreational (sport) fishing (as referred to in 50 CFR 300.65) in IPHC Regulatory Area 3A:

(a) no person on board a charter vessel (as referred to in 50 CFR 300.65) shall catch and retain more than two Pacific halibut per calendar day;

(b) at least one of the retained Pacific halibut must have a head-on length of no more than 27 inches (68.6 cm) as measured in a straight line, passing over the pectoral fin from the tip of the lower jaw with mouth closed, to the extreme end of the middle of the tail. If a person recreational (sport) fishing on a charter vessel in IPHC Regulatory Area 3A retains only one Pacific halibut in a calendar day, that Pacific halibut may be of any length; and

(c) no person on board a charter vessel may catch and retain Pacific halibut on any Tuesday or Wednesday in 2025.

29. Previous Regulations Superseded

These Regulations shall supersede all previous regulations of the Commission, and these Regulations shall be effective each succeeding year until superseded.

[8] NOAA Fisheries could implement more restrictive regulations for the recreational (sport) fishery or components of it, therefore, anglers are advised to check the current Federal or State regulations prior to fishing.

[9] Under regulations promulgated by NOAA Fisheries at 50 CFR 300.66(u), it is unlawful for any person to be a charter vessel guide of a charter vessel on which one or more charter vessel anglers are catching and retaining Pacific halibut in both IPHC Regulatory Areas 2C and 3A during one charter vessel fishing trip.

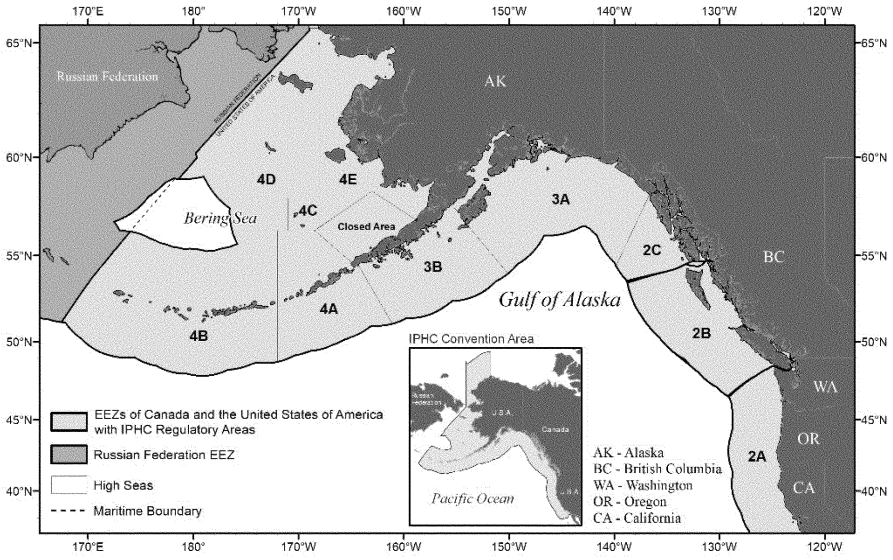

Figure 1. IPHC Regulatory Areas for the Pacific halibut fishery.

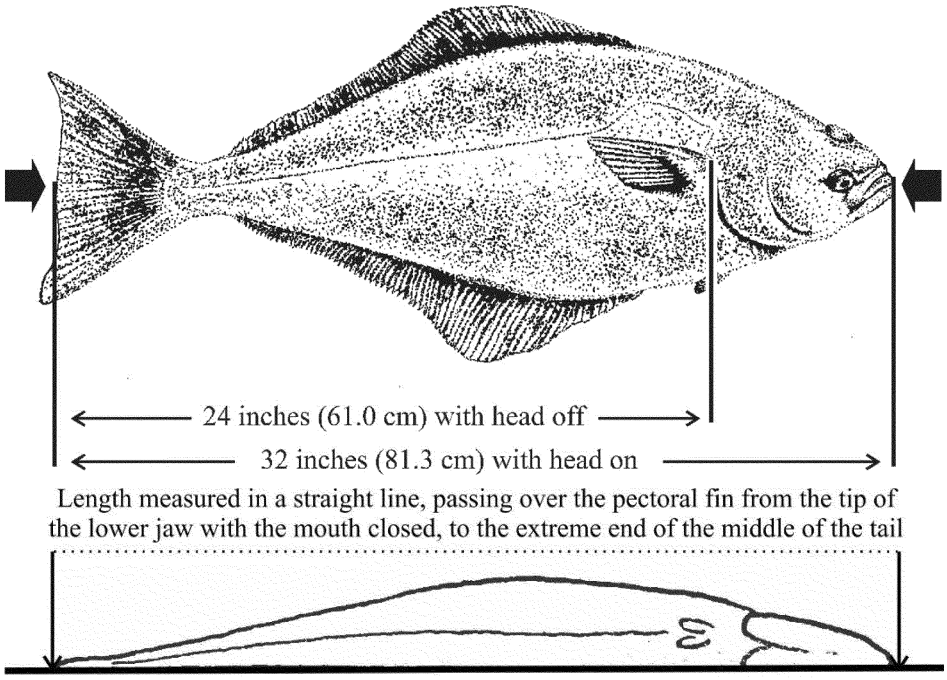

Figure 2. Minimum commercial size.

Classification

IPHC Regulations

These IPHC annual management measures are a product of an agreement between the United States and Canada and are published in the **Federal Register** to provide notice of their effectiveness and content. Pursuant to Section 4 of the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982, 16 U.S.C. 773b, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce, may only accept or reject these recommendations of the IPHC. These regulations become effective when such acceptance and concurrence occur. The notice-and-comment and delay-in-effectiveness date provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553(b) and (d), are inapplicable to IPHC management measures because these regulations involve a foreign affairs function of the United States, 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1). The Secretary of State has no discretion to modify the recommendations of the IPHC. The additional time necessary to comply with the notice-and-comment and delay-in-effectiveness requirements of the APA would disrupt coordinated international conservation and management of the halibut fishery

pursuant to the Convention and the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982.

The publication of these regulations in the **Federal Register** provide the affected public with notice that the IPHC management measures are in effect. Furthermore, no other law requires prior notice and public comment for this rule. Because 5 U.S.C. 553 or any other law does not require prior notice and an opportunity for public comment for this notification of the effectiveness of the IPHC's 2025 management measures, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.,* are not applicable. This final rule is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 requires consideration of the impact of recordkeeping and other information collection burdens imposed on the public. Alaska state law establishes information collection requirements regarding harvest records for individual recreational anglers. See Alaska Admin. Code tit. 5, section 75.006(a) (2023). This final rule contains no new recordkeeping requirements beyond those contained in existing Alaska State or Federal law and therefore involves no additional collection of information burden. Moreover, because there is, at present, no annual limit on the number of Pacific halibut that may be retained by a charter vessel angler as defined at 50 CFR 300.61, the recordkeeping requirements referenced in section 29(1)(h) of the IPHC's Annual Management Measures do not apply during 2025.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 773 *et seq.*

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Samuel D. Rauch, III,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–04803 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 231127–0277; RTID 0648–XE720]

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2025 Recreational Accountability Measure and Closure for Snowy Grouper in the South Atlantic

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements an accountability measure (AM) for the recreational harvest of snowy grouper in South Atlantic Federal waters. NMFS reduces the length of the 2025 recreational fishing season to prevent landings from exceeding the recreational annual catch limit (ACL) as they did in 2024. Accordingly, NMFS announces the adjusted closure date in 2025 for the recreational harvest of snowy grouper in South Atlantic Federal waters to protect the snowy grouper resource.

DATES: This temporary rule is effective from June 9 through December 31, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Vara, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727–824–5305, email: *mary.vara@noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The snapper-grouper fishery of the South Atlantic includes snowy grouper and is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council and NMFS, was approved by the Secretary of Commerce, and is implemented by NMFS through regulations at 50 CFR part 622 under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act).

Regulations at 50 CFR 622.193(b)(2) specify the 2025 recreational ACL for snowy grouper and the recreational AMs. The recreational AM states that if recreational landings of snowy grouper exceed its ACL, then NMFS will reduce the recreational fishing season during the following fishing year to prevent recreational landings from again exceeding the recreational ACL [50 CFR 622.193(b)(2)(ii)]. On January 2, 2024, NMFS implemented the final rule for Amendment 51 to the FMP (88 FR 83860, December 1, 2023). One of the measures implemented by that final rule reduced the recreational ACL to 1,713 fish for 2025. The final rule also revised the recreational AMs for the species. If recreational landings exceed the recreational ACL, NMFS would reduce the length of the recreational fishing season in the following year by the amount necessary to prevent the recreational ACL from being exceeded. Because this condition was met in 2024, NMFS is reducing the length of the 2025 recreational season to prevent the recreational ACL from being exceeded.

The 2025 recreational season for snowy grouper will start on May 1 and normally would continue through June 30. However, data from the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center have informed NMFS' projection that recreational landings will reach the recreational ACL for 2025 by June 9. Therefore, NMFS announces that the recreational season for snowy grouper in South Atlantic Federal waters will be closed beginning on June 9 and continues through December 31, 2025. During the recreational closure, the bag and possession limits for snowy grouper in or from South Atlantic Federal waters are zero. The next recreational fishing season for snowy grouper begins on May 1, 2026.

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 622.193(c)(2)(ii), which was issued pursuant to section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures are unnecessary because the rule that established the recreational AM for snowy grouper has already been subject to public notice and comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the end date of the recreational season. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment on this action is contrary to the public interest because of the need to protect the resource of South Atlantic snowy grouper. Additionally, providing as much advance notice to the public of this shortened fishing season and closure allows recreational fishermen, including businesses that operate charter vessels and headboats, to prepare for the change to the recreational season for snowy grouper

and to schedule or reschedule their trips.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Date: March 17, 2025.

Karen H. Abrams,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–04805 Filed 3–18–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 231215–0305; RTID 0648–XE732]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer From North Carolina to Virginia

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; quota transfer.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that the State of North Carolina is transferring a portion of its 2025 commercial summer flounder quota to the Commonwealth of Virginia. This adjustment to the 2025 fishing year quota is necessary to comply with the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP) quota transfer provisions. This announcement informs the public of the revised 2025 commercial quotas for North Carolina and Virginia.

DATES: Effective March 20, 2021, through December 31, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Rigdon, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281–9336.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Regulations governing the summer flounder fishery are found in 50 CFR 648.100 through 648.111. These regulations require annual specification of a commercial quota that is apportioned among the coastal states from Maine through North Carolina. The process to set the annual commercial quota and the percent allocated to each state is described in § 648.102, and the final 2025 allocations were published on December 10, 2024 (89 FR 99138).

The final rule implementing Amendment 5 to the FMP, as published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1993 (58 FR 65936), provided a mechanism for transferring summer flounder commercial quota from one state to another. Two or more states, under mutual agreement and with the concurrence of the NMFS Greater Atlantic Regional Administrator, can transfer or combine summer flounder commercial quota under § 648.102(c)(2). The Regional Administrator is required to consider three criteria in the evaluation of requests for quota transfers or combinations: (1) the transfers or combinations would not preclude the overall annual quota from being fully harvested; (2) the transfers address an unforeseen variation or contingency in the fishery; and (3) the transfers are consistent with the objectives of the FMP and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The Regional Administrator has determined these three criteria have been met for the transfer approved in this notification.

North Carolina is transferring 3,520 pounds (lb; 1,597 kilograms (kg)) of summer flounder to Virginia through a mutual agreement between the states. This transfer was requested to repay landings made by an out-of-state permitted vessel under a safe harbor agreement. The revised summer flounder quotas for 2025 are: North Carolina, 2,408,923 lb (1,092,669 kg); and Virginia, 1,877,227 lb (851,496 kg).

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 648.102(c)(2)(i) through (iv), which was issued pursuant to section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and is exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Karen H. Abrams,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–04880 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 54
Friday, March 21, 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.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0470; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00579–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) 2023–02–18, which applies to certain Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and –1041 airplanes. AD 2023–02–18 requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. Since the FAA issued AD 2023–02–18, the FAA has determined that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. This proposed AD would continue to require certain actions in AD 2023–02–18 and would require 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 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 May 5, 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–2025–0470; 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–2025–0470.
- 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; phone: 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–2025–0470; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00579–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; phone: 206–231–3225; email: *dan.rodina@faa.gov*. Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued AD 2023–02–18, Amendment 39–22325 (88 FR 10020, February 16, 2023) (AD 2023–02–18), for certain Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and –1041 airplanes. AD 2023–02–18 was prompted by an MCAI originated by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union. EASA issued AD 2022–0124, dated June 28, 2022 (EASA AD 2022–0124) (which corresponds to FAA AD 2023–02–18), to correct an unsafe condition.

AD 2023–02–18 requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA issued AD 2023–02–18 to address the potential failure of certain life-limited parts, which could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

Actions Since AD 2023–02–18 Was Issued

Since the FAA issued AD 2023–02–18, EASA superseded AD 2022–0124 and issued EASA AD 2024–0189, dated October 1, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0189) (referred to after this as the MCAI), for all Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and –1041 airplanes. The MCAI states that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations have been developed.

Airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued after August 1, 2024, must comply with the airworthiness limitations specified as part of the approved type design and referenced on the type certificate data sheet; this proposed AD therefore does not include those airplanes in the applicability.

The FAA is proposing this AD to address reduced structural integrity of the airplane. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0470.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2024–0189. This material specifies new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations for airplane structures and safe life limits.

This proposed AD would also require EASA AD 2022–0124, dated June 28, 2022, which the Director of the Federal Register approved for incorporation by reference as of March 23, 2023 (88 FR 10020, February 16, 2023).

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 and material 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 retain all requirements of AD 2023–02–18. This proposed AD would also require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate additional new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, which are specified in EASA AD 2024–0189 already described, as proposed for incorporation by reference. Any differences with EASA AD 2024–0189 are identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD.

This proposed AD would require revisions to certain operator maintenance documents to include new actions (*e.g.,* inspections). Compliance with these actions is required by 14 CFR 91.403(c). For airplanes that have been previously modified, altered, or repaired in the areas addressed by this proposed 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 (m)(1) 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 retain the IBR of EASA AD 2022–0124 and incorporate EASA AD 2024–0189 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2022–0124 and EASA AD 2024–0189 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 2022–0124 or EASA AD 2024–0189 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 proposed AD requirement is not limited to the section titled ''Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)'' in EASA AD 2022–0124 or EASA AD 2024–0189. Material required by EASA AD 2022–0124 and EASA AD 2024–0189 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2025–0470 after the FAA final rule is published.

Airworthiness Limitation ADs Using the New Process

The FAA's process of incorporating by reference MCAI ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with corresponding FAA ADs has been limited to certain MCAI ADs (primarily those with service bulletins as the primary source of information for accomplishing the actions required by the FAA AD). However, the FAA is now expanding the process to include MCAI ADs that require a change to airworthiness limitation documents, such as airworthiness limitation sections.

For these ADs that incorporate by reference an MCAI AD that changes airworthiness limitations, the FAA requirements are unchanged. Operators must revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate the information specified in the new airworthiness limitation document. The airworthiness limitations must be followed according to 14 CFR 91.403(c) and 91.409(e).

The previous format of the airworthiness limitation ADs included a paragraph that specified that no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections) or intervals may be used unless the actions and intervals are approved as an AMOC in accordance with the procedures specified in the AMOCs paragraph under ''Additional AD Provisions.'' This new format includes a ''New Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals'' paragraph that does not specifically refer to AMOCs, but operators may still request an AMOC to use an alternative action or interval.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 34 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the retained actions from AD 2023–02–18 to be $7,650 (90 work-hours × $85 per work-hour).

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.

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the new proposed actions 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

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) 2023–02–18, Amendment 39–22325 (88 FR 10020, February 16, 2023); and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

Airbus SAS: Docket No. FAA–2025–0470; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00579–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by May 5, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2023–02–18, Amendment 39–22325 (88 FR 10020, February 16, 2023) (AD 2023–02–18).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and –1041 airplanes, certificated in any category, with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before August 1, 2024.

(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 the potential failure of certain life-limited parts. 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) Retained Revision of the Existing Maintenance or Inspection Program, With a New Terminating Action

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (j) of AD 2023–02–18, with a terminating action. For Model A350–941 and –1041 airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issues on or before May 2, 2022: 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 2022–0124, dated June 28, 2022 (EASA AD 2022–0124). Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by paragraph (j) of this AD terminates the requirements of this paragraph.

(h) Retained Exceptions to EASA AD 2022–0124, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the exceptions specified in paragraph (k) of AD 2023–02–18, with no changes.

(1) The requirement specified in paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2022–0124 does not apply to this AD.

(2) Paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2022–0124 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 March 23, 2023 (the effective date of AD 2023–02–18).

(3) The initial compliance time for complying with the limitations specified in paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2022–0124 is at the applicable ''limitations'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2022–0124, or within 90 days after March 23, 2023 (the effective date of AD 2023–02–18), whichever occurs later.

(4) The provisions specified in paragraphs (3) and (4) of EASA AD 2022–0124 do not apply to this AD.

(5) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2022–0124.

(i) Retained Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals, With a New Exception

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (l) of AD 2023–02–18, with a new exception. Except as required by paragraph (j) of this AD, 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 2022–0124.

(j) New Revision of the Existing Maintenance or Inspection Program

Except as specified in paragraph (k) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, EASA AD 2024–0189, dated October 1, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0189). Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by this paragraph terminates the requirements of paragraph (g) of this AD.

(k) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0189

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2024–0189.

(2) Paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2024–0189 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 complying with limitations specified in paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2024–0189 is at the applicable ''limitations'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2024–0189, or within 90 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(4) This AD does not adopt the provisions specified in paragraphs (3) and (4) of EASA AD 2024–0189.

(5) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2024–0189.

(l) New Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (j) 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 2024–0189.

(m) 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 (n) 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.

(n) Additional Information

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

(o) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) 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.

(3) The following material was approved for IBR on [DATE 35 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL RULE].

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0189, dated October 1, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) The following material was approved for IBR on March 23, 2023 (88 FR 10020, February 16, 2023).

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2022–0124, dated June 28, 2022.

(ii) [Reserved]

(5) 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*.

Issued on March 17, 2025.

Victor Wicklund,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–04838 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0467; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00873–R]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Airbus Helicopters Model AS332C helicopters. This proposed AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. This proposed AD would require revising the airworthiness limitations section (ALS) of the existing maintenance manual (MM) or instructions for continued airworthiness (ICAs) and the existing approved maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is proposed for incorporation by reference. 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 May 5, 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–2025–0467; 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; phone +49 221 8999 000; email: *ADs@easa.europa.eu;* website: *easa.europa.eu.* You may find the EASA material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Room 6N 321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0467.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hye Yoon Jang, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (206) 231–3758; email: *Hye.Yoon.Jang@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–2025–0467; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00873–R'' 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 Hye Yoon Jang, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2023–0145, dated July 14, 2023 (EASA AD 2023–0145) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition on Airbus Helicopters Model AS 332 C helicopters. The MCAI states that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations have been developed. EASA advises that airworthiness limitations and certification maintenance instructions are identified as mandatory for continued airworthiness and that Revision 9 of AH [Airbus Helicopters] AS 332 C ALS, dated July 27, 2022, has been issued to specify all service life limits and maintenance tasks for AS 332 C helicopters and separate the airworthiness limitations from the Master Servicing Manual (M.S.M.). The FAA is proposing this AD to prevent a failure of critical parts and primary structural components, which if not addressed could result in loss of control of the helicopter.

The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0467.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2023–0145, which requires replacing components before exceeding their life limits and accomplishing all applicable maintenance tasks within thresholds and intervals specified in the ALS as defined in EASA AD 2023–0145. Depending on the results of the maintenance tasks, EASA AD 2023–0145 requires accomplishing corrective action(s) or contacting Airbus Helicopters for approved instructions and accomplishing those instructions.

Additionally, EASA AD 2023–0145 requires revising the Aircraft Maintenance Programme (AMP) by incorporating the limitations, tasks, and associated thresholds and intervals described in the specified ALS, as applicable. Revising the AMP constitutes terminating action for the requirement to record accomplishment of the actions of replacing components before exceeding their life limits and accomplishing maintenance tasks within thresholds and intervals specified in the applicable ALS as required by EASA AD 2023–0145 for demonstration of AD compliance on a continued basis.

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

These products have been approved by the aviation authority of another country and are 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 on other products of the same type design.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require the actions specified in EASA AD 2023–0145, described previously, as incorporated by reference, 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 2023–0145 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2023–0145 in 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 2023–0145 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 2023–0145. Material referenced in EASA AD 2023–0145 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0467 after the FAA final rule is published.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 105 helicopters of U.S. registry. Labor rates are estimated at $85 per work-hour. Based on these numbers, the FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD.

Revising the ALS of the existing MM or ICAs and the existing approved maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, would take 1 work-hour, for an estimated cost of $85 per helicopter and $8,925 for the U.S. fleet.

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 adding the following new airworthiness directive:

Airbus Helicopters: Docket No. FAA–2025–0467; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00873–R.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by May 5, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus Helicopters Model AS332C helicopters, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

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

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by new and more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of critical parts and primary structural components, which if not addressed, could result in loss of control of the helicopter.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Action

Except as specified in paragraphs (h) and (i) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency AD 2023–0145, dated July 14, 2023 (EASA AD 2023–0145).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2023–0145

(1) Where EASA AD 2023–0145 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) This AD does not adopt paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of EASA AD 2023–0145.

(3) Where paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2023–0145 specifies ''Within 12 months after the effective date of this AD, revise the approved AMP,'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''Within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the airworthiness limitations section of the existing maintenance manual or instructions for continued airworthiness and the existing approved maintenance or inspection program, as applicable.''

(4) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2023–0145 is on or before the applicable ''limitations'' and ''associated thresholds'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2023–0145 or within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(5) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2023–0145.

(i) Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals

After the action required by paragraph (g) of this AD has been done, no alternative actions and associated thresholds and intervals, including any life limits, are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the ''Ref. Publications'' section of EASA AD 2023–0145.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, International Validation 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 local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: *AMOC@faa.gov.*

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Hye Yoon Jang, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (206) 231–3758; email: *Hye.Yoon.Jang@faa.gov.*

(l) 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 the AD specifies otherwise.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2023–0145, dated July 14, 2023.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Room 6N–321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

(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 13, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

Acting Deputy Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–04802 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2025–0070; FRL–12637–02–R9]

Determination of Attainment by the Attainment Date; 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standards; California; Sacramento Metro Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed determination.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to determine that the Sacramento Metro, California area attained the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) by its December 31, 2024 attainment date. This proposed determination is based on quality-assured and certified ambient air quality monitoring data from 2022 through 2024. If we finalize this determination as proposed, the requirement for the State to have contingency measures for reasonable further progress (RFP) and attainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS will no longer apply for this area. We are taking comments on this proposal and plan to follow with a final action. Elsewhere in this **Federal Register**, we are making an interim final determination that will stay and defer the imposition of Clean Air Act (CAA or ''Act'') sanctions associated with a disapproval action related to the contingency measures requirement for this area.

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

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2025–0070 at *https://www.regulations.gov.* For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov*, follow the online instructions for submitting

comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov.* The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.* If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Lawrence, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105; phone: (415) 972–3407; email: *lawrence.laura@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the EPA.

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I. Background

A. Regulatory Context

The CAA requires the EPA to establish primary and secondary NAAQS for certain pervasive pollutants that ''may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and welfare.'' [1] The primary NAAQS is designed to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, and the secondary NAAQS is designed to protect public welfare and the environment. The EPA has set standards for six common air pollutants, referred to as criteria pollutants, including ozone. These standards represent the air quality levels an area must meet to comply with the CAA.

Ground-level ozone pollution is formed from the reaction of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) in the presence of sunlight.[2] These two pollutants, referred to as ozone precursors, are emitted by many types of sources, including on- and off-road motor vehicles and engines, power plants and industrial facilities, and smaller area sources such as lawn and garden equipment and paints.

Scientific evidence indicates that adverse public health effects occur following exposure to ozone, particularly in children and adults with lung disease. Breathing air containing ozone can reduce lung function and inflame airways, which can increase respiratory symptoms and aggravate asthma or other lung diseases.[3]

In March 2008, the EPA strengthened the ozone NAAQS, establishing primary and secondary 8-hour ozone standards at a level of 0.075 parts per million (ppm) (''2008 ozone NAAQS'').[4] The numerical level of the NAAQS had previously been set at 0.08 ppm.[5] Section 107(d) of the CAA requires the EPA to designate an area ''nonattainment'' if it is violating the standards or if it has sources contributing to a violation of the standards in a nearby area. For ozone standards, the EPA classifies nonattainment areas as ''Marginal,'' ''Moderate,'' ''Serious,'' ''Severe,'' or ''Extreme,'' depending upon ambient air monitoring values at the time of designation.[6] An ozone nonattainment area with a higher classification is subject to more stringent CAA planning and control requirements than lower classification areas, but the state is provided more time to attain the NAAQS.[7]

An area is considered to have attained the 2008 ozone standard if there are no violations of the standard, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50.15, based on three consecutive years of complete, quality-assured, and certified monitoring data. A violation of the NAAQS occurs when the ambient ozone air quality monitoring data show that the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations at an ozone monitor is greater than 0.075 ppm.[8]

B. The Sacramento Metro Area

The EPA designated the Sacramento Metro area as nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS on May 21, 2012, and classified the area as ''Severe-15.'' [9] The area's applicable attainment date for the 2008 ozone NAAQS is December 31, 2024.[10]

The Sacramento Metro area consists of Sacramento and Yolo counties and portions of El Dorado, Placer, Solano and Sutter counties, and is under the jurisdiction of the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the following regional air pollution control districts: the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (EDCAQMD), the Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD), the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD), the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD), and the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District (YSAQMD) (collectively, ''Districts'').[11] The nonattainment area also includes Tribal lands under the jurisdiction of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Track), California; the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California, and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, California.

CARB is the state agency responsible for the adoption and submission to the EPA of California State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions. Under California law, air districts in California are generally responsible for the

[1] CAA section 108(a).

[2] The State of California refers to reactive organic gases (ROG) rather than VOC in some of its ozone related SIP submissions. As a practical matter, ROG and VOC refer to the same set of chemical constituents, and for the sake of simplicity, we refer to this set of gases as VOC in this determination notice.

[3] EPA, Health Effects of Ozone Pollution, available at *https://www.epa.gov/ground-levelozone-pollution/health-effects-ozone-pollution.*

[4] 73 FR 16436 (March 27, 2008).

[5] In October 2015, the EPA further strengthened the primary and secondary eight-hour ozone NAAQS from 0.075 ppm to 0.070 ppm. 80 FR 65291 (October 26, 2015). This action relates only to the 2008 ozone NAAQS.

[6] See CAA section 181(a)(1).

[7] See, generally, subpart 2 of part D of title I of the CAA.

[8] 40 CFR 50.15 and 40 CFR part 50, Appendix P.

[9] 77 FR 30088 (May 21, 2012).

[10] See 85 FR 68509, 68510 (October 29, 2020).

[11] For a precise description of the geographic boundaries of the Sacramento Metro Area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, refer to 40 CFR 81.305. Specifically included portions are the eastern portion of Solano County, the western portions of Placer and El Dorado counties outside of the Lake Tahoe Basin, and the southern portion of Sutter County.

development of regional air quality plans. For the Sacramento Metro area, the Districts develop and adopt air quality management plans to address CAA planning requirements applicable to the region. The Districts then submit such plans to CARB for adoption and submission to the EPA as proposed revisions to the California SIP. In general, Tribes are not required to submit Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP) submissions.[12]

The EPA approved the State's attainment and reasonable further progress (RFP) demonstrations and other required planning elements for the 2008 ozone NAAQS for the Sacramento Metro area on October 22, 2021.[13] However, we deferred action on the requirement for contingency measures that would be implemented in the event the area fails to attain (''attainment contingency measures'') or fails to meet RFP milestones (''RFP contingency measures''). We subsequently disapproved the area's contingency measures submittal on June 15, 2023.[14] This disapproval started sanctions clocks pursuant to section 179 of the CAA and 40 CFR 52.31, by which the offset sanction in CAA section 179(b)(2) would be imposed after 18 months of the effective date of the disapproval and the highway funding sanction in CAA section 179(b)(1) would be imposed six months after the offset sanction was imposed, as well as the two-year clock for the EPA to promulgate a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) under CAA section 110(c). California submitted contingency measures for the 2008 ozone NAAQS in the Sacramento Metro area on December 23, 2024.[15] The EPA has not yet taken action on this submittal; the offset sanction has been in effect for the area since January 17, 2025, and the highway funding sanction is set to come into effect on July 17, 2025. We are concurrently making an interim final determination to stay the offset sanction and to defer the highway funding sanction associated with our 2023 disapproval of the contingency measures submittal. As described in Section II.E of this document, a final determination of attainment by the attainment date would permanently stop the sanctions and FIP clocks associated with this previous disapproval action, and would permanently lift the offset sanction that has been in place.

II. EPA Analysis

A. Applicable Statutory and Regulatory Provisions

The EPA is required under CAA 181(b)(2) to determine whether an ozone nonattainment area has attained the ozone standards by the area's attainment date. A determination of whether an area's air quality meets the 2008 ozone NAAQS is generally based on three years of complete, quality-assured, and certified air quality monitoring data gathered at established State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (''SLAMS'') in the area and entered into the EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) database.[16] Data from ambient air monitors operated by state/local agencies in compliance with EPA monitoring requirements must be submitted to the AQS database. Monitoring agencies annually certify that these data are accurate to the best of their knowledge. Accordingly, the EPA relies primarily on data in its AQS database when determining the attainment status of an area.[17] All data are reviewed to determine the area's air quality status in accordance with 40 CFR part 50, Appendix P.

Under EPA regulations at 40 CFR 50.15, an area attains the 2008 ozone NAAQS when the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone monitor concentrations is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm. This 3-year average is referred to as the ''design value.'' When the design value is greater than 0.075 ppm at any monitor within the area, then the area is violating the NAAQS.[18] The data completeness requirement is met when the average percent of days with valid ambient monitoring data is greater than or equal to 90 percent and no single year has less than 75 percent data completeness, as determined under Appendix P of 40 CFR part 50.[19]

B. Determination of Attainment or Failure To Attain

The EPA is proposing to determine that the Sacramento Metro area attained the 2008 ozone NAAQS by its applicable attainment date; that is, that the average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations was at or below 0.075 ppm in the three years leading up to the applicable attainment date. This proposed determination is based on three years of quality-assured and certified ambient air quality monitoring data in AQS for the 2022–2024 monitoring period.

The EPA's proposed determination of attainment is based upon data that have been collected and quality assured in accordance with 40 CFR part 58 and recorded in the EPA's AQS database.[20] As discussed in Section II.D of this document, ambient air quality monitoring data for the 3-year period preceding the attainment date (*i.e.,* 2022–2024 for the 2008 ozone NAAQS for the Sacramento Metro area, based on the applicable attainment date of December 31, 2024) meet the data completeness requirements in 40 CFR part 50, Appendix P.

C. Monitoring Network Considerations

Section 110(a)(2)(B)(i) of the CAA requires states to establish and operate air monitoring networks to compile data on ambient air quality for all criteria pollutants. The ambient air monitoring network in the Sacramento Metro area includes air monitoring stations that are managed and operated by CARB, PCAPCD, SMAQMD, and YSAQMD. Although portions of the EDCAQMD and FRAQMD are within the nonattainment area, neither district operates SLAMS ozone monitors in the Sacramento Metro area. CARB operates SLAMS ozone monitors within the portion of EDCAQMD that is within the nonattainment area, and there are no ozone monitors within the portion of the FRAQMD that lies within the Sacramento Metro nonattainment

[12] See 40 CFR 49.4(a) (specifying that Tribes are not subject to implementation plan submittal deadlines).

[13] 86 FR 58581.

[14] 88 FR 39179.

[15] CARB adopted the contingency measures as a SIP revision on December 20, 2024, through CARB Executive Order S–24–016, and submitted the SIP revision to the EPA electronically on December 23, 2024, as an attachment to a letter dated December 20, 2024, from Steven S. Cliff, Ph.D., Executive Officer, CARB to Martha Guzman, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX. The State's submittal addresses contingency measures requirements for the 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS.

[16] Generally, a ''complete'' data set for determining attainment of ozone NAAQS is one that includes three years of data. There are less stringent data requirements for showing that a monitor has failed an attainment test and thus has recorded a violation of the standard.

[17] 40 CFR 50.15; 40 CFR part 50, Appendix P; 40 CFR part 53; 40 CFR part 58, Appendices A, C, D, and E.

[18] The data handling convention in 40 CFR part 50, Appendix P dictates that concentrations shall be reported in ppm to the third decimal place, with additional digits to the right being truncated. Thus, a computed 3-year average ozone concentration of 0.076 ppm is greater than 0.075 ppm and would exceed the standard, but a design value of 0.0759 is truncated to 0.075 and attains the 2008 ozone NAAQS.

[19] 40 CFR part 50, Appendix P, section 2.3(b).

[20] The EPA maintains the AQS, a database that contains ambient air pollution data collected by the EPA, state, local, and tribal air pollution control agencies. The AQS also contains meteorological data, descriptive information about each monitoring station (including its geographic location and its operator) and data quality assurance/quality control information. The AQS data is used to (1) assess air quality, (2) assist in attainment/non-attainment designations, (3) evaluate SIPs for nonattainment areas, (4) perform modeling for permit review analysis, and (5) prepare reports for Congress as mandated by the CAA. Access is through the website at *https://www.epa.gov/aqs.*

area.[21] CARB and SMAQMD submit annual network plans to the EPA.[22] These plans document the status of CARB and the Districts' air monitoring networks, as required under 40 CFR 58.10. The EPA reviews these annual network plans for compliance with specific requirements in 40 CFR part 58. With respect to ozone, we have found that the annual network plans submitted by CARB and SMAQMD meet the minimum monitoring requirements of 40 CFR part 58.[23]

Finally, the EPA conducts regular Technical Systems Audits (TSAs) to review and inspect state and local ambient air monitoring programs to assess compliance with applicable regulations concerning the collection, analysis, validation, and reporting of ambient air quality data. CARB is a Primary Quality Assurance Organization (PQAO) in California that is responsible for overseeing the quality of data collected by local air monitoring organizations, which includes the Districts. For the purposes of this determination, we reviewed the findings from the EPA's most recent TSA of CARB's ambient air monitoring program.[24] The results of this TSA found that the CARB PQAO quality system was functioning well and produced ozone data suitable for use in regulatory decision-making. Therefore, the results of the TSA do not preclude the EPA from determining that the Sacramento Metro area has attained the 2008 ozone NAAQS.

D. Data Considerations

In accordance with 40 CFR 58.15, SMAQMD and CARB certify annually that the previous year's ambient concentration and quality assurance data are completely submitted to AQS and that the ambient concentration data are accurate, taking into consideration the quality assurance findings.[25] SMAQMD certifies data from its monitoring network, and CARB certifies data for the CARB network as well as the PCAPCD and YSAQMD networks. There were 16 ozone monitoring sites located throughout the Sacramento Metro area in calendar years 2022 through 2024: three within El Dorado County, four within Placer County, six within Sacramento County, one within Solano County, and two within Yolo County.[26] Table 1 of this document summarizes the ozone monitoring data from the various monitoring sites in the Sacramento Metro area by showing the annual 4th highest daily maximum concentrations and design values over the 2022–2024 period. The data summarized in table 1 of this document are considered complete for the purposes of determining if the standard is met.[27]

TABLE 1—SACRAMENTO METRO AREA FOURTH HIGH 8-HOUR OZONE AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS AND DESIGN VALUES (ppm) FOR 2022–2024

AQS site ID	Site name	4th Highest daily maximum			Design value (2022–2024)
		2022	2023	2024	
EL DORADO COUNTY					
06–017–0012	Echo Summit	0.064	0.065	[a] NA	[b] Invalid
06–017–0020	Cool	0.074	0.072	0.072	0.072
06–017–2004	Placerville—Canal Street	0.066	0.067	0.067	0.066
PLACER COUNTY					
06–061–0003	Auburn—Atwood	0.075	0.064	0.079	0.072
06–061–0004	Colfax—City Hall	0.070	0.067	0.067	0.068
06–061–0006	Roseville—N Sunrise Ave	0.070	0.077	0.077	0.074
06–061–2003	Lincoln—2885 Moore Road	0.066	0.060	0.063	0.063
SACRAMENTO COUNTY					
06–067–0002	North Highlands—Blackfoot Way	[a] NA	[a] NA	[a] NA	[c] Invalid
06–067–0006	Sacramento Del Paso Manor	0.070	0.077	0.080	0.075
06–067–0010	Sacramento—T Street	0.065	0.066	0.069	0.066
06–067–0011	Elk Grove—Bruceville	0.058	0.050	0.048	0.052
06–067–0012	Folsom	0.070	0.071	0.065	0.068
06–067–5003	Sloughhouse	0.074	[a] NA	[a] NA	[d] Invalid
SOLANO COUNTY					
06–095–3003	Vacaville	0.063	0.061	0.058	0.060
YOLO COUNTY					
06–113–0004	Davis—UCD Campus	0.059	0.065	0.063	0.062

[21] The FRAQMD maintains jurisdiction in both Sutter County and Yuba County. A portion of Sutter County is included in the Sacramento Metro nonattainment area, and none of Yuba County is included in the nonattainment area.

[22] CARB's annual network plan includes the PCAPCD and YSAQMD ambient air monitoring networks. SMAQMD submits its own annual network plan.

[23] We have included copies of CARB and SMAQMD's annual network plans for 2022–2024 in the docket for this action, along with our reviews of these plans and our associated transmittal correspondence.

[24] See letter from Matthew Lakin, Director, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. EPA Region IX, to Edie Chang, Deputy Executive Officer, CARB, dated March 14, 2024, and enclosure titled ''Technical Systems Audit of the Ambient Air Monitoring Program: CARB, December 2021–August 2022.''

[25] We have included SMAQMD's and CARB's annual data certifications for 2022, 2023, and 2024 in the docket for this action.

[26] See page 9 of SMAQMD's *2024 Air Monitoring Network Plan* (July 15, 2024) for a map illustrating the locations of the air monitoring sites in the SMAQMD.

[27] The criteria for data completeness are met at most of the ozone monitors over the 2022–2024 period but were not met for the ozone monitors at the Echo Summit, North Highlands—Blackfoot Way, and Sloughhouse monitoring sites.

TABLE 1—SACRAMENTO METRO AREA FOURTH HIGH 8-HOUR OZONE AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS AND DESIGN VALUES (ppm) FOR 2022–2024—Continued

AQS site ID	Site name	4th Highest daily maximum			Design value (2022–2024)
		2022	2023	2024	
06–113–1003	Woodland—Gibson Road	0.066	0.062	0.064	0.064

[a] The required annual 75 percent completeness criterion was not met, therefore the annual 4th highest daily maximum values were not provided.

[b] The design value for the Echo Summit site is invalid due to missing data for the month of April in 2022 and 2024 as well as null coded data in AQS with site computer/data logger down from April through May of 2024.

[c] The design value for the North Highlands—Blackfoot Way site is invalid due to missing data from August 2022 through December 2024. SMAQMD lost the lease to the North Highlands—Blackfoot Way monitoring site and were forced to shut down the monitor on August 1, 2022. SMAQMD is looking to secure a new location for the site.

[d] The Sloughhouse design value is invalid due to null coded data in AQS with poor quality assurance results from July 2023 through April 2024.

Invalid design values and annual 4th highest daily maximum values can be found in the ''SFNA O3 Design Value Report 2008–2024.pdf''.

Source: EPA, AQS Design Value (AMP480), Report Request ID: 2260106, February 6, 2025.

Consistent with the requirements contained in 40 CFR part 50, the EPA has reviewed the quality-assured and certified ozone ambient air monitoring data for completeness. The EPA reviewed the data as recorded in AQS for the applicable monitoring period, collected at the monitoring sites in the Sacramento Metro area, and has determined that the data are generally complete, with the exceptions of the Echo Summit, North Highlands—Blackfoot Way, and Sloughhouse monitoring sites. These exceptions are described below:

- The Echo Summit monitoring site, which typically operates seasonally from April through October, was not able to operate during the month of April in the years 2019 to 2024 due to weather conditions that made the access roads to the sites impassible.[28] For this reason, Echo Summit was not able to meet the 3-year completeness criterion of 90 percent for the 2024 design value period. While Echo Summit did not have a valid design value for the previous five years, for the five most recent valid design value years (2010–2014) Echo Summit was not among the top 50 percent of design values for the Sacramento Metro area, was 0.016–0.031 ppm lower than the highest design value site, and below the 2008 ozone NAAQS.[29]
- The North Highlands—Blackfoot Way monitoring site was shut down on August 1, 2022, due to sudden loss of the lease providing access to the monitor following the property's sale to another owner. SMAQMD notified the EPA of this abrupt closure via letter on July 28, 2022, and documented it in its 2023 annual network plan.[30] The North Highlands—Blackfoot Way monitoring site had design values that were 0.006–0.012 ppm lower than the highest design value site for the five previous valid design value years of its operation (2016–2020), did not have the highest fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration in the Sacramento Metro area in the last five years of operations (2018–2022), and has had design values below the 2008 ozone NAAQS since 2019.
- The Sloughhouse monitoring site failed an annual performance evaluation due to an incorrectly installed ozone calibrator, which resulted in data invalidation from July 2023 through April 2024.[31] As a result, the site did not meet the 3-year completeness criterion of 90 percent and the 2023 and 2024 calendar years did not meet the annual completeness criterion of 75 percent. While Sloughhouse did not have valid design values for the previous two design values, the Sloughhouse monitoring site was 0.008–0.014 ppm lower than the highest design value site and not the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration in the Sacramento Metro area for the five previous valid design value years (2018–2022). Sloughhouse also had valid design values below the 2008 ozone NAAQS for 2018–2022.

Historically, the design values for these sites have consistently measured 0.005–0.015 ppm lower than the highest design value site for the Sacramento Metro area.[32] Therefore, we find that the invalid design values at the Echo Summit, North Highland—Blackfoot Way, and Sloughhouse monitoring sites do not preclude an attainment determination for the Sacramento Metro area. The remaining ozone monitoring sites meet the data completeness requirements of 40 CFR part 50, Appendix P.[33] Taking into account the extent and reliability of the applicable ozone monitoring network, and the data collected therefrom and summarized in Table 1 of this document, we are proposing to determine that the Sacramento Metro area attained the 2008 ozone NAAQS (as defined in 40 CFR part 50, Appendix P) by the applicable attainment date (*i.e.,* December 31, 2024).

E. Effects of This Proposed Determination

A determination of attainment by the attainment date does not have the effect of redesignating an area to attainment. Redesignation of an area to attainment requires that an area has met all applicable requirements of CAA section 110 and part D, and that the area has submitted, and the EPA has approved, a redesignation request and maintenance plan.[34] Therefore, if we finalize this determination as proposed, the Sacramento Metro nonattainment will remain designated nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, and will retain its current classification of Severe-15 for this standard. A determination of attainment by the attainment date applies throughout the attainment area, including to lands under jurisdiction of CARB and the Districts, and the lands under

[28] See 2024 CARB Annual Network Plan, Appendix B.

[29] CARB submitted a site closure request for the Echo Summit ozone monitor to EPA on February 10, 2025. CARB also requested a new ozone monitor at the South Lake Tahoe—Sandy Way monitoring station with a proposed start date of April 1, 2025. See letter from Michael Miguel, CARB, to Dena Vallano, EPA Region IX, dated February 10, 2025. The EPA plans to act on these requests in the near future.

[30] See 2023 SMAQMD Annual Network Plan, Appendix E.

[31] See Data Certification Letter from Mark Loutzenhiser, SMAQMD, to Martha Guzman, EPA, dated January 15, 2025.

[32] See ''SFNA O3 Design Value Report 2008–2024.pdf,'' which is included in the docket.

[33] See id.

[34] Memorandum dated September 4, 1992 from John Calcagni, Director, EPA Air Quality Management Division, to Regional Air Directors, titled ''Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment.''

jurisdiction of the Tribes mentioned in this document.

Based on our proposed finding of attainment by the applicable attainment date, we are also proposing to find that the CAA requirement for a SIP to include attainment contingency measures and RFP contingency measures will no longer apply to the Sacramento Metro area for purposes of the 2008 ozone NAAQS. Under CAA section 172(c)(9), attainment contingency measures must be implemented only if the area fails to attain by the attainment date. Further, under CAA section 182(g), ozone nonattainment areas classified ''Serious'' or higher are required to meet RFP emissions reduction ''milestones'' and to demonstrate compliance with those milestones only until the attainment date has been met. Therefore, if we finalize our proposed determination that the Sacramento Metro area has attained the 2008 ozone NAAQS by the attainment date, then attainment contingency measures for the 2008 ozone NAAQS would never be required to be implemented, regardless of whether the area continued to attain the NAAQS, and RFP contingency measures could not be triggered and would therefore no longer be necessary.[35] This proposed finding will not prevent the EPA from exercising its authority under the CAA to address any subsequent violations of the NAAQS.

As noted in Section I.B of this notice, we are concurrently making an interim final determination to stay the offset sanction and to defer the highway funding sanction associated with the EPA's 2023 disapproval of the Sacramento Metro area's contingency measures submittal. The determination to stay and defer sanctions is based upon the proposed determination of attainment by the attainment date detailed in this document. A final determination of attainment by the attainment date would permanently stop the sanctions and FIP clocks triggered by the EPA's previous disapproval of the contingency measures requirement for the Sacramento Metro area, and would permanently lift the offset sanction that has been in place.[36]

[35] See, *e.g.,* 87 FR 42126, 42130 (July 14, 2022). See also 57 FR 13498, 13564 (April 16, 1992) and Memorandum dated May 10, 1995, from John D. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, to EPA Regional Air Directors, Regions I–X, Subject: ''Reasonable Further Progress, Attainment Demonstration, and Related Requirements for Ozone Nonattainment Areas Meeting the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (''Seitz Memo'') p. 4.

[36] See Seitz Memo p. 6.

III. Action Summary

We are proposing to determine that the Sacramento Metro area attained the 2008 ozone NAAQS by its December 31, 2024 attainment date, based on quality-assured and certified ambient air quality monitoring data from 2022 through 2024. In this same issue of the **Federal Register**, we are also issuing an interim final determination as described in Section II.E, effective upon publication, to stay the offset sanction and defer the highway funding sanction.

The EPA is soliciting public comments on the proposed action, our rationale for the proposed action, and any other pertinent matters related to the issues discussed in this document. We will accept comments from the public on this proposal for the next 30 days and will consider comments before taking final action.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This action is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under the terms of Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993).

B. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the PRA of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This action does not contain any information collection activities and serves only to propose a determination that the Sacramento Metro nonattainment area attained the 2008 ozone NAAQS by the December 31, 2024 attainment date.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). This action will not impose any requirements on small entities. The proposed determination of attainment by the attainment date for the 2015 ozone standards, does not in and of itself create any new requirements beyond what is mandated by the CAA.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538 and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The action imposes no enforceable duty on any state, local or Tribal governments or the private sector.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects 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. The division of responsibility between the federal government and the states for purposes of implementing the NAAQS is established under the CAA.

F. Executive Order 13175: Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by Tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have Tribal implications.'' This action does not have Tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because this determination will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law. The EPA has identified Tribal areas within the Sacramento Metro nonattainment area. We note that this determination, if finalized, would apply throughout the nonattainment area, including on Tribal lands within the nonattainment areas. However, as noted in Section II.E of this notice, the Sacramento Metro nonattainment area, including the Tribal lands within the nonattainment area, would remain designated nonattainment and would retain its existing classification.

The EPA plans to notify the Tribes located within the boundaries of the Sacramento Metro nonattainment areas of this proposed determination. Because a final determination of attainment would not change the Tribe's existing nonattainment designation or classification, the EPA does not plan offer government-to-government consultation on this proposed determination, however, it is our practice to initiate government-to-government consultation at the request of any Tribe.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health and Safety Risks

EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) as applying to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not

subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not establish an environmental standard intended to mitigate health or safety risks.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards. Therefore, EPA is not considering the use of any voluntary consensus standards.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: March 11, 2025.

Cheree D. Peterson,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2025–04791 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 217

[Docket No. 250317–0040]

RIN 0648–BN36

Take of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Rocky Intertidal Monitoring Surveys Along the Oregon and California Coasts

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

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS has received a request from University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC) for Incidental Take Regulations (ITR) and an associated Letter of Authorization (LOA) pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). The requested regulations would govern the authorization of take of marine mammals over 5 years (2025–2030) incidental to the Multi-Agency Rocky Intertidal Network (MARINe) rocky intertidal monitoring surveys along the Oregon and California coasts. NMFS requests public comments on this proposed rule. NMFS will consider public comments prior to making any final decision on the promulgation of the requested ITR and issuance of the LOA.

DATES: Comments and information must be received no later than April 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: A plain language summary of this proposed rule is available at: *https://www.regulations.gov/docket/NOAA-NMFS-2024-0144.*

- *Electronic submissions:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to: *https://www.regulations.gov* and enter NOAA–NMFS–2024–0144 in the Search box (*note:* copying and pasting the FDMS Docket Number directly from this document may not yield search results). Click on the ''Comment'' icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing at: *https://www.regulations.gov* without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.,* name, address), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter ''N/A'' in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

A copy of UCSC/MARINe's complete submitted application (Application), any supporting documents, as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-university-california-santa-cruzs-rocky-intertidal-monitoring.* In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose and Need for Regulatory Action

This proposed rule, if adopted, would establish a framework under the authority of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) to authorize, for a 5-year period (2025–2030), take of marine mammals incidental to the UCSC/MARINe's rocky intertidal research activities in Oregon and California.

NMFS received an incidental take authorization (ITA) application from the UCSC/MARINe requesting 5-year regulations and an LOA to take four species of marine mammals by Level B harassment (Application). Take of harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina richardii*), Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), northern elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*), and California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*) would occur by Level B harassment only, incidental to visual and auditory disturbance of pinnipeds occurring near research sites. No mortality or serious injury is anticipated or proposed for authorization. Please see the Estimated Take of Marine Mammals section below for definitions of harassment.

A previous incidental take authorization was issued in association with this ongoing, long-term project. That authorization was issued to the UCSC Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans (referred to as UCSC/PISCO). Additional information about that action can be found at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-university-california-santa-cruz-rocky-intertidal-monitoring-0.*

Legal Authority for the Proposed Action

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

Authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for taking for subsistence uses (where relevant). Further, NMFS must prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other ''means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact'' on the affected species or stocks and their habitat. NMFS will pay particular attention to (1) rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, (2) the availability of the species or stocks for taking for certain subsistence uses (referred to as ''mitigation''), and (3) the requirements

pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of the takings are set forth. The definitions of all applicable MMPA statutory terms cited above are included below.

Section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA and the implementing regulations at 50 CFR part 216, subpart I, provide the legal basis for proposing and, if appropriate, issuing 5-year regulations and an associated LOA. This proposed rule, if adopted, would establish required mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements for the UCSC/MARINe's activities.

Summary of Major Provisions Within the Proposed Rule

The following is a summary of the major provisions of this proposed rule regarding UCSC/MARINe's research activities. These provisions include measures requiring:

- Mitigation to minimize impact to pinnipeds and avoid disruption to dependent pups including several measures to approach haulouts cautiously to minimize disturbance, especially when pups are present; and
- Monitoring of the research areas to detect the presence of marine mammals before initiating surveys.

National Environmental Policy Act

To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and NOAA Administrative Order (NAO) 216–6A, NMFS must evaluate the proposed action (*i.e.,* promulgation of regulations and subsequent issuance of a 5-year LOA) and alternatives with respect to potential impacts on the human environment.

This action is consistent with categories of activities identified in Categorical Exclusion B4 (incidental harassment authorizations (IHAs) with no anticipated serious injury or mortality) of the Companion Manual for NAO 216–6A, which do not individually or cumulatively have the potential for significant impacts on the quality of the human environment and for which we have not identified any extraordinary circumstances that would preclude this categorical exclusion. Accordingly, NMFS has preliminarily determined that issuance of the proposed rule qualifies to be categorically excluded from further NEPA review. Information in the Application and this document collectively provide the environmental information related to proposed issuance of these regulations and subsequent incidental take authorization for public review and comment. We will review all comments submitted in response to this notice of proposed rulemaking prior to concluding our NEPA process and prior to making a final decision on the request for incidental take authorization.

Summary of UCSC/MARINe Request

On September 6, 2024, NMFS received the initial Application requesting authorization for take of four species of marine mammals incidental to rocky intertidal monitoring surveys along the Oregon and California coasts. After the applicant responded to our questions and submitted a revised Application, NMFS determined the Application was adequate and complete on November 26, 2024. On December 5, 2024, we published a notice of receipt of the Application in the **Federal Register**, requesting comments and information related to the request for 30 days (89 FR 96645). We received no public comments.

The UCSC/MARINe requests authorization to take the following four species of pinnipeds: harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina richardii*), Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), northern elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*), and California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*) by Level B harassment only. The proposed regulations would be valid for 5 years (2025–2030). Neither UCSC/MARINe nor NMFS expects Level A harassment, serious injury, or mortality to result from this activity and no such take is authorized by this action.

NMFS previously issued seven IHAs (77 FR 72327, December 5, 2012; 78 FR 79403, December 30, 2013; 79 FR 73048, December 9, 2014; 81 FR 7319, February 11, 2016; 82 FR 12568, March 6, 2017; 83 FR 11696, March 16, 2018; 84 FR 17784, April 26, 2019) to UCSC/PISCO for this work before issuing a final rule and associated LOA in 2020 (85 FR 18459, April 2, 2020). UCSC/PISCO complied with all the requirements (*e.g.,* mitigation, monitoring, and reporting) of the previous IHAs and LOA. UCSC monitoring results from 2013 to 2024 may be found in the Application, which is available online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-university-california-santa-cruzs-rocky-intertidal-monitoring.*

Description of Proposed Activity

Overview

UCSC/MARINe proposes to continue rocky intertidal monitoring work that has been ongoing for over 20 years. UCSC/MARINe focuses on understanding the nearshore ecosystems of the U.S. west coast through a number of interdisciplinary collaborations. The program integrates long-term monitoring of ecological and oceanographic processes at dozens of sites with experimental work in the lab and field. Research is conducted throughout the year along the California and Oregon coasts and is expected to continue indefinitely. Researchers accessing and conducting research activities on the sites may occasionally result in the incidental take of four pinniped species by incidental, Level B harassment. UCSC/MARINe expects, and NMFS concurs, that the disturbance to pinnipeds from the research activities will be limited to Level B harassment. Take by Level A harassment, serious injury, or mortality is not authorized by this action.

Dates and Duration

UCSC/MARINE's research is conducted throughout the year. Most sites are sampled one to two times per year over a 1 to 2-day period (4–6 hours per site) during a negative low tide series (when tides are lower than the average). Due to the large number of research sites, scheduling constraints, the necessity for negative low tides and favorable weather/ocean conditions, exact survey dates are variable and difficult to predict. Some sampling may occur in all months of the calendar year. Over the course of this 5-year effective period for the proposed rule, UCSC/MARINe expects approximately 300 days of survey effort. The regulations would become effective as soon as possible and would be effective for a period of five years.

Specific Geographic Region

Sampling sites occur along the California and Oregon coasts. Community structure monitoring survey sites range from Ecola State Park near Cannon Beach, Oregon to Government Point located northwest of Santa Barbara, California. Biodiversity survey sites extend from Ecola State Park south to Cabrillo National Monument in San Diego County, California. Exact locations of sampling sites can be found in table 1 of the Application, along with maps at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-university-california-santa-cruzs-rocky-intertidal-monitoring.*

Detailed Description of Specific Activity

Community structure monitoring surveys involve the use of permanent photoplot quadrats, which target specific algal and invertebrate assemblages (*e.g.,* mussels, rockweeds, barnacles). Each photoplot is photographed and scored for percent

cover. The community structure monitoring approach is based largely on surveys that quantify the percent cover and distribution of algae and invertebrates that constitute these communities. This approach allows researchers to quantify both the patterns of abundance of targeted species, as well as characterize changes in the communities in which they reside. Such information provides managers with insight into the causes and consequences of changes in species abundance. There are a total of 49 community structure monitoring sites, each of which will be visited one to two times per year (see table 1 of the Application for details of each site) and surveyed over a 1-day period during a low tide series.

Biodiversity surveys are part of a long-term monitoring project and are conducted every 3–5 years across 150 established sites. These biodiversity surveys involve point contact identification along permanent transects, mobile invertebrate quadrat counts, sea star band counts, and tidal height topographic measurements. Many of the biodiversity survey sites are also community structure sites. During the five-year period of effectiveness for the regulations, biodiversity survey sites will be sampled zero to five times (see tables 3–6 in the Application for details of expected survey frequency).

The intertidal zones where UCSC/MARINe conducts intertidal monitoring are also areas where pinnipeds can be found hauled out (*i.e.,* temporarily leaving the water) on the shore at or adjacent to some research sites. Accessing portions of the intertidal habitat at these locations may cause incidental Level B harassment of pinnipeds through some unavoidable approaches if pinnipeds are hauled out directly in the study plots or while biologists walk from one location to another. Disturbance may also occur when researchers replace survey marker bolts using an electric rotary hammer drill.

UCSC/MARINe also plans the occasional use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), which is a new component to this survey activity. They operate two quadcopter UAV models: a Da-Jiang Innovations (DJI) Miniature Autonomous Vehicle with Intelligent Controller (MAVIC) 2 Pro and a DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise. UCSC/MARINe conducts flights from 10–30 meters altitude for mapping and photography. UAVs can cause behavioral response in pinnipeds from both visual and acoustic stimuli. This response can range from alertness to flushing (*i.e.,* disturbing from its position) depending on factors such as UAV altitude, conditions such as ambient noise from swell and wind, and the pinniped's level of habituation to disturbance (Christiansen *et al.* 2016, Pérez Tadeo *et al.* 2023). UAVs trigger a stronger response when hovering compared to when in motion (Pérez Tadeo *et al.* 2023). UCSC/MARINe UAV flights typically occur at 10–30 meters altitude and are done autonomously (while under control of a licensed UAV pilot) to map the survey area and to achieve proper image overlap for photogrammetry processing. Flight speed is typically 1 to 2 meters/second and hovering only occurs during take-off and landing. If pinnipeds are present during a UAV flight and a response is triggered by the UAV, the pilot will take control of the UAV and increase altitude before ending the flight to minimize effects on the animals. Please see the Proposed Mitigation and Proposed Monitoring and Reporting sections for the proposed mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures.

Description of Marine Mammals in the Area of Specified Activities

Sections 3 and 4 of the Application summarize available information regarding status and trends, distribution and habitat preferences, and behavior and life history, of the potentially affected species. Additional information regarding population trends and threats may be found in NMFS's Stock Assessment Reports (SARs) at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessments.* More general information about these species (*e.g.,* physical and behavioral descriptions) may be found on NMFS's website at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/find-species.*

Table 1 lists all species or stocks for which take is expected and proposed to be authorized for this activity and summarizes information related to the population or stock, including regulatory status under the MMPA and the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and potential biological removal (PBR), where known. PBR is defined by the MMPA as the maximum number of animals, not including natural mortalities, that may be removed from a marine mammal stock while allowing that stock to reach or maintain its optimum sustainable population (16 U.S.C. 1362(20)). While no serious injury or mortality is anticipated or authorized by this action, PBR and annual serious injury and mortality from anthropogenic sources are included here as gross indicators of the status of the species or stocks and other threats.

Marine mammal abundance estimates presented in this document represent the total number of individuals that make up a given stock or the total number estimated within a particular study or survey area. NMFS's stock abundance estimates for most species represent the total estimate of individuals within the geographic area, if known, that comprises that stock. For some species, this geographic area may extend beyond U.S. waters. All managed stocks in this region are assessed in NMFS' U.S. Pacific and Alaska SARs. All values presented in table 1 are the most recent available at the time of publication (including from the Final 2023 SARs) and are available online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessments.*

TABLE 1—MARINE MAMMALS POTENTIALLY PRESENT NEAR THE UCSC/MARINe RESEARCH SITES, ACCORDING TO THE MOST RECENT NMFS SARS

Common name	Scientific name	Stock	ESA/ MMPA status; strategic (Y/N) [1]	Stock abundance (CV, N_{min}, most recent abundance survey) [2]	PBR	Annual M/SI [3]
Order Carnivora—Superfamily Pinnipedia						
Family Otariidae (eared seals and sea lions):						
California sea lion	*Zalophus californianus*	U.S	-; N	257,606 (n/a; 233,515; 2014)	14,011	>321
Steller sea lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*	Eastern U.S	-; N	36,308 (n/a; 36,308; 2022)	2,178 (U.S. only)	92.3
Family Phocidae (earless seals):						
Harbor seal	*Phoca vitulina*	California	-; N	30,968 (n/a; 27,348; 2012)	1,641	43

TABLE 1—MARINE MAMMALS POTENTIALLY PRESENT NEAR THE UCSC/MARINe RESEARCH SITES, ACCORDING TO THE MOST RECENT NMFS SARs—Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Stock	ESA/ MMPA status; strategic (Y/N) [1]	Stock abundance (CV, N_{min}, most recent abundance survey) [2]	PBR	Annual M/SI [3]
		Oregon/Washington	-; N	24,732 (unknown; 16,165 mean; 1999) [4].	unknown	10.6
Northern elephant seal	*Mirounga angustirostris*	California	-; N	187,386 (n/a; 85,369; 2013)	5,122	13.7

[1] Endangered Species Act (ESA) status: Endangered (E), Threatened (T)/MMPA status: Depleted (D). A dash (-) indicates that the species is not listed under the ESA or designated as depleted under the MMPA. Under the MMPA, a strategic stock is one for which the level of direct human-caused mortality exceeds PBR or which is determined to be declining and likely to be listed under the ESA in the near future. Any species or stock listed under the ESA is automatically designated under the MMPA as depleted and as a strategic stock.

[2] NMFS marine mammal stock assessment reports online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessments.* CV is coefficient of variation; N_{min} is the minimum estimate of stock abundance. In some cases, CV is not applicable.

[3] These Mortality/Serious Injury (M/SI) values, found in NMFS's SARs, represent annual levels of human-caused mortality plus serious injury from all sources combined (*e.g.,* commercial fisheries, ship strike). Annual M/SI often cannot be determined precisely and is in some cases presented as a minimum value or range. A CV associated with estimated mortality due to commercial fisheries is presented in some cases.

[4] The most recent abundance estimate for this stock (24,732 animals) is from 1999 surveys (Final 2023 SAR), with a mean calculated at 16,165 animals.

We note that although the southern sea otter may be found from San Francisco south to the Channel Islands, that species is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and are not considered further in this document.

California Sea Lions

California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*) are distributed along the west coast of North America from British Columbia to Baja California and throughout the Gulf of California. Breeding occurs on offshore islands along the west coast of Baja California and the Gulf of California as well as on the California Channel Islands. There are three recognized California sea lion stocks (U.S. stock, Western Baja stock, and the Gulf of California stock) with the U.S. stock ranging from the U.S./Mexico border into Canada. Although there is some movement between stocks, U.S. rookeries are considered to be isolated from rookeries off of Baja California (Barlow *et al.* 1995).

Following the passage of the MMPA in 1972, as well as limits on killing and harassment in Mexico, the population has rapidly increased (Reeves *et al.* 2002). Declines in pup production did occur during the 1983–84, 1992–93, 1997–98, and 2003 El Niño events, but production returned to pre-El Niño levels within 2–5 years (Carretta *et al.* 2017). In 2013, due to the elevated number of sea lion pup strandings in southern California, NOAA declared an Unusual Mortality Event (UME), which lasted until September 2016. The cause of this event was thought to be nutritional stress related to declines in prey availability. California sea lions have been observed in the project vicinity at 41 of the research sites (see Application table 4).

Steller Sea Lion

Steller sea lions (*Eumetopias jubatus*) range along the North Pacific Rim from northern Japan to California, with centers of abundance and distribution in the Gulf of Alaska and Aleutian Islands. Outside of their late May to early July breeding season, large numbers of individuals widely disperse to access seasonally important prey resources (Muto *et al.* 2019). In 1997, NMFS identified two distinct population segments (DPSs) of Steller sea lions under the ESA: a Western DPS and an Eastern DPS (62 FR 24345, May 5, 1997). While the Western DPS is listed as endangered, the Eastern DPS is not. For MMPA purposes, the Eastern DPS is called the Eastern U.S. stock and the Western DPS is called the Western U.S. stock. The Steller sea lions along the Oregon and California coasts are part of the Eastern Stock (and DPS). Steller sea lions are rare in the research areas. They have only been observed in the project vicinity at Cape Arago in 2009 and have not been observed during this research project since then.

Northern Elephant Seal

Northern elephant seals (*Mirounga angustirostris*) range widely throughout the eastern Pacific for most of the year to forage. They return to haulout locations along the west coast of the continental United States including the Channel Islands, the central California coast, and islands off Baja California, to breed and molt. Breeding occurs from mid-December through the end of March, with males returning to haulout locations earlier than females to establish dominance hierarchies. Molting occurs from late April to August, with juveniles and adult females returning to haulout locations earlier than adult males (Reeves *et al.* 2002). Due to very little movement between colonies in Mexico and those in California, the California population is considered to be a separate stock (Carretta *et al.* 2019).

This species was hunted for several thousand years and thought to be extinct. (Stewart *et al.* 1994). The population began increasing in the early 1900s and progressively colonized southern and central California through the 1980s (Reeves *et al.* 2002). The population is reported to have grown at 3.1 percent annually since 1988 (Lowry *et al.* 2020) and have been observed at 14 of the research sites (see Application table 5).

Pacific Harbor Seal

Before federal protections, commercial hunting of harbor seals along the west coast depleted the California stock to isolated groups in the hundreds (Bartholomew and Boolootian 1960), but the population increased in the late 1900s (Carretta *et al.* 2023). Under the MMPA, harbor seals are not considered to be 'depleted', nor are they listed as 'threatened' or 'endangered' under the ESA. Based on currently available data, minimum numbers of serious injury and mortality, due to fishery interactions, research activities, and other human related causes, are thought to be low when compared to population sizes of stocks (Carretta *et al.* 2023). A complete count of harbor seals is not possible because it relies upon all animals being hauled out of the water at the same time, and pups enter the water almost immediately following birth.

Pacific harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina richardii*) inhabit near-shore coastal and estuarine areas from Baja California, Mexico, to the Pribilof Islands in Alaska. They are divided into two subspecies: *P. v. stejnegeri* in the western North Pacific, near Japan, and *P. v. richardii* in the northeast Pacific Ocean. The latter subspecies includes two stocks protected under the MMPA

in the project area: the Oregon and Washington Coast stock in the outer coastal waters of Oregon and Washington States, and the California stock (Carretta *et al.* 2019).

In Oregon there are over 40 haulout sites (Brown *et al.* 2005), while in California, over 500 harbor seal haulout sites are widely distributed along the mainland and offshore islands, and include rocky shores, beaches and intertidal sandbars (Lowry *et al.* 2005). Harbor seals mate at sea, and females give birth during the spring and summer, although, the pupping season varies with latitude. Pups are nursed for an average of 24 days and are ready to swim minutes after being born. Harbor seal pupping takes place at many locations, and rookery size varies from a few pups to many hundreds of pups. Pupping generally occurs between March and June, and molting occurs between May and July.

Potential Effects of Specified Activities on Marine Mammals and Their Habitat

This section includes a discussion of the ways that components of the specified activity may impact marine mammals and their habitat. The Estimated Take of Marine Mammals section later in this document includes a quantitative analysis of the number of individuals that are expected to be taken by this activity. The Negligible Impact Analysis and Determination section considers the content of this section, the Estimated Take of Marine Mammals section, and the Proposed Mitigation section, to draw conclusions regarding the likely impacts of these activities on the reproductive success or survivorship of individuals and how those impacts on individuals are likely to impact marine mammal species or stocks.

The presence of researchers has the potential for the incidental take of pinnipeds hauled out at sampling sites by Level B harassment of. If pinnipeds are hauled out in the immediate vicinity of the permanent study plots, approach by survey personnel may be unavoidable in order to conduct the research. Disturbance from such approach may result in reactions ranging from an animal simply becoming alert to the presence of researchers (*e.g.,* turning the head, assuming a more upright posture) to flushing from the haulout site into the water. NMFS does not consider these lesser reactions to constitute take by Level B harassment, but rather assumes that more substantive responses (*e.g.,* flight over greater distance or notable change in the speed or direction of their movement in response to the presence of researchers) constitute behavioral harassment. Animals that respond to the presence of researchers by becoming alert, but do not move or change the nature of locomotion as described, are not considered to have been subject to Level B harassment.

Numerous studies have shown that human activity can flush harbor seals off haulout sites (Allen *et al.* 1985, Suryan and Harvey 1999). The Hawaiian monk seal (*Neomonachus schauinslandi*) has been shown to avoid beaches that have been disturbed often by humans (Kenyon 1972). Moreover, in one case, human disturbance appeared to cause Steller sea lions to desert a breeding area at Northeast Point on St. Paul Island, Alaska (Kenyon 1962).

There are several ways in which disturbance, as described previously, could potentially result in Level A harassment, which is defined as any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild (16 U.S.C. 1362(18)(A)(i)). Stampeding, a potentially dangerous occurrence in which large numbers of animals succumb to mass panic and rush away from a stimulus, can lead to injury. The risks for injury are (1) falling when entering the water at high-relief locations; (2) extended separation of mothers and pups; and (3) crushing of elephant seal pups by large males during a stampede. UCSC researchers have only recorded one instance of stampeding, which occurred in 2013. Because pups are typically found on sand beaches, and the study sites are located in the rocky intertidal zone, there is typically a buffer between researchers and pups. The caution exercised by researchers in approaching sites generally precludes the possibility of behaviors that could result in extended separation of mothers and dependent pups, or trampling of pups (*e.g.,* stampeding).

Because hauled out animals may move towards the water when disturbed, there is the risk of injury if animals stampede towards shorelines with precipitous relief (*e.g.,* cliffs). Shoreline habitats near the survey areas tend to consist of steeply sloping rocks with unimpeded and unobstructed access to the water. If disturbed, hauled out animals in these situations are likely to move toward the water slowly without risk of unexpectedly falling off cliffs or encountering barriers or hazards or that would otherwise prevent them from leaving the area. Using a cautious approach (*i.e.,* following mitigation measures), research activity is not likely to risk injury or death as a result of disturbance at these high-relief locations. Therefore, it is unlikely that these disturbances will result in Level A harassment, serious injury, or mortality, and NMFS is not proposing to authorize take by Level A harassment, serious injury, or mortality resulting from this research activity. A small number of harbor seal, northern elephant seal, and California sea lion pups have been observed in the research area during past years, and few pups are expected to be present during the proposed monitoring surveys. Though elephant seal pups are occasionally present when researchers visit survey sites, risk of pup mortalities is low because elephant seals are far less reactive to researcher presence than the other two species. Due to the implementation of mitigation measures, it is unlikely that harbor seal pups will be injured. Surveys are timed to avoid harbor seal breeding season (March through June), and researchers shall abort the survey if they arrive and see harbor seal pups are present.

The only habitat modification associated with the proposed activity is the placement of permanent bolts and temporary sampling equipment in the intertidal zone. The installation of bolts and sampling equipment is conducted under the appropriate permits (National Marine Sanctuary, California State Parks). Once a particular study has ended, the respective sampling equipment is removed, while the bolts remain. No trash or field gear is left at a site. Since these sites are only visited one to two times per year, minimizing repeated disturbances, sampling activities are not expected to result in long-term modifications of haulout use, nor haulout abandonment. During periods of low tide (*e.g.,* when tides are 0.6 m (2 ft) or less and low enough for pinnipeds to haul out), we would expect the pinnipeds to return to the haulout site within 60 minutes of the disturbance (Allen *et al.* 1985).

During prior authorizations, only temporary displacement from haulouts has been observed, so we do not expect that pinnipeds will permanently abandon a haulout site during the conduct of rocky intertidal surveys. Additionally, impacts to prey species from survey activities are not anticipated. Thus, the proposed activity is not expected to have any habitat-related effects that could cause significant or long-term consequences for individual marine mammals or their populations.

Estimated Take of Marine Mammals

This section provides an estimate of the number of incidental takes of the four species of pinnipeds by Level B harassment proposed for authorization through this proposed rule, which will

inform both NMFS' consideration of ''small numbers'' and the negligible impact determination.

Harassment, defined previously in the Purpose and Need for Regulatory Action section, is the only type of take expected to result from these activities.

Authorized takes would be by Level B harassment only, in the form of potential disruption of behavioral patterns for individual marine mammals resulting from exposure to researchers and the operation of their equipment. Based on the nature of the activity, Level A harassment is neither anticipated nor proposed to be authorized. As described previously, no mortality is anticipated or proposed to be authorized for this activity. We describe how the proposed take numbers are estimated below. Monitoring reports from the previously issued LOA (2020–2025), including Level B harassment take numbers, are available on our website at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-university-california-santa-cruz-rocky-intertidal-monitoring-0.*

Marine Mammal Occurrence

In this section, we provide the information about the presence, density, or group dynamics of marine mammals that will inform the take calculations. Take estimates are based on historical marine mammal observations from 2013–2024 at each site from previous UCSC/PISCO (MARINe) survey activities. Marine mammal observations are recorded as part of research site observations, including notes on physical and biological conditions at the site, completed on each study day. From 2013–2024 observations were categorized on a four point scale:

- 0 = observation by researchers from a distance, no reaction by pinniped
- 1 = pinniped reacted to presence of researchers with movement <1 meter
- 2 = pinniped reacted to presence of researchers with short movement of 1–3 meters
- 3 = pinniped flushed (*i.e.,* disturbed from its position) to the water or moved >3 meters in retreat

A marine mammal is recorded as an ''encounter'' (*i.e.,* at least level 0 on the above scale) if it is seen on access ways to the site, at the site, or immediately up-coast or down-coast of the site, regardless of whether that animal was considered a take under the MMPA. Also recorded are marine mammals in the water immediately offshore. Using the above scale, level 2 and level 3 observations constitute a take under the MMPA.

Once sampling is concluded, researchers record the maximum number of marine mammals (by species) sighted at any given time throughout the sampling day (categories 0 through 3). Other relevant information is also noted, including the location of a marine mammal relevant to the site, unusual behavior, and the presence of pups.

Take Calculation and Estimation

Researchers with extensive knowledge and experience at each site estimated the actual number of marine mammal takes likely to occur, using the observations described above. Take estimates for each species were based on the following equation:

*Take estimate/survey site = # of expected animals/site * # of planned survey events/survey site.*

UCSC/MARINe summed the total number of each species of marine mammal ''encountered'' at each research site during the period from 2013 to 2024 (observations score between 0 to 3 on the above scale). To calculate the number of expected animals per site, they summed the number of sampling events where marine mammals were encountered at each site and calculated the average number of encounters per event (see tables 2–5). Less than 40 percent of all encounters qualified as incidental take by Level B harassment (see Application Section 6); therefore, calculated take estimates are expected to be conservative. The maximum number of planned survey events per survey site is listed in tables 2–5. For Steller sea lions, the single sighting from 2009 was used in this analysis. Calculation results for the take estimate by species per survey site can also be found in tables 2–5.

In coming years, UCSC plans to re-establish monitoring plots for historic black abalone (an endangered marine gastropod) on Ano Nuevo Island, CA. Since they did not have monitoring data to inform their take estimates, these estimates were calculated based on prior experience on the island, as well as discussions with Ano Nuevo Reserve personnel and other UCSC researchers who conduct studies on the island. Site visits are planned for the fall during non-breeding season for marine mammals. Locations of fall sea lion and elephant seal haulouts were compared to the research plots to establish the best estimates for species occurrence per site.

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Table 2 – Data and Calculations to Estimate Proposed Take of Harbor Seals

Site (OR sites tinted, CA sites clear)	Mean Encounters/ Event	Expected Maximum # of Survey Events 2025-2030	Calculated Take 2025-2030
Andrew Molera	1	10	10
Big Creek	1	10	10
Boat House	3.8	10	38
Bob Creek	1	5	5
Bodega	10.6	5	53
Bolinas Point	5	1	5
Burnt Hill	6	5	30
Cape Arago	10.3	5	52
Cat Rock	2	0	0
Cayucos	4.1	5	21
Chimney Rock	1	5	5
Del Mar Landing	2.5	1	3
Enderts	1	5	5
False Klamath Cove	1	5	5
Fitzgerald Marine Reserve	36.5	1	37
Fogarty Creek	12.5	5	63
Fort Ross	4	0	0
Franklin Point	4.6	5	23
Fraser Cove	2	1	2
Gerstle Cove	1	5	5
Government Point	17.8	25	444
Harmony Headlands	1	5	5
Harris Point	4	0	0
Hopkins	11.9	10	119
Horseshoe Cove	7	1	7
Kibesillah Hill	8.2	5	41
Launcher Beach	10	0	0
Lunada Bay	1	0	0
MacKerricher	1.5	0	0
Mal Coombs	5	0	0
Marker Poles	10	0	0
Middle West	2	1	2
Mill Creek	1	10	10
Occulto	3.3	5	17
Old Home Beach	10	0	0
Otter Harbor	8	0	0

Partington Cove	1.5	5	8
Pebble Beach	14.5	5	73
Pescadero Point	1	5	5
Phillips Gulch	5.5	1	6
Piedras Blancas	3	5	15
Pigeon Point	1	5	5
Point Arena	16.5	1	83
Point Arena Field Station	33	1	33
Point Conception	27	1	27
Point Lobos	1	10	10
Point Pinos	5	10	51
Point Sierra Nevada	1	5	5
Punta Arena	36	0	0
Sandhill Bluff	1	10	10
Scott Creek	2	10	20
Sea Ranch	2	5	10
Sea Ridge	10	1	10
Shell Beach	1	5	5
Shelter Cove	3	5	15
Soberanes	1.6	5	8
Stewarts Point	5	0	0
Stillwater	7.3	10	73
Stornetta	2.9	5	15
Terrace Point	2	10	20
Treasure Island	4	1	4
Vista del Mar	11.7	5	59
Waddell	1	0	0
Willows	6	0	0
Ano Nuevo Island	-	5	25
TOTAL	-	-	**1612**

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TABLE 3—DATA AND CALCULATIONS TO ESTIMATE PROPOSED TAKE OF CALIFORNIA SEA LIONS

Site	Encounters/ event	Expected maximum number of survey events 2025–2030	Calculated take 2025–2030
Alder Creek	1	0	0
Andrew Molera	1	10	10
Bird Rock	30.5	1	31
Bodega	2.75	5	14
Cape Arago	15.5	5	78
Cayucos	1	5	5
Crook Point	3	0	0
Cuyler Harbor	1	1	1
Del Mar Landing	6.5	1	7

TABLE 3—DATA AND CALCULATIONS TO ESTIMATE PROPOSED TAKE OF CALIFORNIA SEA LIONS—Continued

Site	Encounters/ event	Expected maximum number of survey events 2025–2030	Calculated take 2025–2030
Eel Point	1.5	2	3
Enderts	2	5	10
False Klamath Cove	2.3	5	12
Franklin Point	2	5	10
Fraser Cove	1	1	1
Gerstle Cove	1	5	5
Government Point	3.5	25	88
Kibesillah Hill	1.5	5	8
Marker poles	200	0	0
Middle West	1	1	1
Old Stairs	1.5	1	2
Otter Harbor	13	0	0
Partington Cove	1	5	5
Piedras Blancas	27.5	5	138
Point Conception	1	1	1
Point Dume	4	0	0
Point Lobos	1	10	10
Point Pinos	1	5	5
Point Sierra Nevada	1	5	5
Punta Arena	1	0	0
Purisma	1	5	5
Sandhill Bluff	6	10	60
Scott Creek	1	10	10
Sea Lion Rookery	40	1	40
Sea Ranch	3	5	15
Shell Beach	1	5	5
Shelter Cove	1.5	5	8
Soberanes	2.5	5	13
Stairs	1	5	5
Stillwater	1.5	10	15
Stornetta	1.3	5	7
Terrace Point	1.6	10	17
Ano Nuevo Island	.....	5	2,500
Total	.....	.....	3,150

TABLE 4—DATA AND CALCULATIONS TO ESTIMATE PROPOSED TAKE OF ELEPHANT SEALS

Site	Encounters/ event	Expected maximum number of survey events 2025–2030	Calculated take 2025–2030
Ano Nuevo	5	1	5
Boat House	5.5	10	55
Chimney Rock	12.8	5	64
Coches Prietos	1	0	0
Crook Point	1.5	0	0
Cuyler Harbor	1.5	1	2
Government Point	3	25	75
Harmony Headlands	1	5	5
Marker Poles	200	0	0
Mill Creek	1	10	10
Otter Harbor	4.5	0	0
Piedras Blancas	7.8	5	39
Point Sierra Nevada	1	5	5
Tranquility Beach	50	0	0
Ano Nuevo Island	.....	5	500
Total	.....	.....	760

TABLE 5—DATA AND CALCULATIONS TO ESTIMATE PROPOSED TAKE OF STELLER SEA LIONS

Site	Encounters/ event	Expected maximum number of survey events 2025–2030	Calculated take 2025–2030
Cape Arago	5	5	50

TABLE 5—DATA AND CALCULATIONS TO ESTIMATE PROPOSED TAKE OF STELLER SEA LIONS—Continued

Site	Encounters/ event	Expected maximum number of survey events 2025–2030	Calculated take 2025–2030
Ano Nuevo Island	.....	5	25
Total	.....	.....	75

The species' totals for each survey site were summed to arrive at a total estimated take for the entire duration of the proposed rule across all four impacted species of pinnipeds. This is listed as the total take (table 6).

TABLE 6—PROPOSED AUTHORIZED INCIDENTAL TAKE BY LEVEL B HARASSMENT (IN TOTAL AND PER YEAR) AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATIONS AFFECTED

Species	Abundance (Caretta et al. 2023, Young et al. 2023)	Proposed authorized incidental take (Level B harassment only)		
		Take over 5 years	Take per year	% of population
Harbor seal—CA stock *(Phoca vitulina)*	30,968	1462	292	0.94
Harbor seal—WA/OR stock *(Phoca vitulina)*	24,732	150	30	0.12
California sea lion *(Zalophus californianus)*	257,606	3150	630	0.24
Northern elephant seal *(Mirounga angustirostris*)	187,386	760	152	0.08
Steller sea lion (*(Eumetopias jubatus*)	36,308	75	15	0.04

Proposed Mitigation

Under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA, NMFS must set forth the permissible methods of taking pursuant to the activity, and other means of effecting the least practicable impact on the species or stock and its habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and on the availability of the species or stock for taking for certain subsistence uses (the latter is not applicable for this action). NMFS regulations require applicants for incidental take authorizations to include information about the availability and feasibility (economic and technological) of equipment, methods, and manner of conducting the activity or other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact upon the affected species or stocks, and their habitat (50 CFR 216.104(a)(11)).

In evaluating how mitigation may or may not be appropriate to ensure the least practicable adverse impact on species or stocks and their habitat, as well as subsistence uses where applicable, NMFS considers two primary factors:

(1) The manner in which, and the degree to which, the successful implementation of the measure(s) is expected to reduce impacts to marine mammals, marine mammal species or stocks, and their habitat. This considers the nature of the potential adverse impact being mitigated (*e.g.,* likelihood, scope, range). It further considers the likelihood that the measure will be effective if implemented (*i.e.,* probability of accomplishing the mitigating result if implemented as planned), the likelihood of effective implementation (probability of accomplishing the mitigating result if implemented as planned); and

(2) The practicability of the measures for applicant implementation, which may consider cost and impact on operations.

UCSC/MARINe will implement several mitigation measures to reduce potential take by Level B harassment. Measures are listed below.

- Researchers will observe a site from a distance for at least 5 minutes, using binoculars, if necessary, to detect any marine mammals prior to approach to determine if mitigation is required (*i.e.,* site surveys will not be conducted if other pinnipeds are present, researchers will approach with caution, walking slowly, quietly, and close to the ground to avoid surprising any hauled out individuals and to reduce flushing/ stampeding of individuals).
- Researchers will avoid pinnipeds along access ways to sites by locating and taking a different access route. Researchers will keep a safe distance from, and not approach, any marine mammal while conducting research unless it is absolutely necessary to flush (*i.e.,* disturb from its position) a marine mammal in order to continue conducting research (*i.e.* if a site cannot be accessed or sampled due to the presence of pinnipeds).
- Researchers will avoid making loud noises (*e.g.,* using hushed voices) and keep bodies low to the ground (*i.e.,* crouched) in the visual presence of pinnipeds.
- Researchers will monitor the offshore area for predators (*e.g.,* killer whales and great white sharks) and avoid flushing of pinnipeds when predators are observed in nearshore waters. Note that UCSC/MARINe has never observed an offshore predator while researchers were present at any of the survey sites.
- Intentional approach will not occur if dependent pups are present to avoid mother/pup separation and trampling of pups. Staff shall reschedule work at sites where pups are present unless other means of accomplishing the work can be done without causing disturbance to mothers and dependent pups.
- When operating UAVs around pinnipeds, altitude will not drop below 10 meters.
- Researchers will promptly vacate sites at the conclusion of sampling.

The primary methods of mitigating the risk of disturbance to pinnipeds is the selection of judicious routes of approach to study sites, avoiding close contact with pinnipeds hauled out on shore, and the use of extreme caution upon approach. Each visit to a given study site will last for approximately 4–6 hours, after which the site is vacated and can be re-occupied by any marine mammals that may have been disturbed by the presence of researchers. Also,

workers will be arriving before low tide, worker presence will tend to encourage pinnipeds to move to other areas for the day before they haul out and settle onto rocks at low tide.

Based on our evaluation of the applicant's proposed measures, NMFS has preliminarily determined that the proposed mitigation measures provide the means effecting the least practicable impact on the affected species or stocks and their habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance.

Proposed Monitoring and Reporting

In order to issue regulations and an LOA for an activity, Section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA states that NMFS must set forth requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking. The MMPA's implementing regulations at 50 CFR 216.104 (a)(13) indicate that requests for authorizations must include the suggested means of accomplishing the necessary monitoring and reporting that will result in increased knowledge of the species and of the level of taking or impacts on populations of marine mammals that are expected to be present in the proposed action area. Effective reporting is critical both to compliance as well as ensuring that the most value is obtained from the required monitoring.

Monitoring and reporting requirements prescribed by NMFS should contribute to improved understanding of one or more of the following:

- Occurrence of marine mammal species or stocks in the area in which take is anticipated (*e.g.,* presence, abundance, distribution, density);
- Nature, scope, or context of likely marine mammal exposure to potential stressors/impacts (individual or cumulative, acute or chronic), through better understanding of: (1) action or environment (*e.g.,* source characterization, propagation, ambient noise); (2) affected species (*e.g.,* life history, dive patterns); (3) co-occurrence of marine mammal species with the action; or (4) biological or behavioral context of exposure (*e.g.,* age, calving or feeding areas);
- Individual marine mammal responses (behavioral or physiological) to acoustic stressors (acute, chronic, or cumulative), other stressors, or cumulative impacts from multiple stressors;
- How anticipated responses to stressors impact either (1) long-term fitness and survival of individual marine mammals; or (2) populations, species, or stocks;
- Effects on marine mammal habitat (*e.g.,* marine mammal prey species, acoustic habitat, or other important physical components of marine mammal habitat); and
- Mitigation and monitoring effectiveness.

UCSC/MARINe will contribute to the knowledge of pinnipeds in California and Oregon by noting observations of: (1) unusual behaviors, numbers, or distributions of pinnipeds, such that any potential follow-up research can be conducted by the appropriate personnel; (2) tag-bearing carcasses of pinnipeds, allowing transmittal of the information to appropriate agencies and personnel; and (3) rare or unusual species of marine mammals for agency follow-up.

Proposed monitoring requirements in relation to UCSC/MARINe's rocky intertidal monitoring will include observations made by the applicant. Information recorded will include species counts (with numbers of pups/juveniles) of animals present before approaching, numbers of observed disturbances (based on the scale below), and descriptions of the disturbance behaviors during the monitoring surveys, including location, date, and time of the event. For consistency, any reactions by pinnipeds to researchers will be recorded according to a three-point scale shown in table 7. Note that only observations of disturbance levels 2 and 3 should be recorded as takings.

TABLE 7—LEVELS OF PINNIPED BEHAVIORAL DISTURBANCE

Level	Type of response	Definition
0	Observation	Observation by researchers from a distance; no disturbance to pinniped.
1	Alert	Seal head orientation or brief movement in response to disturbance, which may include turning head towards the disturbance, craning head and neck while holding the body rigid in a u-shaped position, changing from a lying to a sitting position, or brief movement of less than twice the animal's body length.
2	Movement	Movements away from the source of disturbance, ranging from short withdrawals at least twice the animal's body length to longer retreats over the beach, or if already moving a change of direction of greater than 90 degrees.
3	Flush	All retreats (flushes) to the water.

In addition, observations regarding the number and species of any marine mammals observed (either in the water or hauled out at, or adjacent to, a research site) are recorded as part of field observations during research activities. Information regarding physical and biological conditions pertaining to a site, as well as the date and time that research was conducted, will also be recorded. This information will be incorporated into a monitoring report for NMFS and raw data will be provided.

If at any time the specified activity clearly causes the take of a marine mammal in a prohibited manner such as an injury (Level A harassment), serious injury, or mortality, UCSC/MARINe shall immediately cease the specified activities and report the incident to the Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, and the West Coast Regional Stranding Coordinator, NMFS. The report must include the following information:

(1) Time and date of the incident;

(2) Description of the incident;

(3) Environmental conditions (*e.g.,* wind speed and direction, Beaufort sea state, cloud cover, and visibility);

(4) Description of all marine mammal observations in the 24 hours preceding the incident;

(5) Species identification or description of the animal(s) involved;

(6) Fate of the animal(s); and

(7) Photographs or video footage of the animal(s) (if equipment is available).

Activities shall not resume until NMFS is able to review the circumstances of the prohibited take. NMFS will work with UCSC/MARINe to determine what measures are necessary to minimize the likelihood of further prohibited take and ensure MMPA compliance. UCSC/MARINe may not resume the activities until notified by NMFS.

In the event that UCSC/MARINe discovers an injured or dead marine mammal and determines that the cause of the injury or death is unknown and the death is relatively recent (*e.g.,* in less than a moderate state of

decomposition), UCSC/MARINe shall immediately report the incident to the Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, and the West Coast Regional Stranding Coordinator, NMFS. The report must include the same information identified in the paragraph above. Activities may continue while NMFS reviews the circumstances of the incident. NMFS will work with UCSC/MARINe to determine whether additional mitigation measures or modifications to the activities are appropriate.

In the event that an injured or dead marine mammal is discovered and it is determined that the injury or death is not associated with or related to the activities authorized in the regulations and LOA (*e.g.,* previously wounded animal, carcass with moderate to advanced decomposition, or scavenger damage), UCSC/MARINe shall report the incident to the Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, and the West Coast Regional Stranding Coordinator, NMFS, within 24 hours of the discovery. UCSC/MARINe shall provide photographs, video footage (if available) or other documentation of the stranded animal sighting to NMFS and the Marine Mammal Stranding Network. Activities may continue while NMFS reviews the circumstances of the incident.

A draft annual report shall be submitted to NMFS Office of Protected Resources within 90 days after the conclusion of each annual field season (50 CFR 217.105(d)(1)). The report will include a summary of the information gathered pursuant to the monitoring requirements set forth above and in the LOA. A final annual report shall be submitted to the Director of the NMFS Office of Protected Resources within 30 days after receiving comments from NMFS on the draft annual report (50 CFR 217.105(d)(2)). If no comments are received from NMFS, the draft annual report will be considered the final report.

Monitoring Results From Previously Authorized Activities

UCSC/MARINe complied with the mitigation and monitoring that were required under the prior IHAs issued from 2013 to 2019, and the LOA issued in 2020. In compliance with those IHAs, they submitted reports detailing the activities and marine mammal monitoring they conducted, the most recent report submitted in 2024 and accessible at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-university-california-santa-cruz-rocky-intertidal-monitoring-0.* The IHAs required UCSC/MARINe to conduct counts of pinnipeds present at study sites prior to approaching the sites and to record species counts and any observed reactions to the presence of the researchers. These monitoring results were discussed above in the Estimated Take of Marine Mammals section.

Based on the results from the monitoring reports, we conclude that the mitigation measures set forth in the previous authorizations effected the least practicable impact on the species or stocks. There were no stampede events during these years and most disturbances were level 1 and 2 on the disturbance scale (see table 3), meaning the animal did not fully flush but observed or moved slightly in response to researchers. Those that did fully flush to the water did so slowly. Most of these animals tended to observe researchers from the water and then re-haul out farther up-coast or down-coast of the site within approximately 30 minutes of the disturbance.

Negligible Impact Analysis and Determination

NMFS has defined negligible impact as an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival (50 CFR 216.103). A negligible impact finding is based on the lack of likely adverse effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival (*i.e.,* population-level effects). An estimate of the number of takes alone is not enough information on which to base an impact determination. In addition to considering estimates of the number of marine mammals that might be ''taken'' through harassment, NMFS considers other factors, such as the likely nature of any responses (*e.g.,* intensity, duration), the context of any responses (*e.g.,* critical reproductive time or location, migration), as well as effects on habitat, and the likely effectiveness of the mitigation. We also assess the number, intensity, and context of estimated takes by evaluating this information relative to population status. Consistent with the 1989 preamble for NMFS's implementing regulations (54 FR 40338, September 29, 1989), the impacts from other past and ongoing anthropogenic activities are incorporated into this analysis via their impacts on the environmental baseline (*e.g.,* as reflected in the regulatory status of the species, population size and growth rate where known, ongoing sources of human-caused mortality, or ambient noise levels).

To avoid repetition, the discussion of our analyses applies to all the species listed in table 6, given that the anticipated effects of this activity on these different marine mammal stocks are expected to be similar. There is little information about the nature or severity of the impacts, or the size, status, or structure of any of these species or stocks that would lead to a different analysis for this activity. Research activities have the potential to disturb or displace marine mammals. Specifically, the project activities may result in take, in the form of Level B harassment from researcher's movements and equipment handling. Potential takes could occur if individuals of these species are present nearby when these activities are underway. No injuries or mortalities are anticipated to occur as a result of UCSC/MARINe's rocky intertidal monitoring surveys and none are proposed to be authorized.

Typically, even those reactions constituting Level B harassment would result, at most, in a temporary, short-term behavioral disturbance. In any given study season, researchers will visit select sites one to two times per year for 4–6 hours per visit. Therefore, disturbance of pinnipeds resulting from the presence of researchers lasts only for short periods. These short periods of disturbance lasting less than a day are separated by months or years. Community structure sites are visited at most twice per year and the visits occur in different seasons. Biodiversity surveys take place at a given location once every 3–5 years.

Of the marine mammal species anticipated to occur in the proposed activity areas, none are listed under the ESA. Taking into account the planned mitigation measures, effects to marine mammals are generally expected to be restricted to short-term changes in behavior or temporary abandonment of haulout sites, pinnipeds are not expected to permanently abandon any area that is surveyed by researchers, as is evidenced by continued presence of pinnipeds at the sites during annual monitoring counts. No adverse effects to prey species are anticipated and habitat impacts are limited and highly localized, consisting of the placement of permanent bolts and temporary research equipment in the intertidal zone. Based on this analysis of the likely effects of the specified activity on marine mammals and their habitat, and considering the implementation of the proposed mitigation and monitoring measures, NMFS finds that the total marine mammal incidental take from UCSC/MARINe's rocky intertidal monitoring program will not adversely affect annual rates of recruitment or survival. Therefore, such incidental take

will have a negligible impact on the affected species or stocks.

In summary and as described above, the following factors primarily support our preliminary determination that the impacts resulting from this activity are not expected to adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival:

- No Level A harassment, serious injury or mortality is anticipated or authorized;
- Only a small number of pups are expected to be disturbed;
- Effects of the survey activities would be limited to short-term, localized behavioral changes;
- Nominal impacts to pinniped habitat are anticipated; and
- Mitigation measures are anticipated to be effective in minimizing the number and severity of takes by Level B harassment, which are expected to be of short duration.

Based on the analysis contained herein of the likely effects of the specified activity on marine mammals and their habitat, and taking into consideration the implementation of the proposed monitoring and mitigation measures, NMFS preliminarily finds that the total marine mammal take from the proposed activity will have a negligible impact on all affected marine mammal species or stocks.

Small Numbers

As noted above, only small numbers of incidental take may be authorized under sections 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA for specified activities other than military readiness activities. The MMPA does not define small numbers and so, in practice, where estimated numbers are available, NMFS compares the number of individuals taken to the most appropriate estimation of abundance of the relevant species or stock in our determination of whether an authorization is limited to small numbers of marine mammals. Additionally, other qualitative factors may be considered in the analysis (*e.g.,* the temporal or spatial scale of the activities).

The amount of take NMFS proposes to authorize is 0.04 to 0.94 percent of any stock's best population estimate (see table 6). These are likely conservative estimates because they assume all encounters result in take, which has not historically been the case.

Based on the analysis contained herein of the proposed activity, including the proposed mitigation and monitoring measures, and the anticipated take of marine mammals, NMFS preliminarily finds that small numbers of marine mammals will be taken relative to the population size of the affected species or stocks.

Unmitigable Adverse Impact Analysis and Determination

There are no relevant subsistence uses of the affected marine mammal stocks or species implicated by this action. Therefore, NMFS has preliminarily determined that the total taking of affected species or stocks would not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of such species or stocks for taking for subsistence purposes.

Adaptive Management

The regulations governing the take of marine mammals incidental to the UCSC/MARINe's research activities would contain an adaptive management component. The reporting requirements associated with this proposed rule are designed to provide NMFS with annual monitoring data to allow consideration of whether any changes are appropriate. The use of adaptive management allows NMFS to consider new information from different sources to determine on an annual basis if mitigation or monitoring measures should be modified (including additions or deletions). Mitigation measures could be modified if new data suggests that such modifications would have a reasonable likelihood of reducing adverse effects to marine mammals and if the measures are practicable.

The following are some of the possible sources of applicable data to be considered through the adaptive management process: (1) results from monitoring reports, as required by MMPA authorizations; (2) results from general marine mammal and sound research; and (3) any information which reveals that marine mammals may have been taken in a manner, extent, or number not authorized by these regulations or LOAs issues pursuant to these regulations.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

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

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

Request for Additional Information and Public Comment

NMFS requests that interested persons submit comments, information, and suggestions concerning the UCSC/MARINe request and the proposed regulations to NMFS for consideration (see **ADDRESSES**). All comments will be reviewed and evaluated as we prepare a final rule and make final determinations on whether to issue the requested authorization. This notice of proposed rulemaking and the referenced documents provide all environmental information relating to our proposed action for public review.

Classification

The Office of Management and Budget has determined that this proposed rule is not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866. Pursuant to Executive Order 14192, this proposed rule is considered a deregulatory action.

Pursuant to section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce has certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration that this proposed rule, if adopted, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. UCSC/MARINe is the sole entity that would be subject to the requirements in these proposed regulations, and UCSC/MARINe is not a small governmental jurisdiction, organization, or business as defined by the RFA. Because of this certification, an initial regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and none has been prepared.

This proposed rule does contain collection-of-information requirements subject to the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to, a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the PRA unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. These requirements have been approved by OMB under control number 0648–0151 and include the applications for regulations, subsequent LOA, and reports. Submit comments regarding any aspect of this data collection, including

suggestions for reducing the burden, to NMFS (see **ADDRESSES** section) and through the Regulatory Dashboard at: *https://www.reginfo.gov.*

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

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

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 217

Exports, Fish, Imports, Indians, Labeling, Marine mammals, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Seafood, Transportation.

For reasons set forth in the preamble, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration proposes to amend 50 CFR part 217 as follows:

PART 217—REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TAKE OF MARINE MAMMALS INCIDENTAL TO SPECIFIED ACTIVITES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 217 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.,* unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Revise and republish subpart K to part 217 to read as follows:

Subpart K—Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Rocky Intertidal Monitoring Surveys Along the Oregon and California Coasts

Sec.

217.100 Specified activity and specified geographical region.
217.101 Effective dates.
217.102 Permissible methods of taking.
217.103 Prohibitions.
217.104 Mitigation requirements.
217.105 Requirements for monitoring and reporting.
217.106 Letters of Authorization.
217.107 Renewals and modifications of Letters of Authorization.
§ 217.108–217.109 [Reserved]

§ 217.100 Specified activity and specified geographical region.

(a) Regulations in this subpart apply only to the University of California Santa Cruz's Multi-Agency Rocky Intertidal Network (UCSC/MARINe) and those persons it authorizes or funds to conduct activities on its behalf for the taking of marine mammals that occur in the areas outlined in paragraph (b) of this section and that occur incidental to rocky intertidal monitoring research surveys.

(b) The taking of marine mammals by UCSC/MARINe may be authorized in a Letter of Authorization (LOA) only if it occurs on the coasts of Oregon or California.

§ 217.101 Effective dates.

Regulations in this subpart are effective for a period of 5 years from the date of effectiveness.

§ 217.102 Permissible methods of taking.

Under LOAs issued pursuant to §§ 216.106 of this chapter and 217.106, the Holder of the LOA (hereinafter ''UCSC/MARINe'') may incidentally, but not intentionally, take marine mammals within the area described in § 217.100(b) by Level B harassment associated with rocky intertidal monitoring activities, provided the activity is in compliance with all terms, conditions, and requirements of the regulations in this subpart and the appropriate LOA.

§ 217.103 Prohibitions.

Notwithstanding takings contemplated in § 217.100 and authorized by an LOA issued under §§ 216.106 of this chapter and 217.106, no person in connection with the activities described in § 217.100 may:

(a) Violate, or fail to comply with, the terms, conditions, and requirements of this subpart or a LOA issued under §§ 216.106 of this chapter and 217.106;

(b) Take any marine mammal not specified in such LOA;

(c) Take any marine mammal specified in such LOA in any manner other than as specified in § 217.102;

(d) Take a marine mammal specified in such LOA if NMFS determines such taking results in more than a negligible impact on the species or stocks of such marine mammal; or

(e) Take a marine mammal specified in such LOA if NMFS determines such taking results in an unmitigable adverse impact on the species or stock of such marine mammal for taking for subsistence uses.

§ 217.104 Mitigation requirements.

When conducting the activities identified in § 217.100(a), the mitigation measures contained in any LOA issued under §§ 216.106 of this chapter and 217.106 must be implemented. These mitigation measures shall include but are not limited to:

(1)(a) *General conditions.* (1) Researchers must observe a site from a distance for at least five minutes, using binoculars if necessary, to detect any marine mammals prior to approach to determine if mitigation is required. Site surveys will not be conducted if other species of pinnipeds are present. Researchers will approach with caution, walking slowly, quietly, and close to the ground to avoid surprising any hauled out individuals and to reduce flushing (*i.e.,* disturbing from its position).

(2) Researchers shall avoid pinnipeds along access ways to sites by locating and taking a different access way. Researchers shall keep a safe distance from and not approach any marine mammal while conducting research, unless it is absolutely necessary to approach a marine mammal in order to continue conducting research (*i.e.,* if a site cannot be accessed or sampled due to the presence of pinnipeds).

(3) Researchers shall avoid making loud noises (*e.g.,* using hushed voices) and keep bodies low to the ground in the visual presence of pinnipeds.

(4) Researchers shall monitor the offshore area for predators (*e.g.,* killer whales and great white sharks) and avoid flushing of pinnipeds when predators are observed in nearshore waters.

(5) Researchers shall promptly vacate sites at the conclusion of sampling.

(6) Researchers shall not operate unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) at an altitude below 10 meters while in the presence of pinnipeds.

(b) *Pup protection measures.* (1) Intentional approach will not occur if dependent pups are present to avoid mother/pup separation and trampling of pups. Staff shall reschedule work at sites where pups are present, unless other means of accomplishing the work can be done without causing disturbance to mothers and dependent pups.

(2) [Reserved]

§ 217.105 Requirements for monitoring and reporting.

(a) *Visual monitoring program.* (1) Standard information recorded will include species counts (with numbers of pups/juveniles when possible) of animals present before approaching, numbers of observed disturbances, and descriptions of the disturbance behaviors during the monitoring surveys, including location, date, and time of the event.

(2) UCSC/MARINe must note observations of:

(i) Unusual behaviors, numbers, or distributions of pinnipeds, such that any potential follow-up research can be conducted by the appropriate personnel;

(ii) Tag-bearing carcasses of pinnipeds, allowing transmittal of the information to appropriate agencies and personnel; and

(iii) Rare or unusual species of marine mammals for agency follow-up.

(3) For consistency, any reactions by pinnipeds to researchers must be recorded according to a three-point pinniped disturbance scale included in any LOA issued under § 216.106 of this chapter and § 217.106.

(4) UCSC/MARINE must note information regarding the date and time that research is conducted, as well as the physical and biological conditions pertaining to a site.

(b) *Prohibited take.* (1) If at any time the specified activity clearly causes the take of a marine mammal in a manner prohibited by these regulations or LOA, such as an injury (Level A harassment), serious injury, or mortality, UCSC/MARINe shall immediately cease the specified activities and report the incident to the Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, and the West Coast Regional Stranding Coordinator, NMFS. The report must include the following information:

(i) Time and date of the incident;

(ii) Description of the incident;

(iii) Environmental conditions (*e.g.,* wind speed and direction, Beaufort sea state, cloud cover, and visibility);

(iv) Description of all marine mammal observations in the 24 hours preceding the incident;

(v) Species identification or description of the animal(s) involved;

(vi) Fate of the animal(s); and

(vii) Photographs or video footage of the animal(s) (if equipment is available).

(2) Activities shall not resume until NMFS is able to review the circumstances of the prohibited take. NMFS will work with UCSC/MARINe to determine what measures are necessary to minimize the likelihood of further prohibited take and ensure Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) compliance. UCSC/MARINe must not resume the activities until notified by NMFS via letter, email, or telephone.

(c) *Notification of dead or injured marine mammals.* (1) In the event that UCSC/MARINe discovers an injured or dead marine mammal and determines that the cause of the injury or death is unknown and the death is relatively recent (*e.g.,* in less than a moderate state of decomposition), UCSC/MARINe shall immediately report the incident to the Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, and the West Coast Regional Stranding Coordinator, NMFS. The report must include the information identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. Activities may continue while NMFS reviews the circumstances of the incident. NMFS will work with UCSC/MARINe to determine whether additional mitigation measures or modifications to the activities are appropriate.

(2) In the event that an injured or dead marine mammal is discovered and it is determined that the injury or death is not associated with or related to the activities authorized in the regulations and LOA (*e.g.,* previously wounded animal, carcass with moderate to advanced decomposition, or scavenger damage), UCSC/MARINe shall report the incident to the Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, and the West Coast Regional Stranding Coordinator, NMFS, within 24 hours of the discovery. UCSC/MARINe shall provide photographs, video footage (if available) or other documentation of the stranded animal sighting to NMFS and the Marine Mammal Stranding Network. Activities may continue while NMFS reviews the circumstances of the incident.

(d) *Annual report.* (1) A draft annual report shall be submitted to NMFS Office of Protected Resources within 90 days after the conclusion of each annual field season. The final annual report after year five may be included as part of the final report (see paragraph (e) of this section). The report will include a summary of the information gathered pursuant to the monitoring requirements set forth above and in the LOA.

(2) A final annual report shall be submitted to the Director of the NMFS Office of Protected Resources within 30 days after receiving comments from NMFS on the draft annual report. If no comments are received from NMFS, the draft annual report will be considered the final report.

§ 217.106 Letters of Authorization.

(a) To incidentally take marine mammals pursuant to these regulations, UCSC/MARINe must apply for and obtain an LOA.

(b) An LOA, unless suspended or revoked, may be effective for a period of time not to exceed the expiration date of these regulations.

(c) If an LOA expires prior to the expiration date of these regulations, UCSC/MARINe may apply for and obtain a renewal of the LOA.

(d) In the event of projected changes to the activity or to mitigation and monitoring measures required by an LOA, UCSC/MARINe must apply for and obtain a modification of the LOA as described in § 217.107.

(e) The LOA shall set forth:

(1) Permissible methods and numbers of incidental taking;

(2) Means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact (*i.e.,* mitigation) on the species, its habitat, and on the availability of the species for subsistence uses; and

(3) Requirements for monitoring and reporting.

(f) Issuance of the LOA shall be based on a determination that the level of taking will be consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under these regulations.

(g) Notice of issuance or denial of an LOA shall be published in the **Federal Register** within 30 days of a determination.

§ 217.107 Renewals and modifications of Letters of Authorization.

(a) An LOA issued under §§ 216.106 of this chapter and 217.106 for the activity identified in § 217.100(a) shall be renewed or modified upon request by the applicant, provided that:

(1) The proposed specified activity and mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures, as well as the anticipated impacts, are the same as those described and analyzed for these regulations (excluding changes made pursuant to the adaptive management provision in paragraph (c)(1) of this section), and

(2) NMFS' Office of Protected Resources determines that the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures required by the previous LOA under these regulations were implemented.

(b) For an LOA modification or renewal requests by the applicant that include changes to the activity or the mitigation, monitoring, or reporting (excluding changes made pursuant to the adaptive management provision in paragraph (c)(1) of this section) that do not change the findings made for the regulations or result in no more than a minor change in the total estimated number of takes (or distribution by species or years), NMFS' Office of Protected Resources may publish a notice of proposed LOA in the **Federal Register**, including the associated analysis of the change, and solicit public comment before issuing the LOA.

(c) An LOA issued under §§ 216.106 of this chapter and 217.106 for the activity identified in § 217.100(a) may be modified by NMFS' Office of Protected Resources under the following circumstances:

(1) Adaptive Management—NMFS' Office of Protected Resources may modify (including augment) the existing mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures (after consulting with UCSC/MARINe regarding the practicability of the modifications) if doing so creates a reasonable likelihood of more effectively accomplishing the goals of the mitigation and monitoring set forth in the preamble for these regulations.

(i) Possible sources of data that could contribute to the decision to modify the mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures in an LOA:

(A) Results from UCSC/MARINe's monitoring from the previous year(s).

(B) Results from other marine mammal and/or sound research or studies.

(C) Any information that reveals marine mammals may have been taken in a manner, extent or number not authorized by this subpart or subsequent LOAs.

(ii) If, through adaptive management, the modifications to the mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures are substantial, NMFS' Office of Protected Resources will publish a notice of proposed LOA in the **Federal Register** and solicit public comment.

(2) Emergencies—If NMFS' Office of Protected Resources determines that an emergency exists that poses a significant risk to the well-being of the species or stocks of marine mammals specified in LOAs issued pursuant to §§ 216.106 of this chapter and 217.106, an LOA may be modified without prior notice or opportunity for public comment. Notice will publish in the **Federal Register** within 30 days of the action.

§§ 217.108–217.109 [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 2025–04806 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 54
Friday, March 21, 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

Forest Service

Shasta County Resource Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Forest Service, Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Shasta County Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) will hold a public meeting according to the details shown below. The committee is authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (the Act) and operates in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). The purpose of the committee is to improve collaborative relationships and to provide advice and recommendations to the Forest Service concerning projects and funding consistent with title II of the Act, as well as make recommendations on recreation fee proposals for sites on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest within Shasta County, consistent with the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

DATES: In-person meetings will be held on April 2, 2025, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.; April 9, 2025, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.; April 16, 2025, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.; and April 23, 2025, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. All scheduled meeting times are Pacific Daylight Time.

Written and Oral Comments: Anyone wishing to provide in-person oral comments must pre-register by 11:59 Pacific Daylight Time on March 28, 2025, for meetings on April 2 and 9, 2025, and must pre-register by 11:59 Pacific Daylight Time on April 11, 2025, for meetings April on 16 and 23, 2025. Written public comments will be accepted by 11:59 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time on March 28, 2025, for meetings on April 2 and 9, 2025, and will be accepted by 11:59 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time on April 11, 2025, for meetings on April 16 and 23, 2025. Comments submitted after these dates will be provided by the Forest Service to the committee, but the committee may not have adequate time to consider those comments prior to the meeting.

All RAC meetings are subject to cancellation. For status of the meeting prior to attendance, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will be held in person at the Shasta-Trinity Supervisors Office, located at 3644 Avtech Parkway Redding, California 96002. Committee information and meeting details can be found at the following website: *https://www.fs.usda.gov/main/stnf/workingtogether/advisorycommittees* or by contacting the persons listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Written Comments: Written comments must be sent by email to *monique.rea@usda.gov* or via mail (postmarked) to Monique Rea, 360 Main St., Weaverville, CA 96093. The Forest Service strongly prefers comments be submitted electronically.

Oral Comments: Persons or organizations wishing to make oral comments must pre-register by 11:59 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time on March 28, 2025, for meetings on April 2 and April 9, 2025, and must pre-register by 11:59 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time on April 11, 2025, for meetings on April 16 and 23, 2025. Speakers may only register for one speaking slot. Oral comments must be sent by email to *monique.rea@usda.gov* or via mail (postmarked) to Monique Rea, 360 Main St., Weaverville, CA 96093.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sara Acridge, Designated Federal Officer, by phone at 530–806–5520 or email at *sara.acridge@usda.gov;* or Monique Rea, Shasta County RAC Coordinator, by phone at 530–780–3906 or email at *monique.rea@usda.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the meeting is to:

1. Elect new chairperson
2. Review RAC proposals
3. Vote on RAC proposals
4. Discuss next meeting

The agenda will include time for individuals to make oral statements of three minutes or less. Individuals wishing to make an oral statement should make a request in writing at least three days prior to the meeting date to be scheduled on the agenda. Written comments may be submitted to the Forest Service up to 14 days after the meeting date listed under **DATES**.

Please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, by or before the deadline, for all questions related to the meeting. All comments, including names and addresses when provided, are placed in the record and are available for public inspection and copying. The public may inspect comments received upon request.

Meeting Accommodations: The meeting location is compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the USDA provides reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities where appropriate. If you are a person requiring reasonable accommodation, please make requests in advance for sign language interpretation, assistive listening devices, or other reasonable accommodation to the person listed under the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section, or contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and TTY) or USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Cikena Reid,

USDA Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–04892 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Dakota Prairie Grasslands; North Dakota; Environmental Impact Statement for the Greater Sage-Grouse Grasslands Plan Amendment; Withdrawal

AGENCY: Forest Service, Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: The Forest Service is withdrawing its notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement for the greater sage-grouse plan amendment to the Dakota Prairie Grasslands Land and Resource Management Plan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions concerning this notice should be directed to LeAnn Colburn via U.S. postal mail at Dakota Prairie Grasslands Supervisors Office, 2000 Miriam Circle, Bismarck, ND 58501; via telephone at 701–989–7304; or via email at *leann.colburn@usda.gov.*

Individuals who use telecommunications devices for the hearing impaired may call 711 to reach the Telecommunications Relay Service, 24 hours a day, every day of the year, including holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Forest Service published a notice of intent prepare an environmental impact statement (NOI) in the **Federal Register** on May 21, 2014, 88 FR 29158.

Since that publication, there have been two significant changes in circumstance for the greater sage-grouse:

- In 2020 Oil and Gas Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (*https://www.fs.usda.gov/internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd1082964.pdf*) created no-surface occupancy in greater sage-grouse habitat on the Dakota Prairie Grasslands removing one of the primary threats; and
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined in 2015 that protections under the Endangered Species Act were not needed for the species.

Therefore, the Forest Service is withdrawing the NOI.

JoLynn Anderson,

Agency Federal Register Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–04390 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Briefing of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of briefing.

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 Mississippi Advisory Committee (Committee) will hold a briefing on Thursday, April 3, 2025 at 2:00 p.m. Central time. The Committee will approve their memorandum on education funding in the state of Mississippi.

DATES: The meeting will take place on Thursday April 3, 2025, at 2:00 p.m. Central Time.

Public Call Information: Dial: 833–568–8864, Confirmation Code: 160 946 0163.

Join with Meeting Link Below:

https://www.zoomgov.com/j/1609460163?pwd=0F78HBYxNH8M6Mbrwk0wjv6AEuklXV.1.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Barreras, DFO, at *dbarreras@usccr.gov* or (202) 656–8937.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Members of the public may listen to this discussion through the above call-in number. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. 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. Individuals who are deaf, deafblind and hard of hear hearing may also follow the proceedings by first calling the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 and providing the Service with the conference call number and confirmation code.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be mailed to the Regional Programs Unit, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 230 S Dearborn, Suite 2120, Chicago, IL 60604. They may also be faxed to the Commission at (312) 353–8324 or emailed to David Barreras *dbarreras@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Unit at (312) 353–8311.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meeting will be available via *www.facadatabase.gov* under the Commission on Civil Rights, Mississippi Advisory Committee link. 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 Unit at the above email or street address.

Agenda

I. Welcome and roll call
II. Chair's Comments
III. Memorandum review
IV. Public comment
V. Next steps
VI. Adjournment

Dated: March 17, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–04815 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6335–01–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the Mississippi Committee; Revision

AGENCY: Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice; revision of meeting date for March 18, 2025.

SUMMARY: The Commission on Civil Rights published a notice in the **Federal Register** on Monday, March 3, 2025, concerning a meeting of the Mississippi Advisory Committee. For March 18, 2025, the meeting date has been revised to April 3, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Barreras, *dbarreras@usccr.gov* or 1–202–656–8937.

Revision: In the **Federal Register** on Monday, March 3, 2025, in FR Document Number 2025–03354, on page 11038, in the first column, correct the meeting date to: Thursday, April 3, 2025, from 2:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m. (CST).

Dated: March 17, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–04812 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–580–904]

Forged Steel Fittings From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that Samyoung Fitting Co., Ltd. (Samyoung) made sales of forged steel fittings (FSF) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) at prices below normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) December 1, 2022, through November 30, 2023. Commerce invites interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable March 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Trinity Johnson, 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) 482–0114.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 11, 2020, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the antidumping duty (AD) order on FSF from Korea.[1] On December 1, 2023, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the *Order*.[2] On February 8, 2024, based on a timely request for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the *Order*.[3] This review covers one producer/exporter of FSF, Samyoung Fitting Co., Ltd. (Samyoung). On July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by seven days.[4] On August 8, 2024, Commerce extended the preliminary results of this administrative review until December 19, 2024.[5] Additionally, on December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled the deadline to issue the preliminary results in this administrative review by 90 days.[6] Accordingly, the deadline for these preliminary results is now March 18, 2025.

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this investigation, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[7] The Preliminary 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.* A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included in the appendix to this notice. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the scope of the *Order* is FSF from Korea. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Commerce calculated export price and constructed export price in accordance with section 772 of the Act. NV is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary results, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Preliminary Results of Review

We preliminarily determine that the following estimated weighted average dumping margin exists for the period December 1, 2022, through November 30, 2023:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Samyoung Fitting Co., Ltd	18.72

Disclosure and Public Comment

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations and analysis performed for these preliminary results to interested parties within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.[8] Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[9] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[10]

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this review, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[11] Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[12]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the respective case briefs. An electronically filed hearing request must be received successfully in its entirety by Commerce's electronic records system, ACCESS, by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice.

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act, upon issuance of the final results of this administrative review, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate

[1] *See Forged Steel Fittings from India and the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 85 FR 80014 (December 11, 2020), as corrected in *Forged Steel Fittings from India and the Republic of Korea: Notice of Correction to the Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders,* 85 FR 81876 (December 17 2020) (collectively, *Order*).

[2] *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review,* 88 FR 83917 (December 1, 2023).

[3] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 89 FR 8641 (February 8, 2024).

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated July 22, 2024.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated August 8, 2024.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Forged Steel Fittings from the Republic of Korea; 2022–2023,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[8] *See* 19 CFR 351.309.

[9] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d)(1); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Final Rule*).

[10] *See* CFR 19 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[11] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[12] *See APO and Service Final Rule.*

entries covered by this review.[13] If a respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, we intend to calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* AD assessment rate based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those same sales in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).[14] If the weighted-average dumping margin or an importer-specific assessment rate is zero or de minimis in the final results of review, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[15]

In accordance with Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Samyoung for which it did not know that the merchandise it sold was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate (17.08 percent) if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[16]

The final results of this administrative review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[17]

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 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 the company listed above will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for merchandise exported by a company not covered in this review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published in the completed segment for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, or a previous segment, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the completed segment for the most recent period for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 17.08 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation.[18] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless otherwise extended, we intend to issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of our analysis of all issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).[19]

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary 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, and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of the countervailing duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, 19 CFR 351.213(h)(2), and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: March 17, 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 Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Discussion of Methodology
V. Currency Conversion
VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–04876 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–557–813]

Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags 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 polyethylene retail carrier bags from Malaysia were 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 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Doss, 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) 482–4474.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this review in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment on those results.[1] No interested party submitted comments on the *Preliminary Results.* Accordingly, the final results remain unchanged from the *Preliminary Results* and, thus, there is no decision memorandum accompanying this notice. Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance

[13] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b).

[14] *See Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings: Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

[15] *Id.,* 77 FR 8102; *see also* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

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

[17] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

[18] *See Order.*

[19] *See* section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act; and 19 CFR 351.213(h).

[1] *See Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from Malaysia: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023,* 89 FR 74872 (September 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled the deadline to issue the final results in this administrative review by 90 days.[2] Accordingly, the deadline for these final results is now April 11, 2025.

Scope of the Order [3]

The merchandise covered by the *Order* is polyethylene retail carrier bags (PRCBs), which may be referred to as t-shirt sacks, merchandise bags, grocery bags, or checkout bags. The subject merchandise is defined as non-sealable sacks and bags with handles (including drawstrings), without zippers or integral extruded closures, with or without gussets, with or without printing, of polyethylene film having a thickness no greater than 0.035 inch (0.889 mm) and no less than 0.00035 inch (0.00889 mm), and with no length or width shorter than 6 inches (15.24 cm) or longer than 40 inches (101.6 cm). The depth of the bag may be shorter than 6 inches but not longer than 40 inches (101.6 cm).

PRCBs are typically provided without any consumer packaging and free of charge by retail establishments, *e.g.,* grocery, drug, convenience, department, specialty retail, discount stores, and restaurants, to their customers to package and carry their purchased products. The scope of the *Order* excludes (1) polyethylene bags that are not printed with logos or store names and that are closeable with drawstrings made of polyethylene film and (2) polyethylene bags that are packed in consumer packaging with printing that refers to specific end-uses other than packaging and carrying merchandise from retail establishments, *e.g.,* garbage bags, lawn bags, trash-can liners.

Imports of subject merchandise are currently classifiable under statistical category 3923.21.0085 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). This subheading may also cover products that are outside the scope of this antidumping duty *Order.* Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this antidumping duty *Order* is dispositive.

Final Results of Review

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

Producer or exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Euro SME Sdn. Bhd.; and Euro Nature Green Sdn. Bhd.[4]	0.00

Disclosure

There are no new calculations to disclose in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b) for these final results.

Assessment Rate

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. Because the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin or importer-specific assessment rates are zero in these final results of review, we will instruct CBP to liquidate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[5] The final results of this administrative review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[6]

Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by the mandatory respondent for which the company did not know that the merchandise they sold to an intermediary (*e.g.,* a reseller, trading company, or exporter) was destined for the United States. In such instances, 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.[7]

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 rates for the companies identified above in the ''Final Results of Review'' section will be equal to the company-specific weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review (*i.e.,* 0.00 percent); (2) for merchandise exported by a company not covered in this administrative review but covered in a completed 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 or completed prior segment of this proceeding but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific 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 producers or exporters will continue to be 84.94 percent, the rate established in the investigation of this proceeding.[8] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, 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 prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties has 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

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[3] *See Antidumping Duty Order: Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from Malaysia,* 69 FR 48203 (August 9, 2004) (*Order*).

[4] In the 2018–2019 review, Commerce treated Euro SME Sdn. Bhd. and Euro Nature Green Sdn. Bhd. as a single entity (collectively, Euro SME). *See Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from Malaysia: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2018–2019,* 85 FR 83515 (December 22, 2020), and accompanying PDM at 3–5, unchanged in *Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from Malaysia: Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2018–2019,* 86 FR 22019 (April 26, 2021). Our treatment of Euro SME Sdn. Bhd. and Euro Nature Green Sdn. Bhd. remains unchanged in this review.

[5] *See Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101, 8102–03 (February 14, 2012); *see also* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

[6] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

[7] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[8] *See Order,* 69 FR 48204.

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 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 17, 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. 2025–04875 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE778]

Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act Provision; General Provisions for Domestic Fisheries; Application for Exempted Fishing Permit

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

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Regional Administrator for Sustainable Fisheries, Greater Atlantic Region, NMFS, has made a preliminary determination that an exempted fishing permit renewal application from the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries (MA DMF) contains all of the required information and warrants further consideration. The exempted fishing permit (EFP) would allow federally permitted fishing vessels to fish outside fishery regulations in support of exempted fishing activities proposed by the applicant. Regulations under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act require publication of this notification to provide interested parties the opportunity to comment on applications for proposed EFPs.

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

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by email at *nmfs.gar.efp@noaa.gov,* subject line ''MA DMF 2025 Ventless Trap EFP.''

All comments received are a part of the public record and may be posted for public viewing without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.,* name, address), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter ''anonymous'' as the signature if you wish to remain anonymous).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine Ford, Fishery Management Specialist, *christine.ford@noaa.gov,* 978–281–9185.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The MA DMF submitted a complete application for an EFP to conduct commercial fishing activities that the regulations would otherwise restrict. This EFP would exempt the participating vessels from the following Federal regulations:

TABLE 1—REQUESTED EXEMPTIONS

CFR citation	Regulation	Need for exemption
50 CFR 697.21(c)(1) and (2)	Gear specification requirements for Lobster Management Areas 1 and 2.	To allow for the use of traps without escape vents.
50 CFR 697.19(a) and (b) ...	Trap limit requirements for Areas 1 and 2	To allow for trap limits to be exceeded.
50 CFR 697.19(i)	Trap tag requirements	To allow for alternatively tagged traps.
50 CFR 697.20(a)(2), 697.20(b)(2), 697.20(a)(3), and 697.20(b)(3).	Minimum and maximum carapace length requirements for Areas 1 and 2.	To allow sub-legal and over-sized lobsters to be landed for research purposes.
50 CFR 697.20(g)(1) and (3)	V-notch possession requirement for Areas 1 and 2	To allow landing of female lobsters for research purposes.
50 CFR 697.20(d)(1) and (3)	Berried female possession requirements	To allow landing of egg-bearing female lobsters for research purposes.
50 CFR 697.20(h)(1)	Minimum carapace width requirements	To allow sub-legal Jonah crabs to be landed for research purposes.
50 CFR 697.20(h)(2)(i) and (ii).	Berried female possession requirement	To allow landing of egg-bearing female Jonah crabs for research purposes.

TABLE 2—PROJECT SUMMARY

Project title	2025 MA DMF Ventless Trap Survey.
Project start	05/26/2025.
Project end	10/31/2025.
Project objectives	To provide fishery-independent data on lobster and Jonah crab growth and abundance within Massachusetts State waters.
Project location	Statistical Areas 514 and 538.
Number of vessels	Up to 6.
Number of trips	Up to 70.
Trip duration (days)	1.
Total number of days	Up to 70.
Gear type(s)	Lobster traps.
Number of tows or sets	16 per trip.

TABLE 2—PROJECT SUMMARY—Continued

Duration of tows or sets	3 day soak.

Project Narrative

The purpose of this survey is to provide fishery-independent data on lobster and Jonah crab growth and abundance within Massachusetts State waters of statistical areas 514 and 538. MA DMF funds this lobster abundance survey through their commercial and recreational lobster license fees. This survey has occurred annually since 2006. At least one MA DMF scientist would be on board for the sampling trips. MA DMF personnel would not be on board when traps are baited and deployed. Exemptions would not substantively change vessel operations. All catch during sampling trips would be retained temporarily to collect biological data. MA DMF staff may collect lobster and/or Jonah crab, including undersized, oversized, v-notched, and egg-bearing lobsters. Collected samples would be used for research projects on growth and maturity. No catch from the experimental traps would be landed for sale. All gear would be Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan compliant. Each trawl consists of six traps, with three vented and three ventless traps alternated along the string. Survey traps would be tagged as, ''MA DMF Ventless Traps.''

If approved, the applicant may request minor modifications and extensions to the EFP throughout the year. EFP modifications and extensions may be granted without further notice if they are deemed essential to facilitate completion of the proposed research and have minimal impacts that do not change the scope or impact of the initially approved EFP request. Any fishing activity conducted outside the scope of the exempted fishing activity would be prohibited.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Karen H. Abrams,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–04882 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE739]

Draft 2024 Marine Mammal Stock Assessment Reports

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

ACTION: Notice; request for comments and new information.

SUMMARY: NMFS reviewed the Alaska, Atlantic, and Pacific regional marine mammal stock assessment reports (SAR) in accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). SARs for marine mammals in the Alaska, Atlantic, and Pacific regions were revised to include new information. NMFS is soliciting public comments on the draft 2024 SARs and requesting new information for strategic stocks that were not updated in 2024.

DATES: Comments must be received by June 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The 2024 draft SARs are available in electronic form via the internet at *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/draft-marine-mammal-stock-assessment-reports.*

You may submit comments or new information, identified by NOAA–NMFS–2025–0019, via electronic submission through the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal:

Electronic Submission: Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and type NOAA–NMFS–2025–0019 in the Search box (*note:* copying and pasting the FDMS Docket Number directly from this document may not yield search results). Click on the ''Comment'' icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

Instructions: NMFS may not consider comments if they are sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on *www.regulations.gov* without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.,* name, address, *etc.*), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter ''N/A'' in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Zachary Schakner, Office of Science and Technology, 301–427–8106, *Zachary.Schakner@noaa.gov;* Nancy Young, 206–526–4297, *Nancy.Young@noaa.gov,* regarding Alaska regional stock assessments; Jessica McCordic, 508–495–2396, *jessica.mccordic@noaa.gov,* regarding Atlantic regional stock assessments; or Jim Carretta, 858–546–7171, *Jim.Carretta@noaa.gov,* regarding Pacific regional stock assessments.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 117 of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) requires NMFS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to prepare stock assessments for each stock of marine mammals occurring in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States. These SARs must contain information regarding the distribution and abundance of the stock, population growth rates and trends, estimates of annual human-caused mortality and serious injury (M/SI) from all sources, descriptions of the fisheries with which the stock interacts, and the status of the stock. Initial SARs were completed in 1995.

The MMPA requires NMFS and USFWS to review the SARs at least annually for strategic stocks and stocks for which significant new information is available and at least once every three years for non-strategic stocks. The term ''strategic stock'' means a marine mammal stock: (A) for which the level of direct human-caused mortality exceeds the potential biological removal level or PBR (defined by the MMPA as the maximum number of animals, not including natural mortalities, that may be removed from a marine mammal stock while allowing that stock to reach or maintain its optimum sustainable population); (B) which, based on the best available scientific information, is declining and is likely to be listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) within the foreseeable future; or (C) which is listed as a threatened species or endangered species under the ESA or is designated as depleted under the

MMPA. NMFS and USFWS are required to revise a SAR if the review indicates that the status of the stock has changed or can be more accurately determined.

In order to ensure that marine mammal SARs include the best scientific information available at the time of publication, the updated SARs under NMFS' jurisdiction are peer-reviewed within NMFS' Science Centers and by members of three regional independent scientific review groups established under the MMPA to independently advise NMFS and USFWS. As a result of the time involved in the assessment of new scientific information, revision, and peer-review of the SARs, the period covered by the 2024 draft SARs is generally 2018 through 2022.

NMFS reviewed the SARs of all strategic stocks and considered whether significant new information was available for all other stocks under NMFS' jurisdiction. As a result of this review, NMFS revised or developed new reports for 21 stocks in the Alaska, Atlantic, and Pacific regions. The 2024 revisions to the SARs consist primarily of updated or revised human-caused M/SI estimates and updated abundance estimates.

NMFS solicits public comments on the draft 2024 SARs. To ensure NMFS is aware of new information relevant to all strategic stocks, NMFS also requests new information for strategic stocks that were not updated in 2024. Specifically, new relevant information could include peer-reviewed information on human-caused M/SI, fishery interactions, abundance, distribution, population structure, and other information on emerging concerns for strategic stocks that could be incorporated into the SARs.

Alaska Reports

NMFS reviewed new information for 35 existing stocks (including all of the strategic stocks) in the Alaska Region for the 2024 SAR cycle and revised information for five stocks contained in five SARs under NMFS' jurisdiction: Three strategic stocks (Eastern Pacific stock of northern fur seals, Cook Inlet stock of beluga whales, and Gulf of Alaska stock of harbor porpoise) and two non-strategic stocks (Bristol Bay stock of beluga whales and Bering Sea stock of harbor porpoise). In the 2024 draft SAR, the Bering Sea stock of harbor porpoise is no longer considered ''strategic,'' as a result of an analysis using new guidance (NMFS 2023) on determining strategic status when a minimum population abundance estimate is unavailable and information on human-caused M/SI is incomplete. Information on the remaining Alaska region stocks can be found in the final 2023 SARs (Young *et al.* 2024).

A list of the new or revised SARs in 2024 for the Alaska region is presented in table 1.

TABLE 1—LIST OF MARINE MAMMAL SARS IN THE ALASKA REGION REVISED IN 2024

Strategic stocks	Non-strategic stocks
• Northern fur seal, Eastern Pacific *	• Beluga whale, Bristol Bay.*
• Beluga whale, Cook Inlet *	• Harbor porpoise, Bering Sea.
• Harbor porpoise, Gulf of Alaska	

* Includes updated abundance estimates.

Atlantic Reports

In 2024, NMFS reviewed all stocks in the Atlantic region under NMFS' jurisdiction for new information. Eleven stocks from the Western North Atlantic were revised (table 2), primarily with updated abundance estimates, and some were also updated with recent bycatch estimates. NMFS is not revising the SAR for the Gulf of Maine stock of humpback whales. Since the last revision of this SAR in 2019, NMFS has been reviewing and considering the implications of recent information on stock structure of humpback whales in the North Atlantic. In addition, NMFS is not revising the North Atlantic right whale (NARW) SAR since the final 2023 NARW SAR (89 FR 104989, Dec. 26, 2024) incorporated best available scientific information available to date on NARW population abundance and human-caused mortality and serious injury of the stock. While not yet reflected in the draft 2024 SAR revisions, pursuant to Executive Order 14172 *Restoring Names that Honor American Greatness* (January 20, 2025), NMFS will be revising relevant SARs to reflect the renaming of the ''Gulf of Mexico'' to the ''Gulf of America'' in future SAR revisions.

A list of the new or revised SARs in 2024 for the Atlantic region is presented in table 2. Information on the remaining Atlantic region stocks can be found in the final 2023 SARs (Hayes *et al.* 2024).

TABLE 2—LIST OF MARINE MAMMAL SARS IN THE ATLANTIC REGION REVISED IN 2024

Strategic stocks	Non-strategic stocks
• WNA # common bottlenose dolphin, Biscayne Bay Stock *	• Harbor porpoise, Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy.*
• WNA Tamanend's bottlenose dolphin, South Carolina/Georgia Coastal Stock [2].	• Cuvier's beaked whale, Western North Atlantic.
• WNA Tamanend's bottlenose dolphin, Northern Florida Coastal Stock *.	• Blainville's beaked whale, Western North Atlantic.
• WNA Tamanend's bottlenose dolphin, Central Florida Coastal Stock *	• Gervais' beaked whale, Western North Atlantic.
	• Sowerby's beaked whale, Western North Atlantic.
	• True's beaked whale, Western North Atlantic.
	• Gray seal, Western North Atlantic.*

Western North Atlantic = WNA.
* Includes updated abundance estimates.

Pacific Reports

In 2024, NMFS reviewed all 85 stocks in the Pacific region (waters along the U.S. West Coast, within waters surrounding the main and Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, and within waters surrounding U.S. territories in the Western Pacific) for new information and revised five stocks contained in five SARs under NMFS' jurisdiction: three strategic stocks (Monk seal, Guadalupe fur seal, and Eastern North Pacific Southern Resident killer whale) and two non-strategic stocks (California breeding Northern elephant seal and California

Northern fur seal). A list of revised SARs in 2024 for the Pacific region is presented in table 3. Information on the remaining Pacific region stocks can be found in the final 2023 SARs (Carretta *et al.* 2024).

TABLE 3—LIST OF MARINE MAMMAL SARS IN THE PACIFIC REGION REVISED IN 2024

Strategic stocks	Non-strategic stocks
• Monk seal, Hawai'i *	• Northern elephant seal, California breeding stock.*
• Killer whale, Eastern North Pacific Southern Resident *	• Northern fur seal, California stock.*
• Guadalupe fur seal *	

* Includes updated abundance estimates.

References

Carretta *et al.* 2024. U.S. Pacific marine mammal stock assessments: 2023. U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS–SWFSC–704.2024

Hayes, S.A., E. Josephson, K. Maze-Foley, P.E. Rosel, and J. McCordic, eds. 2024. U.S. Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico marine mammal stock assessments 2023. NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS–NE–321, 375 p.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2023a. Guidelines for preparing stock assessment reports pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Protected Resources Policy 02–038–01. Available online: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/s3/2023-05/02-204-01-Final-GAMMS-IV-Revisions-clean-1-kdr.pdf.* Accessed September 2024.

Young, N.C., Brower, A.A., Muto, M.M., Freed, J.C., Angliss, R.P., Friday, N.A., Birkemeier, B.D., Boveng, P.L., Brost, B.M., Cameron, M.F., Crance, J.L., Dahle, S.P., Fadely, B.S., Ferguson, M.C., Goetz, K.T., London, J.M., Oleson, E.M., Ream, R.R., Richmond, E.L., Shelden, K.E. W., Sweeney, K.L., Towell, R.G., Wade, P.R., Waite, J.M., and Zerbini, A.N. 2024. Alaska marine mammal stock assessments, 2023. U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS–AFSC–XXX, 327 p.

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Evan Howell,

Director, Office of Science and Technology, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–04861 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE767]

Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Geophysical Surveys Related to Oil and Gas Activities in the Gulf of America (Formerly Gulf of Mexico)

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of letter of authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), as amended, its implementing regulations, and NMFS' MMPA regulations for taking marine mammals incidental to geophysical surveys related to oil and gas activities in the Gulf of America, originally published as ''Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Geophysical Surveys Related to Oil and Gas Activities in the Gulf of Mexico,'' notification is hereby given that a Letter of Authorization (LOA) has been issued to TGS for the take of marine mammals incidental to geophysical survey activity in the Gulf of America (GOA).

DATES: The LOA is effective from March 17, 2025, through December 31, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The LOA, LOA request, and supporting documentation are available online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-oil-and-gas-industry-geophysical-survey-activity-gulf-mexico.* In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed authorization is provided to the public for review.

An authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant), and if the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of such takings are set forth. NMFS has defined ''negligible impact'' in 50 CFR 216.103 as an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.

Except with respect to certain activities not pertinent here, the MMPA defines ''harassment'' as: any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild (Level A harassment); or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (Level B harassment).

On January 19, 2021, we issued a final rule with regulations to govern the unintentional taking of marine mammals incidental to geophysical survey activities conducted by oil and gas industry operators, and those persons authorized to conduct activities on their behalf (collectively ''industry operators''), in U.S. waters of the GOA [1] over the course of 5 years (86 FR 5322, January 19, 2021). The rule was based on our findings that the total taking from the specified activities over the 5-year period will have a negligible impact on the affected species or stock(s) of marine mammals and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of those species or stocks for subsistence uses, and became effective on April 19, 2021.

[1] Pursuant to Executive Order 14172, ''Restoring Names That Honor American Greatness,'' and Department of the Interior Secretarial Order 3423, ''The Gulf of America,'' the body of water formerly known as the Gulf of Mexico is now called the Gulf of America. Accordingly, this **Federal Register** notice hereafter refers to the Gulf of America.

The regulations at 50 CFR 217.180 *et seq.* allow for the issuance of LOAs to industry operators for the incidental take of marine mammals during geophysical survey activities and prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on marine mammal species or stocks and their habitat (often referred to as mitigation), as well as requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking. Under 50 CFR 217.186(e), issuance of an LOA shall be based on a determination that the level of taking will be consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under these regulations and a determination that the amount of take authorized under the LOA is of no more than small numbers.

NMFS subsequently discovered that the 2021 rule was based on erroneous take estimates. We conducted another rulemaking using correct take estimates and other newly available and pertinent information relevant to the analyses supporting some of the findings in the 2021 final rule and the taking allowable under the regulations. We issued a final rule in April 2024, effective May 24, 2024 through April 19, 2026 (89 FR 31488, April 24, 2024).

The 2024 final rule made no changes to the specified activities or the specified geographical region in which those activities would be conducted, nor to the original 5-year period of effectiveness. In consideration of the new information, the 2024 rule presented new analyses supporting affirmance of the negligible impact determinations for all species, and affirmed that the existing regulations, which contain mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements, are consistent with the ''least practicable adverse impact'' standard of the MMPA.

Summary of Request and Analysis

TGS plans to conduct a three-dimensional (3D) ocean bottom node (OBN) survey over 240 lease blocks in the Garden Banks, Keathley Canyon, and Sigsbee Escarpment areas, with water depths ranging from approximately 2,000 to 2,800 meters (m). See section F of the LOA application for a map of the area. TGS anticipates using two source vessels with a low-frequency dual barbell source known as Gemini. Please see TGS's application for additional detail.

The Gemini source was not included in the acoustic exposure modeling developed in support of the rule. However, the Gemini was described and evaluated in support of a previous LOA and we rely on that analysis here (88 FR 72739, October 23, 2023). For additional detail regarding the source, see section C of the LOA application. Based on this information we have determined there will be no effects of a magnitude or intensity different from those evaluated in support of the rules. NMFS expects that use of modeling results supporting the final rule are conservative as a proxy for use in evaluating potential impacts of use of the Gemini.

Consistent with the preamble to the final rule, the survey effort proposed by TGS in its LOA request was used to develop LOA-specific take estimates based on the acoustic exposure modeling results described in the preamble (89 FR 31488, April 24, 2024). In order to generate the appropriate take number for authorization, the following information was considered: (1) survey type; (2) location (by modeling zone [2]); (3) number of days; (4) source; and (5) month.[3] In this case, the 4,130 cubic inch (in^3) airgun array was selected, as its use for purposes of generating take numbers for authorization represents the least impactful airgun array (but remains conservative for use in estimating takes that are expected to result from use of the Gemini source, as discussed above. The acoustic exposure modeling performed in support of the rule provides 24-hour exposure estimates for each species, specific to each modeled source and survey type in each zone and month.

No 3D OBN surveys were included in the modeled survey types, and use of existing proxies (*i.e.,* two-dimensional (2D), 3D narrow-azimuth (NAZ), 3D wide-azimuth (WAZ), Coil) is generally conservative for use in evaluation of 3D OBN survey effort, largely due to the greater area covered by the modeled proxies. Summary descriptions of these modeled survey geometries are available in the preamble to the proposed rule (83 FR 29212, 29220, June 22, 2018). Coil was selected as the best available proxy survey type in this case because the spatial coverage of the planned survey is most similar to the coil survey pattern. The planned OBN survey will involve two source vessels sailing along closely spaced survey lines, with daily survey area coverage of approximately 200 kilometers squared (km^2) per day, similar to that assumed for the coil survey proxy. Among the different parameters of the modeled survey patterns (*e.g.,* area covered, line spacing, number of sources, shot interval, total simulated pulses), NMFS considers area covered per day to be most influential on daily modeled exposures exceeding Level B harassment criteria. Although TGS is not proposing to perform a survey using the coil geometry, the coil proxy is most representative of the effort planned by TGS in terms of predicted Level B harassment exposures.

The survey will take place over approximately 109 days with 64 days of sound source operation, including 38 days planned in Zone 5, 15 days planned in Zone 6, and 11 days planned in Zone 7. The monthly distribution of survey days is not known in advance, though we assume that the planned 64 days of source operation would occur contiguously. Take estimates for each species are based on the time period that produces the greatest value.

For Rice's whale, take estimates based on the modeling yielded results that are not realistically likely to occur when considered in light of other relevant information concerning Rice's whale habitat preferences considered during the rulemaking process. NMFS' 2024 final rule provided detailed discussion regarding Rice's whale habitat (see, *e.g.,* 89 FR 31508, 31519, April 24, 2024). In summary, recent survey data, sightings, and acoustic data support Rice's whale occurrence in waters throughout the GOA between approximately 100 m and 400 m depth along the continental shelf break, and associated habitat-based density modeling has identified similar habitat (*i.e.,* approximately 100 to 400 m water depths along the continental shelf break) as being Rice's whale habitat (Garrison *et al.,* 2023; Soldevilla *et al.,* 2022, 2024).

Although Rice's whales may occur outside of the general depth range expected to provide suitable habitat, we expect that any such occurrence would be rare. TGS's planned activities will occur in water depths of approximately 2,000 to 2,800 m in the central GOA. Thus, NMFS does not expect there to be the reasonable potential for take of Rice's whale in association with this survey and, accordingly, does not authorize take of Rice's whale in the LOA.

Based on the results of our analysis, NMFS has determined that the level of taking expected for this survey and authorized through the LOA is consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under the regulations. See table 1 in this notice and table 6 of the rule (89 FR 31488, April 24, 2024).

[2] For purposes of acoustic exposure modeling, the GOA was divided into seven zones. Zone 1 is not included in the geographic scope of the rule.

[3] Acoustic propagation modeling was performed for two seasons: Winter (December–March) and Summer (April–November). Marine mammal density data is generally available on a monthly basis, and therefore further refines take estimates temporally.

Small Numbers Determination

Under the rule, NMFS may not authorize incidental take of marine mammals in an LOA if it will exceed ''small numbers.'' In short, when an acceptable estimate of the individual marine mammals taken is available, if the estimated number of individual animals taken is up to, but not greater than, one-third of the best available abundance estimate, NMFS will determine that the numbers of marine mammals taken of a species or stock are small (see 89 FR 31535, May 24, 2024). For more information please see NMFS' discussion of small numbers in the 2021 final rule (86 FR 5438, January 19, 2021).

The take numbers for authorization are determined as described above in the Summary of Request and Analysis section. Subsequently, the total incidents of harassment for each species are multiplied by scalar ratios to produce a derived product that better reflects the number of individuals likely to be taken within a survey (as compared to the total number of instances of take), accounting for the likelihood that some individual marine mammals may be taken on more than 1 day (see 86 FR 5404, January 19, 2021). The output of this scaling, where appropriate, is incorporated into adjusted total take estimates that are the basis for NMFS' small numbers determinations, as depicted in table 1.

This product is used by NMFS in making the necessary small numbers determinations through comparison with the best available abundance estimates (see discussion at 86 FR 5391, January 19, 2021). For this comparison, NMFS' approach is to use the maximum theoretical population, determined through review of current stock assessment reports (SAR; *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessments*) and model-predicted abundance information (*https://seamap.env.duke.edu/models/Duke/GOM/*). Information supporting the small numbers determinations is provided in table 1.

TABLE 1—TAKE ANALYSIS

Species	Authorized take	Scaled take [1]	Abundance [2]	Percent abundance
Rice's whale	0	n/a	51	n/a
Sperm whale	518	218.9	3,007	7.3
Kogia spp	[3] 194	58.7	980	7.1
Beaked whales	1,297	131.0	803	16.3
Rough-toothed dolphin	1,341	385.0	4,853	7.9
Bottlenose dolphin	1,573	451.4	165,125	0.3
Clymene dolphin	1,339	384.2	4,619	8.3
Atlantic spotted dolphin	1,070	307.2	21,506	1.4
Pantropical spotted dolphin	12,286	3,526.0	67,225	5.2
Spinner dolphin	207	59.5	5,548	1.1
Striped dolphin	2,376	681.8	5,634	12.1
Fraser's dolphin	517	148.3	1,665	8.9
Risso's dolphin	404	119.1	1,974	6.0
Blackfish [4]	3,216	948.7	6,113	15.5
Short-finned pilot whale	900	265.4	2,741	9.7

[1] Scalar ratios were applied to ''Authorized Take'' values as described at 86 FR 5322, 5404 (January 19, 2021) to derive scaled take numbers shown here.

[2] Best abundance estimate. For most taxa, the best abundance estimate for purposes of comparison with take estimates is considered here to be the model-predicted abundance (Garrison *et al.,* 2023). For Rice's whale, Atlantic spotted dolphin, and Risso's dolphin, the larger estimated SAR abundance estimate is used.

[3] Includes 11 takes by Level A harassment and 183 takes by Level B harassment. Scalar ratio is applied to takes by Level B harassment only; small numbers determination made on basis of scaled Level B harassment take plus authorized Level A harassment take.

[4] The ''blackfish'' guild includes melon-headed whales, false killer whales, pygmy killer whales, and killer whales.

Based on the analysis contained herein of TGS's proposed survey activity described in its LOA application and the anticipated take of marine mammals, NMFS finds that small numbers of marine mammals will be taken relative to the affected species or stock sizes (*i.e.,* less than one-third of the best available abundance estimate) and therefore the taking is of no more than small numbers.

Authorization

NMFS has determined that the level of taking for this LOA request is consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under the incidental take regulations and that the amount of take authorized under the LOA is of no more than small numbers. Accordingly, we have issued an LOA to TGS authorizing the take of marine mammals incidental to its geophysical survey activity, as described above.

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Catherine Marzin,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–04850 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE777]

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; General Provisions for Domestic Fisheries; Application for Exempted Fishing Permits

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

ACTION: Notice of receipt of application; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Regional Administrator for Sustainable Fisheries, Greater Atlantic Region, NMFS, has made a preliminary determination that

an Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) application contains all of the required information and warrants further consideration. The EFP would allow federally-permitted fishing vessels to fish outside fishery regulations in support of exempted fishing activities proposed by Atlantic Capes Fisheries, Inc., in partnership with Rutgers University. Regulations under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act require publication of this notification to provide interested parties the opportunity to comment on applications for proposed EFP.

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

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by the following method:

- *Email: nmfs.gar.efp@noaa.gov.* Include in the subject line ''SCOQ Mixing Amendment Accounting Protocols''.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine Ford, Fishery Management Specialist, *christine.ford@noaa.gov,* (978) 281–9185.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The applicant submitted a complete application for an EFP to conduct commercial fishing activities that the regulations would otherwise restrict. This EFP would exempt the participating vessels from the following Federal regulations:

TABLE 1—REQUESTED EXEMPTIONS

CFR citation	Regulation	Need for exemption
50 CFR 648.14(j)(1)(iii) ...	Prohibition against fishing for, retaining, or landing both surfclams and ocean quahogs (SCOQ) in or from the EEZ on the same trip.	Retaining and landing both species on the same trip is needed to calculate the amount of mixing, in order to develop protocols for future estimation of discards and mixing at sea.
50 CFR 648.14(j)(1)(iv) ..	Prohibition against fishing for, retaining, or landing ocean quahogs in or from the EEZ on a trip designated as a surfclam fishing trip under § 648.15(b); or fishing for, retaining, or landing surfclams in or from the EEZ on a trip designated as an ocean quahog fishing trip under § 648.15(b).	Retaining and landing ocean quahogs on a designated surfclam trip, or retaining and landing surfclams on a designated ocean quahog trip is needed to calculate the amount of mixing, in order to develop protocols for future estimation of discards and mixing at sea.

TABLE 2—PROJECT SUMMARY

Project title	SCOQ Mixing Amendment Accounting Protocols Study.
Project start	Upon issuance.
Project end	One year from issuance.
Project objectives	To conduct industry-funded research to determine best practices and protocols for: (1) estimating discards of non-target clam species for eVTR reporting; (2) estimating pre-landing bushel volumes of surfclam/ocean quahogs that are mixed in cages; and (3) fully accounting for the volume of bushels separated from mixed cages to be reported to NMFS.
Project location	Southern New England and Mid-Atlantic.
Number of vessels	Up to 15.
Number of trips	Up to 1,200.
Trip duration (days)	Up to 2 days.
Total number of days	Up to 2,400.
Gear type(s)	Dredge.
Number of tows or sets	25 per trip.
Duration of tows or sets	1 hour.

Project Narrative

There are increasing numbers of surfclams moving into the deeper water habitat of ocean quahogs. Current regulations do not allow for the landing of both species on the same trip. In response to this issue, the Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Management Council (MAFMC) is working on solutions and a preferred alternative for an amendment to the SCOQ Fishery Management Plan. Atlantic Capes Fisheries, in partnership with Rutgers University, is requesting an EFP to conduct industry-funded research to develop protocols for fishing vessel crews (the crew) to accurately estimate surfclam and ocean quahog discards and mixing at sea, and scientifically evaluate the accuracy of those methods.

This EFP would authorize up to 15 vessels to fish for, retain, and land both surfclams and ocean quahogs on the same trip, either in mixed or separate cages, regardless of which species the trip was designated for. On each trip, the crew would make independent estimates of mixing using protocols co-developed by scientists, industry, and the Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC). Processors would independently sort and document catch at the plant. A subset of trips (approximately two per month) would carry a project scientist, to collect independent estimates using scientifically derived protocols, taking into consideration methods provided by the Northeast Fisheries Observer Program. Project scientists would also collect estimates at the processing plant, though not from the same trips on which they collected at-sea estimates.

All independent estimates would be submitted to Rutgers University for comparison. The results of the comparisons would be summarized in a report made available to the MAFMC, NEFSC, and the Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office.

If approved, the applicant may request minor modifications and extensions to the EFP throughout the year. EFP modifications and extensions may be granted without further notice if they are deemed essential to facilitate completion of the proposed research and have minimal impacts that do not change the scope or impact of the initially approved EFP request. Any fishing activity conducted outside the scope of the exempted fishing activity would be prohibited.

All comments received are a part of the public record and may be posted for public viewing without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.,* name, address), confidential business

information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter ''anonymous'' as the signature if you wish to remain anonymous).

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Karen H. Abrams,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–04877 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE794]

New England Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery Management Council (Council) is scheduling a public webinar of its Joint Herring Committee and Advisory Panel to consider actions affecting New England fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Recommendations from this group will be brought to the full Council for formal consideration and action, if appropriate.

DATES: This webinar will be held on Friday, April 11, 2025, at 9:30 a.m.

ADDRESSES:

Webinar registration URL information: https://nefmc-org.zoom.us/meeting/register/TBis4dq3S6GqKutcVTezWQ.

Council address: New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cate O'Keefe, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council; telephone: (978) 465–0492.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

The Atlantic Herring Committee and Advisory Panel will meet jointly to discuss Specifications—receive a report from the Plan Development Team (PDT) and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's (ASMFC) Technical Committee and summary of Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) recommendations, and consider revising recommendations for fishing year (FY) 2025 and 2026 specifications, FY 2027 default specifications and possible in-season adjustments, and make recommendations to the Committee/Council as appropriate. Other business will be discussed if necessary.

Although non-emergency issues not contained on the agenda may come before this Council for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Council action 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 the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency. The public also should be aware that the meeting will be recorded. Consistent with 16 U.S.C. 1852, a copy of the recording is available upon request.

Special Accommodations

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Cate O'Keefe, Executive Director, at (978) 465–0492, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–04870 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE716]

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; General Provisions for Domestic Fisheries; Application for Exempted Fishing Permits

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

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Regional Administrator for Sustainable Fisheries, Greater Atlantic Region, NMFS, has made a preliminary determination that an Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) application contains all of the required information and warrants further consideration. The EFP would allow federally permitted fishing vessels to fish outside fishery regulations in support of exempted fishing activities proposed by the Cape Cod Commercial Fishermen's Alliance. Regulations under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act require publication of this notification to provide interested parties the opportunity to comment on applications for proposed EFPs.

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

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by email at *nmfs.gar.efp@noaa.gov*. Include in the subject line ''CCCFA SCOQ EFP.'' All comments received are a part of the public record and may be posted for public viewing without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.,* name, address), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter ''anonymous'' as the signature if you wish to remain anonymous).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine Ford, Fishery Management Specialist, *christine.ford@noaa.gov,* 978–281–9185.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The applicant submitted a complete application for an EFP to conduct commercial fishing activities that the regulations would otherwise restrict. This EFP would exempt the participating vessels from the following Federal regulations:

TABLE 1—REQUESTED EXEMPTIONS

CFR citation	Regulation	Need for exemption
50 CFR 648.14(j)(2)(iii)	Prohibition against offloading unshucked surfclams or ocean quahogs from vessels not capable of carrying cages.	Participating vessels are not capable of carrying cages, and ports do not have the infrastructure to safely offload into cages.
50 CFR 648.14(j)(3)(vi)	Prohibition against landing or possessing, after offloading, any cage holding surfclams or ocean quahogs without a cage tag required by § 648.77.	Participating vessels will use alternate/smaller sized containers and alternate tags, and will not be tagging as required in 648.77.
50 CFR 648.77(a)	Cage tag requirements	The tags will not be in increments of 60 cubic feet (ft3) (1.7 cubic meters (m3)) (32 bushels); the landing containers will be tagged in 16-bushel increments.

TABLE 2—PROJECT SUMMARY

Project title	Use of alternative cage sizes and tag protocols to support a high-quality, niche market for Atlantic surfclam and ocean quahog harvested by day-boat vessels on Cape Cod.
Project start	Upon Issuance.
Project end	12/31/2025.
Project objectives	To test the viability of alternate landing containers for smaller vessels, tag and quantify surfclams and ocean quahogs with a cage tag equivalent, and evaluate alternative landing procedures to improve the quality and value of surfclams landed with smaller vessels and smaller containers.
Project location	Federal waters around Cape Cod, to include Statistical Areas 521, 514, 526, 537, and 538.
Number of vessels	5.
Number of trips	195.
Trip duration (days)	1.
Total number of days	195.
Gear type(s)	Dredge.
Number of tows or sets	30–40 per trip; up to 7,800 total.
Duration of tows or sets	15–30 minutes.

Project Narrative

This project builds on initial work completed in 2014–2015, and reflects renewed interest in Atlantic surfclams and ocean quahogs by the Cape Cod small boat fleet and a new, local dealer/processor that normally buys from state waters surfclam boats, and accepts smaller increments. The previous test using alternative containers and tags showed promise, but buyers at the time would not accept non-standard cages, limiting the market viability of the alternative cages. This EFP would collect data to support a future regulatory request to permanently allow small boats to land surfclams and ocean quahogs in smaller increments.

This EFP would authorize five vessels to continue to develop the viability of a day-boat Atlantic surfclam and ocean quahog fishery for small vessels based out of Cape Cod, by testing alternatives to the large industry-standard cages and 32-bushel (1.13 cubic meter (m^3)) cage tags. The traditional cages do not fit on smaller day-boats and, as a result, vessels not capable of carrying a cage onboard must offload directly into cages. This can be burdensome and dangerous, and the extra handling and compression of clams in the cages can lead to damaged product and lower market value. Many ports do not have the infrastructure to safely offload into cages, and the local dealer dedicated to buying the catch is not capable of handling 32-bushel (1.13 m^3) cages. All participating vessels would have open access permits and receive tags from one of the participants with allocation.

The participating vessels would use two alternative landing containers: A standard-size fish vat (internal measurements: 44 inch × 39 inch × 27 inch (1.12 meter (m) × 0.99 m × 0.69 m) capable of holding 16 bushels (0.56 m^3), and a standard-size stackable fish tote (internal measurements: 25 inch × 15.8 inch × 10.2 inch (0.64 m × 0.40 m × 0.26 m) capable of holding 1.5 bushels (0.05 m^3). One alternative denomination of a 16-bushel tag would be used, either on a fish vat or on a pallet of ten 1.5-bushel totes wrapped in plastic wrap; the participants acknowledge the loss of 1 bushel (0.04 m^3) worth of catch for each pallet tagged. The vats would be constrained to weigh no more than 1,424 pounds (0.65 metric tons (mt)). The totes on a pallet would also be constrained to weigh no more than 1,424 pounds (but likely to only weigh 1,335 pounds (0.61 mt)); weight samples would be taken by the dealer to verify weights as to further develop the experimental containers. The applicant would work with NMFS and the National Band and Tag Company to convert standard cage tags into the alternative tag denomination. Up to 1,500 32-bushel ocean quahog tags and up to 1,000 32-bushel surf clam tags would be converted to 16-bushel tags.

Participating fishermen would complete a data sheet for each EFP trip to provide information on price per bushel and weight for each landing increment. Landings data would be verified with collection of dealer reports for each EFP trip. The proportion of breakages vs. live would be tested through collection of processor data detailing surfclam quality and condition. Annual surveys to measure impact and determine progress against the measures of success will be completed, and the effects of using modified landing containers and alternative tags will be analyzed to determine what, if any, benefits the EFP protocol provides to economic viability and safety of small boat surfclam/ocean quahog fishing businesses.

If approved, the applicant may request minor modifications and extensions to the EFP throughout the year. EFP modifications and extensions may be granted without further notice if they are deemed essential to facilitate completion of the proposed research and have minimal impacts that do not change the scope or impact of the initially approved EFP request. Any fishing activity conducted outside the scope of the exempted fishing activity would be prohibited.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Karen H. Abrams,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–04881 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE704]

Marine Mammals; File No. 22095

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of permit amendment.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a major amendment to Permit No. 22095–01 has been issued to SeaWorld LLC (6240 Sea Harbor Drive, Orlando, Florida 32821).

ADDRESSES: The permit amendment and related documents are available for review upon written request via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Courtney Smith, Ph.D., or Jennifer Skidmore, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 21, 2025, notice was published in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 7101) that NMFS proposed an amendment to Permit No. 22095–01 (75 FR 27418, April 17, 2024) for the permit holder to continue conducting research and enhancement activities on one stranded, non-releasable beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucas;* ''Tyonek''/NOA0010477) from the endangered Cook Inlet distinct population segment (DPS) under a 6-month permit extension. The extended permit allows additional processing of an updated, new application (File No. 28286) submitted by the permit holder for continued research and enhancement activities on Tyonek (89 FR 102117, December 17, 2024). The amended permit No. 22095–02 expires on September 15, 2025.

The permit amendment has been issued under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR part 216), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and the regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of endangered and threatened species (50 CFR parts 222 through 226).

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), a final determination was made that the activity proposed under the original permit (No. 22095) is categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement (84 FR 15595, April 16, 2019).

As required by the ESA, issuance of the original permit, as amended, was based on a finding that such permit: (1) was applied for in good faith; (2) will not operate to the disadvantage of such endangered species; and (3) is consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in section 2 of the ESA.

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Amy Sloan,

Acting Chief, Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–04883 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Proposed Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Proposed deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: The Committee is proposing to delete service(s) from the Procurement List that were furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before: April 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 355 E Street SW, Suite 325, Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or to submit comments contact: Michael R. Jurkowski, Telephone: (703) 489–1322, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503(a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3. Its purpose is to provide interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the proposed actions.

Deletions

The following service(s) are proposed for deletion from the Procurement List:

Service(s)

Service Type: Shelf Stocking, Custodial & Warehousing
Mandatory for: Defense Commissary Agency, Bolling AFB Commissary, Bolling AFB, DC
Authorized Source of Supply: CW Resources, Inc., New Britain, CT
Contracting Activity: DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY (DECA), DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–04854 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Public Meeting

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

DATES: April 24, 2025, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. ET.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held virtually only via Zoom webinar.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angela Phifer, 355 E Street SW, Suite 325, Washington, DC 20024; (703) 798–5873; *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled is an independent Federal agency operating as the U.S. AbilityOne Commission. It oversees the AbilityOne Program, which provides employment opportunities through Federal contracts for people who are blind or have significant disabilities in the manufacture and delivery of products and services to the Federal Government. The Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. chapter 85) authorizes the contracts.

Registration: Attendees *not* requesting speaking time should register not later than April 23, 2025. Attendees requesting speaking time must register not later than April 15, 2025, and use the comment fields in the registration form to specify the intended speaking topic/s. The registration link will be available on the Commission's home page, *www.abilityone.gov,* under News and Events.

Commission Statement: This regular quarterly meeting will include updates from the Commission Chairperson,

Executive Director, and Inspector General.

Public Participation: The public engagement session topic is ''How the AbilityOne Program Contributes to the Domestic Industrial Base.''

The Commission invites public comments and suggestions on the public engagement topic. During registration, you may choose to submit comments, or you may request speaking time at the meeting. The Commission may invite some attendees who submit advance comments to discuss their comments during the meeting. Comments submitted will be reviewed by staff and the Commission members before the meeting. Comments posted in the chat box during the meeting will be shared with the Commission members after the meeting. The Commission is not subject to the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552(b); however, the Commission published this notice to encourage the broadest possible participation in its meeting.

Personal Information: Speakers should not include any information that they do not want publicly disclosed.

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–04856 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Additions and Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Additions to and deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action adds product(s) to the Procurement List that will be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities, and deletes product(s) and service(s) from the Procurement List previously furnished by such agencies.

DATES: *Date added to and deleted from the Procurement List:* April 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 355 E Street SW, Suite 325, Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael R. Jurkowski, Telephone: (703) 489–1322, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Additions

On 11/8/2024, the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (operating as the U.S. AbilityOne Commission) published an initial notice of proposed additions to the Procurement List. (89 FR 88738). This final notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503(a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3. The Committee has determined that the product listed below is suitable for procurement by the Federal Government and has added this product to the Procurement List. In accordance with 41 CFR 51–5.2, the Committee has authorized the qualified nonprofit agencies described below as the authorized source of supply. Additionally, in accordance with 41 CFR 51–2.4, the Committee considered relevant information from the contracting activity that this product requirement is not applicable to other Federal entities and has granted the activity's requested preference for purchase or distribution. This product is not available through the Commission's Commercial Distribution Program, and other Federal entities wishing to purchase this product must contact the contracting activity listed directly for information on purchase availability.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in any additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities other than the small organizations that will furnish the product(s) to the Government.

2. The action will result in authorizing small entities to furnish the product(s) to the Government.

3. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 8501–8506) in connection with the product(s) proposed for addition to the Procurement List.

End of Certification

Accordingly, the following product(s) are added to the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–698–4357—Knee Pad, Advanced Integrated
Authorized Source of Supply: The Lighthouse for the Blind, Inc. (Seattle Lighthouse), Seattle, WA
Contracting Activity: DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY, DLA TROOP SUPPORT
Distribution: C-List

Deletions

On 2/14/2025 (90 FR 9620), the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled published notice of proposed deletions from the Procurement List. This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503(a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3.

After consideration of the relevant matter presented, the Committee has determined that the product(s) and service(s) listed below are no longer suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 8501–8506 and 41 CFR 51–2.4.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities.

2. The action may result in authorizing small entities to furnish the product(s) and service(s) to the Government.

3. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 8501–8506) in connection with the product(s) and service(s) deleted from the Procurement List.

End of Certification

Accordingly, the following product(s) and service(s) are deleted from the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
7930–00–357–7386—Detergent, General Purpose, Cleaner/Degreaser, Biodegradable, Ready-to-Use, 22 oz Spray Bottles
Authorized Source of Supply: Lighthouse for the Blind and Visually Impaired, San Francisco, CA
Contracting Activity: GSA/FSS GREATER SOUTHWEST ACQUISITI, FORT WORTH, TX

Service(s)

Service Type: Custodial and Related Services
Mandatory for: GSA PBS Region 8, Forest Service Building, Ogden, UT
Authorized Source of Supply: EnableUtah, Ogden, UT
Contracting Activity: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE, PBS R8

Service Type: Grounds Maintenance
Mandatory for: Department of Veterans Affairs, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care System, Grand Island Division, Grand Island, NE
Authorized Source of Supply: Goodwill Specialty Services, Inc., Omaha, NE

Contracting Activity: VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, 438–SIOUX FALLS VA MED CTR (00438)

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–04855 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Docket ID: DoD–2024–OS–0125]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: 30-Day information collection notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

DATES: Consideration will be given to all comments received by April 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Reginald Lucas, (571) 372–7574, *whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title; Associated Form; and OMB Number: Office of the Secretary of Defense Confidential Conflict-of-Interest Statement for the Advisory Committee Members; SD Form 830; OMB Control Number 0704–0551.

Type of Request: Extension.

Number of Respondents: 125.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Annual Responses: 125.

Average Burden per Response: 1 hour.

Annual Burden Hours: 125.

Needs and Uses: The information requested on this form is required by Title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), Executive Order 12674, and 5 CFR part 2634, subpart I, of the Office of Government Ethics regulations. Respondents are members of or potential members of the Office of the Secretary of Defense Advisory Committees. SD Form 830 will assist in identifying potential conflicts of interest due to personal financial interests or affiliations. The collection of requested information will satisfy a Federal regulatory requirement and assist the Department of Defense in complying with applicable Federal conflict of interest laws and regulations.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Frequency: Annually.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

DOD Clearance Officer: Mr. Reginald Lucas.

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2025–04863 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Docket ID: DoD–2024–OS–0146]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: The Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: 30-Day information collection notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

DATES: Consideration will be given to all comments received by April 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Reginald Lucas, (571) 372–7574, *whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title; Associated Form; and OMB Number: American Forces Network Connect and American Forces Network Now; OMB Control Number 0704–0547.

Type of Request: Revision.

Number of Respondents: 40,000.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Annual Responses: 40,000.

Average Burden per Response: 10 minutes.

Annual Burden Hours: 6,667.

Needs and Uses: This information collection is necessary to obtain and audit the eligibility of DoD employees, DoD contractors, Department of State employees, military personnel (including retirees and active reservists) and their family members outside the United States, its territories, or possessions, to receive restricted American Forces Network programming services (*i.e.,* radio, television, and web streaming services). Data will also be collected to ensure the DMA provides its services in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Frequency: Annually.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

DOD Clearance Officer: Mr. Reginald Lucas.

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2025–04862 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–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: EC25–63–000.

Applicants: Altona Solar, LLC, Earp Solar, LLC, BCD 2023 Fund 1 Lessee, LLC, Envoy Solar, LLC, BCD 2024 Fund 5 Lessee, LLC, Kimmel Road Solar, LLC, BCD 2024 Fund 3 Lessee, LLC, Richland Township Solar, LLC, Richland Township Solar II, LLC, BCD 2024 Fund 4 II Lessee, LLC, Salt Creek Township Solar, LLC, BCD 2024 Fund 1 Lessee, LLC, Harts Mill Solar, LLC, Harts Mill TE Holdings LLC, Apollo Global Management, Inc.

Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Irradiant Partners, LP, et al.

Filed Date: 3/14/25.

Accession Number: 20250314–5351.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/4/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG25–229–000.

Applicants: Weld Energy Storage, LLC.

Description: Weld Energy Storage, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5056.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.
Docket Numbers: EG25–230–000.
Applicants: Appleseed Solar, LLC.
Description: Appleseed Solar, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5060.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.
Docket Numbers: EG25–231–000.
Applicants: ORNI 30 LLC.
Description: ORNI 30 LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5062.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.
Docket Numbers: EG25–232–000.
Applicants: VESI 15 LLC.
Description: VESI 15 LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5063.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.
Docket Numbers: EG25–233–000.
Applicants: SF Azalea, LLC.
Description: SF Azalea, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5085.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER10–2984–071.
Applicants: Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc.
Description: Notice of Change in Status of Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc.
Filed Date: 3/13/25.
Accession Number: 20250313–5244.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/3/25.
Docket Numbers: ER22–1640–005.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: Compliance filing: 2025–03–17_Compliance for Order No. 2222 to be effective 6/1/2029.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5047.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.
Docket Numbers: ER23–1569–005.
Applicants: Yellowbud Solar, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Informational Filing Pursuant to Schedule 2 of the PJM Interconnection to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 3/14/25.
Accession Number: 20250314–5282.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/4/25.
Docket Numbers: ER24–1384–002.
Applicants: Tampa Electric Company.
Description: Compliance filing: Amendment—Compliance Filing.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5075.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–747–001.
Applicants: The Connecticut Light and Power Company.
Description: Tariff Amendment: February 13, 2025 Letter, CL&P—Docket No. ER25–747 to be effective 2/17/2025.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5124.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1632–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA, Service Agreement No. 7592; AE2–276 to be effective 2/12/2025.
Filed Date: 3/14/25.
Accession Number: 20250314–5299.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/4/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1633–000.
Applicants: Valley Link Transmission Maryland, LLC, Valley Link Transmission Virginia, LLC, Valley Link Transmission West Virginia, LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Valley Link Transmission Maryland, LLC submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: Valley Link Transmission Formula Rate Filing and Transmission Rate Incentives to be effective 5/14/2025.
Filed Date: 3/14/25.
Accession Number: 20250314–5309.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/4/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1638–000.
Applicants: Yellowbud Solar, LLC.
Description: Yellowbud Solar, LLC respectfully requests a one-time waiver of the 90-day prior notice requirement set forth in Schedule 2 to the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. Open Access Transmission Tariff.
Filed Date: 3/14/25.
Accession Number: 20250314–5339.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/4/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1639–000; TS25–1–000.
Applicants: Bartonsville Energy Facility, LLC, Bartonsville Energy Facility, LLC.
Description: Bartonsville Energy Facility, LLC respectfully requests temporary prospective waiver of the open access transmission tariff, open access same-time information system and Standards of Conduct requirements.
Filed Date: 3/13/25.
Accession Number: 20250313–5243.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/3/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1648–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Cancellation of WMPA, SA No. 6090; AF2–367 re: Breach to be effective 5/17/2025.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5080.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1652–000.
Applicants: PacifiCorp.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: OATT Revised Attachment H–1—(Rev Depreciation Rates 2025) to be effective 6/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5087.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1653–000.
Applicants: Florida Power & Light Company.
Description: Compliance filing: Order No. 904 Compliance Filing to be effective 6/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5109.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1654–000.
Applicants: SF Azalea, LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: SF Azalea, LLC MBR Tariff to be effective 5/17/2025.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5126.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–1655–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Cancellation of WMPA, SA No. 6089; AF2–368 re: Breach to be effective 5/17/2025.
Filed Date: 3/17/25.
Accession Number: 20250317–5129.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

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 17, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–04848 Filed 3–20–25; 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: PR25–42–000.

Applicants: Rocky Mountain Natural Gas LLC.

Description: § 284.123 Rate Filing: Rocky Mountain Natural Gas SOC reflecting RAM change to be effective 1/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/14/25.

Accession Number: 20250314–5291.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/4/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–708–000.

Applicants: Golden Pass Pipeline LLC.

Description: Petition for Approval of Settlement of Golden Pass Pipeline LLC.

Filed Date: 3/14/25.

Accession Number: 20250314–5329.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/26/25.

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.

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: *https://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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Dated: March 17, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–04844 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25–113–000]

Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, LLC; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization and Establishing Intervention and Protest Deadline

Take notice that on March 6, 2025, Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, LLC (Natural), 3250 Lacey Road, Suite 700, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515, filed in the above referenced docket, a prior notice request pursuant to sections 157.205 and 157.216(b) of the Commission's regulations under the Natural Gas Act (NGA), and Natural's blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP82–402–000, for authorization to abandon in place compressor Unit 4 and appurtenant facilities at its Compressor Station 205 in the Keota Storage Field in Washington County, Iowa (Unit 4 Abandonment Project). Compressor Unit 4 has become functionally obsolete and has not been required for the operation of the field for the last several years. The project will allow Natural to reduce operational and maintenance costs associated with Unit 4 while maintaining compliance with existing service obligations, ensuring continued efficient operation of the Keota Storage Field. The estimated cost for the project is $250,000, all as more fully set forth in the request which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (*https://www.ferc.gov*). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at (202) 502–6652 (toll free at 1–866–208–3676) or email at *ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov,* or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502–8371, TTY (202) 502–8659. Email the Public Reference Room at *public.referenceroom@ferc.gov*.

Any questions concerning this request should be directed to Francisco Tarin, Director, Regulatory, for Kinder Morgan, Inc., as Operator of Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC, at 2 North Nevada Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903, at (719) 667–7515, or at *francisco_tarin@kindermorgan.com*.

Public Participation

There are three ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file a protest to the project, you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding, and you can file comments on the project. There is no fee or cost for filing protests, motions to intervene, or comments. The deadline for filing protests, motions to intervene, and comments is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on May 16, 2025. How to file protests, motions to intervene, and comments is explained below.

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*.

Protests

Pursuant to section 157.205 of the Commission's regulations under the

NGA,[1] any person [2] or the Commission's staff may file a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed or if a protest is filed and then withdrawn within 30 days after the allowed time for filing a protest, the proposed activity shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for protest. If a protest is filed and not withdrawn within 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request for authorization will be considered by the Commission.

Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 157.205(e) of the Commission's regulations,[3] and must be submitted by the protest deadline, which is May 16, 2025. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

Interventions

Any person has the option to file a motion to intervene in this proceeding. Only intervenors have the right to request rehearing of Commission orders issued in this proceeding and to subsequently challenge the Commission's orders in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal.

To intervene, you must submit a motion to intervene to the Commission in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure [4] and the regulations under the NGA [5] by the intervention deadline for the project, which is May 16, 2025. As described further in Rule 214, your motion to intervene must state, to the extent known, your position regarding the proceeding, as well as your interest in the proceeding. For an individual, this could include your status as a landowner, ratepayer, resident of an impacted community, or recreationist. You do not need to have property directly impacted by the project in order to intervene. For more information about motions to intervene, refer to the FERC website at *https://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides/how-to/intervene.asp*.

All timely, unopposed motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1). Motions to intervene that are filed after the intervention deadline are untimely and may be denied. Any late-filed motion to intervene must show good cause for being late and must explain why the time limitation should be waived and provide justification by reference to factors set forth in Rule 214(d) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies (paper or electronic) of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. To ensure that your comments are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before May 16, 2025. The filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. To become a party, you must intervene in the proceeding.

How To File Protests, Interventions, and Comments

There are two ways to submit protests, motions to intervene, and comments. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25–113–000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your protest, motion to intervene, and comments by using the Commission's eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (*www.ferc.gov*) under the link to Documents and Filings. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on ''eRegister.'' You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select ''General'' and then select ''Protest'', ''Intervention'', or ''Comment on a Filing''; or [6]

(2) You can file a paper copy of your submission by mailing it to the address below. Your submission must reference the Project docket number CP25–113–000.

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other method: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of submissions (option 1 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502–8258 or *FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov*.

Protests and motions to intervene must be served on the applicant either by mail at: Francisco Tarin, Director, Regulatory, for Kinder Morgan, Inc., as Operator of Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC, at 2 North Nevada Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903, or by email (with a link to the document) at *francisco_tarin@kindermorgan.com*. Any subsequent submissions by an intervenor must be served on the applicant and all other parties to the proceeding. Contact information for parties can be downloaded from the service list at the eService link on FERC Online.

Tracking the Proceeding

Throughout the proceeding, additional information about the project will be available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs, at (866) 208–FERC, or on the FERC website at *www.ferc.gov* using the ''eLibrary'' link as described above. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. For more information and to register, go to *www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp*.

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–04847 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25–136–000]

Eastern Shore Natural Gas Company; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization and Establishing Intervention and Protest Deadline

Take notice that on March 7, 2025, Eastern Shore Natural Gas Company (Eastern Shore), 500 Energy Lane, Suite 200, Dover, Delaware 19901, filed in the above referenced docket, a prior notice request pursuant to sections 157.208 and 157.210 of the Commission's

[1] 18 CFR 157.205.

[2] Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

[3] 18 CFR 157.205(e).

[4] 18 CFR 385.214.

[5] 18 CFR 157.10.

[6] Additionally, you may file your comments electronically by using the eComment feature, which is located on the Commission's website at *www.ferc.gov* under the link to Documents and Filings. Using eComment is an easy method for interested persons to submit brief, text-only comments on a project.

regulations under the Natural Gas Act (NGA), and Eastern Shore's blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP96–128–000, for authorization to construct, own, operate, and maintain approximately 5.5 miles of 10-inch-diameter pipeline looping and install two new aboveground facilities, along with appurtenant facilities. All of the above facilities are located in Wicomico County, Maryland (Salisbury Integrity Project). The project will allow Eastern Shore to remain in compliance with Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) pipeline integrity management regulations. The estimated cost for the project is $20,264,373, all as more fully set forth in the request which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (*https://www.ferc.gov*). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at (202) 502–6652 (toll free at 1–866–208–3676) or email at *ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov,* or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502–8371, TTY (202) 502–8659. Email the Public Reference Room at *public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.*

Any questions concerning this request should be directed to Katelyn Richardson, Regulatory Analyst IV, Eastern Shore Natural Gas Company, 500 Energy Lane, Suite 200, Dover, Delaware 19901, (302) 242–5480, *kcraig@esng.com.*

Public Participation

There are three ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file a protest to the project, you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding, and you can file comments on the project. There is no fee or cost for filing protests, motions to intervene, or comments. The deadline for filing protests, motions to intervene, and comments is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on May 16, 2025. How to file protests, motions to intervene, and comments is explained below.

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.*

Protests

Pursuant to section 157.205 of the Commission's regulations under the NGA,[1] any person [2] or the Commission's staff may file a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed or if a protest is filed and then withdrawn within 30 days after the allowed time for filing a protest, the proposed activity shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for protest. If a protest is filed and not withdrawn within 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request for authorization will be considered by the Commission.

Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 157.205(e) of the Commission's regulations,[3] and must be submitted by the protest deadline, which is May 16, 2025. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

Interventions

Any person has the option to file a motion to intervene in this proceeding. Only intervenors have the right to request rehearing of Commission orders issued in this proceeding and to subsequently challenge the Commission's orders in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal.

To intervene, you must submit a motion to intervene to the Commission in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure [4] and the regulations under the NGA [5] by the intervention deadline for the project, which is May 16, 2025. As described further in Rule 214, your motion to intervene must state, to the extent known, your position regarding the proceeding, as well as your interest in the proceeding. For an individual, this could include your status as a landowner, ratepayer, resident of an impacted community, or recreationist. You do not need to have property directly impacted by the project in order to intervene. For more information about motions to intervene, refer to the FERC website at *https://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides/how-to/intervene.asp.*

All timely, unopposed motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1). Motions to intervene that are filed after the intervention deadline are untimely and may be denied. Any late-filed motion to intervene must show good cause for being late and must explain why the time limitation should be waived and provide justification by reference to factors set forth in Rule 214(d) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies (paper or electronic) of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. To ensure that your comments are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before May 16, 2025. The filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. To become a party, you must intervene in the proceeding.

How To File Protests, Interventions, and Comments

There are two ways to submit protests, motions to intervene, and comments. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25–136–000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your protest, motion to intervene, and comments by using the Commission's eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (*www.ferc.gov*) under the link to Documents and Filings. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on ''eRegister.'' You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select ''General'' and then select ''Protest'', ''Intervention'', or ''Comment on a Filing''; or [6]

[1] 18 CFR 157.205.

[2] Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

[3] 18 CFR 157.205(e).

[4] 18 CFR 385.214.

[5] 18 CFR 157.10.

[6] Additionally, you may file your comments electronically by using the eComment feature, which is located on the Commission's website at *www.ferc.gov* under the link to Documents and Filings. Using eComment is an easy method for

(2) You can file a paper copy of your submission by mailing it to the address below. Your submission must reference the Project docket number CP25–136–000.

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other method: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of submissions (option 1 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502–8258 or *FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.*

Protests and motions to intervene must be served on the applicant either by mail at: Katelyn Richardson, Regulatory Analyst IV, Eastern Shore Natural Gas Company, 500 Energy Lane, Suite 200, Dover, Delaware 19901, or by email (with a link to the document) at *kcraig@esng.com.* Any subsequent submissions by an intervenor must be served on the applicant and all other parties to the proceeding. Contact information for parties can be downloaded from the service list at the eService link on FERC Online.

Tracking the Proceeding

Throughout the proceeding, additional information about the project will be available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs, at (866) 208–FERC, or on the FERC website at *www.ferc.gov* using the ''eLibrary'' link as described above. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. For more information and to register, go to *www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp.*

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–04845 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

interested persons to submit brief, text-only comments on a project.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL OP–OFA–170]

Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information 202–564–5632 or *https://www.epa.gov/nepa.*

Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)

Filed March 10, 2025 10 a.m. EST

Through March 17, 2025 10 a.m. EST

Pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

Notice: Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act requires that EPA make public its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies. EPA's comment letters on EISs are available at: *https://cdxapps.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-II/public/action/eis/search.*

EIS No. 20250031, Draft, STB, TX, Green Eagle Railroad, Comment Period Ends: 05/05/2025, Contact: Andrea Elizabeth Poole 202–245–0305.

EIS No. 20250032, Draft, USFS, WY, Grand Targhee Master Development Plan Projects, Comment Period Ends: 06/20/2025, Contact: Jay Pence 208–354–2312.

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Nancy Abrams,

Associate Director, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 2025–04859 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Export-Import Bank of the United States.

ACTION: Notice of a new system of records.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Privacy Act of 1974, the Export-Import Bank of the United States (''EXIM'', ''EXIM Bank'', or ''The Bank'') proposes a new system of records notice (''SORN''). The new system of records described in this notice, EXIM PERSEC IQ, will enable EXIM's Security Office staff to store and manage EXIM personnel security information, manage the integrated workflow processes and activities, manage caseloads, and reporting capabilities relative to personnel security investigations. Records in the system are used to document and support decisions regarding the suitability, eligibility, and fitness of applicants for Federal and contract employment to include students, interns, or volunteers to the extent that their duties require access to Federal facilities, information, systems, or applications. Additionally, records may be used to document security violations and supervisory actions taken. Information contained in PERSEC IQ includes but is not limited to: Employment records, education history, credit history, subjects' previous addresses, names of friends, neighbors, and associates, selective service records, military history, citizenship, pre-employment waivers, Background Investigations (BIs), security clearances, Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) access, clearance receipts (reciprocity), reinvestigations, completion dates of various security checks, and adjudication status/notes and decisions.

DATES: The system of records described herein will become effective March 21, 2025. The deadline to submit comments on this record system and the date on which the below routine uses will become effective will be 30 days after **Federal Register** publication.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments to EXIM Bank by any of the following methods:

- *Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the website instructions for submitting comments.
- *Email: Sorn.Comments@exim.gov.* Refer to SORN in the subject line.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Address letters to the Freedom of Information Act Office and the Office of Information Management and Technology, Export-Import Bank of the United States, 811 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20571.

Commenters are strongly encouraged to submit public comments electronically. EXIM Bank expects to have limited personnel available to process public comments that are submitted on paper through mail. Until further notice, any comments submitted on paper will be considered to the extent practicable.

All submissions must include the agency's name (Export-Import Bank of the United States, or EXIM Bank) and reference this notice. Comments received will be posted without change to EXIM Bank's website. Do not submit comments that include any Personally Identifiable Information (PII) or confidential business information. Copies of comments may also be obtained by writing to the Freedom of Information Act Office and the Office of Information Management and Technology, Export-Import Bank of the

United States, 811 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20571.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, contact Michael Soybel, Acting Assistant General Counsel for Administration, at *michael.soybel@exim.gov* or (202) 565–3475 or by going to the website: *https://exim.gov/about/freedom-information-act/privacy-act-requests/pia-notices-assessments.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The new system of records described in this notice, EXIM PERSEC IQ, will enable EXIM's Security Office staff to store and manage EXIM personnel security information, manage the integrated workflow processes and activities, manage caseloads, and reporting capabilities relative to personnel security investigations.

The report of a new system of records has been submitted to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Office of Management and Budget, pursuant to OMB Circular A–108, ''Federal Agency Responsibilities for Review, Reporting, and Publication under the Privacy Act'' (Dec. 2016) and the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a(r).

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

System Name: EXIM PERSEC IQ.
System Number: N/A.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

This System will not house any classified information.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM) is the system customer located at 811 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20571. The system PERSEC IQ (aka ''Entellitrak'') is hosted in the Tyler Federal Product Suite FedRAMP environment at:

- *Primary:* Equinix Colocation Center 44470 Chilum Place, DC3 bdg3, Ashburn, VA 20147.
- *Alternate:* Amazon AWS US-West-2 FedRAMP hosting environment.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Selma Hamilton, Director, Security Services, 811 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20571, telephone number 202–565–3313.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

EXIM maintains the information in this application under the following authorization: Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (12 U.S.C. 635 *et seq.*).[1] 5 U.S.C. 301. Relative to the purpose of your investigation, the U.S. government is authorized to request this information under Executive Orders: 10865, 12333, 12356, and 13764. Sections 3301 and 9101, of title 5, U.S. Code; section 2165 of title 42, U.S. Code; sections 781 to 887 of title 50, U.S. Code; parts 5, 732, and 736 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations; and Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 12, Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors, August 21, 2004. Forms: SF–85, SF–85P, SF–86, SF–87. Amending the civil service rules, Executive Order 13488, and Executive Order 13467 to Modernize the Executive Branch governance structure and processes for security clearances, suitability and fitness for employment, and credentialing and related matters.

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

Records in the system are used to document and support decisions regarding the suitability, eligibility, and fitness for services of applicants for Federal employment and contract positions to include students, interns, or volunteers to the extent that their duties require access to federal facilities, information, systems, or applications. Additionally, records may be used to document security violations and supervisory actions taken.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Individuals who require regular, ongoing access to Federal facilities, information technology systems, or information classified in the interest of national security, including applicants for employment or contracts, federal employees, temporary hires, contractors, students, interns (both paid and unpaid), volunteers, affiliates, individuals authorized to perform services provided in EXIM facilities (*e.g.,* building security, office cleaning, building contractors, etc.), and individuals formerly in any of these positions. The system also includes individuals accused of security violations or found in violation.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

- Full Name,
- Former names,
- Date of birth,
- Birthplace,
- Social Security number,
- Home address,
- Phone numbers,
- Employment history,
- Residential history,
- Education and degrees earned,
- Names of associates,
- References and their contact information,
- Citizenship,
- Names of relatives,
- Birthdates and birth places of relatives,
- Citizenship of relatives,
- Names of relatives who work for the Federal government,
- Criminal history,
- Mental health history,
- History of drug use,
- Financial information,
- Fingerprints,
- Summary report of investigation,
- Results of suitability decisions,
- Level of security clearance(s) held,
- Date of issuance of security clearance,
- Requests for appeal,
- Witness statements,
- Investigator's notes,
- Credit reports,
- Security violations,
- Circumstances of violation, and agency action taken.
- SF–85, SF–85P,
- SF–86, SF–86C,
- OF–306.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

The Defense Counterintelligence Security Agency's (DCSA) National Background Investigation System (NBIS) will provide a conduit for applicants to submit a full disclosure of PII (reference list of PII collected under sec. Categories of Records in the System) through the Electronic Application (e-APP). e-APP is an electronic form that is downloaded by the applicant/employee; the applicant/employee populates the form, and the information is transferred to EXIM via an encrypted file transfer. e-APP records an applicant record in PERSEC IQ system upon the applicants' completion. The following Government-created general service forms, and EXIM forms will be used.

- *OF–306, Declaration for Federal Employment:* This form collects Name, SSN, DOB, POB, Citizenship, Responses to Criminal, Financial, Employment, Military status.
- *EXIM Fair Credit Reporting Act:* This document collects applicant name, SSN, and signature for acknowledgement to collect Credit information on this form.
- *General Services Administration (GSA) USAccess Criminal History Results:* This record collects information on applicants' national criminal history.

Information is obtained from a variety of sources including the employee,

[1] More specifically, sections 635(a)(1) and 635a(j)(1)(C) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended.

contractor, or applicant through use of the SF–85, SF–85P, SF–86, or SF–86C and personal interviews; employers' and former employers' records; FBI criminal history records and other databases; financial institutions and credit reports; medical records and health care providers; educational institutions; interviews of witnesses such as neighbors, friends, co-workers, business associates, teachers, landlords, or family members; and other public records. Security violation information is obtained from a variety of sources, such as security inspections, witnesses, supervisor's reports, audit reports.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

In addition to those disclosures that are generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b) of the Privacy Act, all or a portion of the records or information contained in this system may be disclosed to authorized entities, as is determined by EXIM to be relevant and necessary, outside EXIM as a routine use pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3) as follows:

a. To the Department of Justice (DOJ) when:

(1) EXIM, or

(2) Any employee of EXIM in his or her official capacity, or

(3) Any employee of EXIM in his or her individual capacity when the DOJ has been asked, or has agreed, to represent the employee, or

(4) The United States, when EXIM determines that litigation is likely to affect the agency, is a party to litigation, or has an interest in such litigation, and the use of such records by the DOJ is deemed by EXIM to be relevant and necessary to the litigation.

b. To a court or adjudicative body in a proceeding, when:

(1) EXIM, or

(2) Any employee of EXIM in his or her official capacity,

(3) Any employee of EXIM in his or her individual capacity when the EXIM has agreed to represent the employee, or

(4) The United States, when EXIM determines that litigation is likely to affect EXIM, is a party to litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and the use of such records by the DOJ is deemed by EXIM to be relevant and necessary to the litigation.

c. Except as noted on Standard Forms SF–85, 85–P, 86, and 86–C, when a record, alone or in conjunction with other records, indicates a violation or potential violation of law, whether civil, criminal, or regulatory in nature, and whether arising by general statute or particular program statute, or by regulation, rule, or order issued pursuant to such a statute, to the appropriate public authority, whether federal, state, local, foreign, tribal, or otherwise, responsible for enforcing, investigating or prosecuting such violation or charged with enforcing or implementing the statute, or rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant to the statute, if the information disclosed is relevant to any enforcement, regulatory, investigative or prosecutorial responsibility of the receiving entity.

d. To a congressional office in response to an inquiry from that office made at the written request of the constituent about whom the record is maintained.

e. To the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) for records management functions authorized by laws, regulations, and policies governing NARA operations and agency records management responsibilities.

f. To contractors or other authorized individuals performing work on a contract, service, cooperative agreement, job, or other activity on behalf of the EXIM Bank who have a need to access the information in the performance of their duties or activities.

g. A court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal during an administrative proceeding or judicial proceeding, including disclosures to opposing counsel or witnesses (including expert witnesses) during discovery or other pre-hearing exchanges of information, litigation, or settlement negotiations, where relevant and necessary to a proceeding, or in connection with criminal law proceedings.

h. To any source or potential source from which information is requested in the course of an investigation concerning the retention of an employee or other personnel action (other than hiring), or the retention of a security clearance, contract, grant, license, or other benefit, to the extent necessary to identify the individual, inform the source of the nature and purpose of the investigation, and to identify the type of information requested.

i. To a Federal, State, local, foreign, or Tribal or other public authority to the extent that this system of records contains information relevant to the retention of an employee, the retention of a security clearance, the letting of a contract, or the issuance or retention of a license, grant, or other benefit. The other agency or licensing organization may then make a request supported by the written consent of the individual for the entire record if it so chooses. No disclosure will be made unless the information has been determined to be sufficiently reliable to support a referral to another office within the agency or to another federal agency for criminal, civil, administrative personnel or regulatory action.

j. To the news media or the general public, factual information the disclosure of which would be in the public interest, and which would not constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, consistent with Freedom of Information Act standards.

k. To a Federal, State, or local agency, or other appropriate entities or individuals, or through established liaison channels to selected foreign governments, in order to enable an intelligence agency to carry out its responsibilities under the National Security Act of 1947 as amended, the CIA Act of 1949 as amended, Executive Order 12333 or any successor order, applicable national security directives, or classified implementing procedures approved by the Attorney General and promulgated pursuant to such statutes, orders.

l. To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when: (1) EXIM suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records; (2) EXIM has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach there is a risk of harm to individuals, EXIM (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and (3) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with EXIM's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

To Another Federal agency or Federal entity, when EXIM determines that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in (a) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach or (b) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

The records are stored digitally in encrypted format in PERSEC IQ's Amazon Web Services (AWS) FedRAMP authorized cloud environment. PERSEC IQ encrypts EXIM's sensitive information (such as employee or contractor first name, last name, and

email address) at rest and stores it in Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) AWS databases. Data in transit is encrypted via TLS. PERSEC IQ also leverages AWS Key Management Service (KMS) to encrypt data and restrict access based on user roles and job functions.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

Comprehensive electronic records are maintained by the Security Office and stored in the PERSEC IQ electronic database. Access to the records is restricted to those with specific roles in the Single Sign-On process. Retrieval of electronic records will require an individual name or social security number query to produce records of an employee, contractor, student, intern, or volunteer.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

Records are archived/disposed of during the routine data sync for individuals who are no longer employees or contractors of EXIM. Otherwise, records are maintained and destroyed in accordance with the National Archives and Record Administration's (''NARA'') Basic Laws and Authorities (44 U.S.C. 3301 *et seq.*) or an EXIM Bank records disposition schedule approved by NARA.

Comprehensive records are retained and disposed of in accordance with General Records Schedule 5.6 items: 180,181under Disposition Authority DAA–GRS–2017–0006–0025, approved by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Records regarding individuals with security clearances and other clearances for access to Government facilities or to sensitive data, created to support initial favorable eligibility determinations, periodic reinvestigations, or to implement a continuous evaluation program will be destroyed 5 years after the employee or contractor relationship ends, however longer retention is authorized if required for business use.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

- *For Paper Records:* Comprehensive paper records are kept in locked metal file cabinets in locked rooms in EXIM's Headquarters, in the Security Services Unit which is the office responsible for suitability determinations. Access to the records is limited to Security Services Unit employees who need them in performing their official duties.
- *For Electronic Records:* Comprehensive electronic records are kept in the Personnel Security Division. Access to the records is restricted to those with specific roles in the Personal Identity Verification (PIV) process, requires access to background investigation forms to perform their duties, and who have been given a password and PIV card to access applicable files within the system including background investigation records. An electronic audit trail is maintained within the system and reviewed periodically to identify and track authorized/unauthorized access. Persons given roles in the PIV process must complete training specific to their roles to ensure they are knowledgeable about handling and safeguarding individually identifiable information.
- *For Electronic Records (cloud based):* Information will be stored in electronic format within the PERSEC IQ Cloud Service Provider (CSP) Amazon Web Service (AWS). EXIM PERSEC IQ has configurable, layered user accounts and permissions features to ensure users have only the proper access necessary to perform their duties. Access to EXIM PERSEC IQ is restricted to EXIM employees and contractors who need it for their job functions. Authorized users have access only to the data and functions required to perform their job functions. PERSEC IQ uses AWS Key Management Service (KMS), a managed service for PERSEC IQ to create and control the cryptographic keys that are used to protect EXIM data. AWS KMS uses hardware security modules (HSM) to protect and validate AWS KMS keys under the FIPS 140–2 Cryptographic Module Validation Program to implement cryptography for data at rest. AWS KMS enables PERSEC IQ to maintain control over who can use PERSEC IQ AWS KMS keys and gain access to EXIM encrypted data. Keys distributions are only permitted on the AWS Console Layer. Lost or corrupted keys are managed by AWS KMS. EXIM PERSEC IQ which is hosted in AWS as a Software-as-a-Service application inherits all the administrative, technical, and physical controls offered by AWS and the EXIM Infrastructure General Support System. PERSEC IQ is compliant with the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP). The PII information in EXIM PERSEC IQ is encrypted and stored in AWS, and the Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) protocol is used to access EXIM PERSEC IQ.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Requests to access records under the Privacy Act must be submitted in writing and must be signed by the requestor. Requests should be addressed to the Freedom of Information Act Office and the Office of Information Management and Technology, Export-Import Bank of the United States, 811 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20571. The request must comply with the requirements of 12 CFR 404.14.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals seeking to contest and/or amend records under the Privacy Act must submit a request in writing. The request must be signed by the requestor and should be addressed to the Freedom of Information Act Office and the Office of Information Management and Technology, Export-Import Bank of the United States, 811 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20571. The request must comply with the requirements of 12 CFR 404.14.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals wishing to determine whether this system of records contains information about them may do so by submitting a written request to the Freedom of Information Act Office and the Office of Information Management and Technology, Export-Import Bank of the United States, 811 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20571. The written request must include the following:

- Name.
- Type of information requested.
- Address to which the information should be sent; and
- Signature.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

None.

Lin Zhou,

Information System Security Manager.

[FR Doc. 2025–04894 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6690–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–0174; FR ID 285584]

Information Collection Being Submitted for Review and Approval to Office of Management and Budget

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or the Commission) invites the general

public and other Federal Agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, the FCC seeks specific comment on how it might ''further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.''

DATES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted on or before April 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent 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. Your comment must be submitted into *www.reginfo.gov* per the above instructions for it to be considered. In addition to submitting in *www.reginfo.gov* also 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.* Include in the comments the OMB control number as shown in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection, contact Cathy Williams at (202) 418–2918. To view a copy of this information collection request (ICR) submitted to OMB: (1) go to the web page *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain,* (2) look for the section of the web page called ''Currently Under Review,'' (3) click on the downward-pointing arrow in the ''Select Agency'' box below the ''Currently Under Review'' heading, (4) select ''Federal Communications Commission'' from the list of agencies presented in the ''Select Agency'' box, (5) click the ''Submit'' button to the right of the ''Select Agency'' box, (6) when the list of FCC ICRs currently under review appears, look for the Title of this ICR and then click on the ICR Reference Number. A copy of the FCC submission to OMB will be displayed.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid OMB control number.

As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), the FCC invited the general public and other Federal Agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Comments are requested concerning: (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; and (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. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), the FCC seeks specific comment on how it might ''further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.''

OMB Control Number: 3060–0174.

Title: Sections 73.1212, 76.1615, and 76.1715, Sponsorship Identification.

Form Number: Not applicable.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities and Individuals or households.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 52,760 respondents, 1,939,422 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.0011 hour–2.166 hours.

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping requirement; Third party disclosure requirement; On occasion reporting requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection of information is contained in 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i), 154(j), 303(r), 307, 317, and 325(c) of the Communications Act, as amended.

Total Annual Burden: 347,851 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $2,010,723.

Needs and Uses: The Commission, in the Second Report and Order, FCC 24–61, takes steps to ensure clear and reasonable foreign sponsorship identification rules. Section 73.1212(j) of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 73.1212(j), requires radio and television broadcast stations to disclose to their audiences, at the time of broadcast, when material aired pursuant to the lease of time on the station has been sponsored, paid for, or furnished by a foreign governmental entity. Section 73.1212(k) of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 73.1212(k), imposes corresponding obligations on stations with section 325(c) permits. The Commission's authority to impose these regulations stems from section 317 of the Communications Act, which requires broadcast licensees to inform their audiences when the station has been paid to air a particular program, in furtherance of the longstanding broadcasting tenet that the public has a right to know the identity of those that solicit its support.

The foreign sponsorship identification rules require broadcast licensees, at the time of entering or renewing a lease agreement (unless a once-a-year exception applies), to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain whether a programming disclosure is required. To ensure that licensees are complying with their reasonable diligence and disclosure obligations, the foreign sponsorship identification rules require licensees to memorialize their required inquiries of lessees and to maintain records of their programming disclosures and their reasonable diligence efforts.

In the Second Report and Order, the Commission modified the rule's information collection requirements by adopting an approach that provides licensees with two options for demonstrating that they have met their duty of inquiry in seeking to obtain the information needed to determine whether the programming provided by a lessee is sponsored by a foreign governmental entity. The Commission designed this approach to provide licensees with as much flexibility as possible and to minimize their paperwork costs and burdens while still ensuring compliance with the reasonable diligence requirements.

One option available to licensees is the use of certifications, where both the licensee and the lessee complete a certification reflecting the communications and inquiries required under the existing rules. Licensees and lessees have the option either to use sample certification language set forth in simple, one-page, ''check-box'' templates appended to the Second Report and Order or to use language of the parties' own choosing. Most licensee and lessee employees should be able to complete the forms quickly and readily, based upon their existing knowledge and understanding. It is highly unlikely that either the licensee or the lessee would need to engage in any type of research to respond to the queries contained in the certifications. Notably, these are the same inquiries the Commission adopted in the First Report and Order, only formatted now as a certification. If licensees and lessees

prefer not to use the Commission's templates, they may use their own certification language, provided that language addresses the points listed in § 73.1212(j)(3)(i) through (iii) of the rules, which were adopted in the First Report and Order. The Commission granted this flexibility to alleviate or minimize costs for licensees that already had developed their own certifications based on the existing foreign sponsorship identification rules. A lessee's certification should convey the information needed to determine whether a disclosure is required and the information needed for a broadcast disclosure if one is required.

As an alternative to the certification option, licensees may choose to ask their lessees for screenshots of lessees' search results of two federal government websites (the Department of Justice's FARA database and the Commission's U.S.-based foreign media outlet report). Licensees choosing this option must still comply with all other aspects of the current rules, as they have been required to do since the compliance date of the First Report and Order. Licensees are encouraged to include in their lease agreements a requirement for lessees to provide notice of any change in status so as to trigger the need for a foreign sponsorship disclosure.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–04842 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[Docket No. 25–05]

Francis Sheka Kanu, Complainant v. Ejike Dickson Eze dba Ejike International Trade Limited; Sealines International; Seamates International, Inc.; and Maersk, Respondents; Notice of Filing of Complaint and Assignment; Served: March 17, 2025

Notice is given that a complaint has been filed with the Federal Maritime Commission (the ''Commission'') by Francis Sheka Kanu (the ''Complainant'') against Ejike Dickson Eze dba Ejike International Trade Limited; Sealines International; Seamates International, Inc.; and Maersk (the ''Respondents''). Complainant states that the Commission has jurisdiction over this complaint pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*

Complainant is an individual whose principal place of business is located in North Carolina.

Complainant identifies Respondent Ejike Dickson Eze dba Ejike International Trade Limited as a limited liability company registered in North Carolina with its principal place of business located in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Complainant identifies Respondents Sealines International and Seamates International, Inc. as corporations duly incorporated in North Carolina with their principal place of business located in Cherryville, North Carolina.

Complainant identifies Respondent Maersk as a corporation with its principal office located in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Complainant alleges that Respondents violated 46 U.S.C. 41102(a) and (c), 41104(a)(4), and 1710(a). Complainant alleges these violations arose from a failure to deliver a shipment to the port identified in the bill of lading, and other acts or omissions of the Respondents.

An answer to the complaint must be filed with the Commission within 25 days after the date of service.

The full text of the complaint can be found in the Commission's electronic Reading Room at *https://www2.fmc.gov/readingroom/proceeding/25-05/.* This proceeding has been assigned to the Office of Administrative Law Judges. The initial decision of the presiding judge shall be issued by March 17, 2026, and the final decision of the Commission shall be issued by October 1, 2026.

David Eng,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–04825 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–02–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (Act) (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the applications are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm.* Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in paragraph 7 of the Act.

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available 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 not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than April 7, 2025.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Jeffrey Imgarten, Assistant Vice President), 1 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001. Comments can also be sent electronically to *KCApplicationComments@kc.frb.org:*

1. *The Burke L. Matthews Irrevocable Trust, Earl H. Matthews Irrevocable Trust, Don H. Berkley Trust, Robert B. Berkley Trust, Eleanor L. Berkley Trust, Kent M. Berkley Grandkids Trust (''Grandkids Trusts''), Burke L. Matthews, individually, and as co-trustee of the Kent M. Berkley Trust, Hal J. Berkley Trust, Earl H. Matthews Irrevocable Trust, Paula C. Nelson Irrevocable Trust, and Mary B. Phelps Irrevocable Trust, Gretchen Hunt, Eileen L. Berkley, Eleanor L. Berkley, as co-trustee of the Eleanor L. Berkley Trust, Earl H. Matthews, individually, and as co-trustee of the Paula C. Nelson Irrevocable Trust, Mary B. Phelps Irrevocable Trust, and Burke L. Matthews Irrevocable Trust, Amy K. Hemmer, individually, and as co-trustee of Grandkids Trusts, Karla J. Spurgeon, individually, and as co-trustee of the Jeff A. Berkley Revocable Trust, and Calvin J. Berkley, individually, and as co-trustee of the Jeff A. Berkley Revocable Trust, all of Salina, Kansas; The Paula C. Nelson Irrevocable Trust, Mary B. Phelps Irrevocable Trust, Scott Deckert, as co-trustee of the Karen M. Deckert Trust, Paula C. Nelson, individually and as co-trustee of the Hal J. Berkley Trust, Earl H. Matthews Irrevocable Trust, Mary B. Phelps Irrevocable Trust, and Burke L. Matthews Irrevocable Trust, Mary B. Phelps, individually, and as co-trustee of the Earl H. Matthews*

Irrevocable Trust, Paula C. Nelson Irrevocable Trust, and Burke L. Matthews Irrevocable Trust, and Karen M. Deckert, as co-trustee of the Don H. Berkely Trust and Karen M. Deckert Trust, all of Tescott, Kansas; Alex K. Berkley, individually, and as co-trustee of Grandkids Trusts, and Carolyn B. Counihan, individually, and as co-trustee of Grandkids Trusts, both of Mercer Island, Washington; Jonathan D. Berkley, as co-trustee of the Robert B. Berkley Trust, and James E. Berkley, as co-trustee of the Kent M. Berkley Trust, both of Stockton, Kansas; Craig Berkley, individually, and as co-trustee of the Grandkids Trusts, Brooklyn, New York; Vicki Padgett, as co-trustee of the Don H. Berkley Trust, Abilene, Kansas; and Jeff A. Berkley, as co-trustee of the Don H. Berkley Trust and Jeff A. Berkley Revocable Trust, Lawrence, Kansas; to join the Berkley Family Group, a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of Berco, Inc., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of The Bennington State Bank, both of Salina, Kansas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–04873 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm.* Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available 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 not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than April 21, 2025.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (Prabal Chakrabarti, Executive Vice President) 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02210–2204. Comments can also be sent electronically to *BOS.SRC.Applications.Comments@bos.frb.org:*

1. *Avidia Bancorp, Inc., Hudson, Massachusetts;* to become a bank holding company by merging with Assabet Valley Bancorp Interim Merger Subsidiary, Inc., (in formation), and thereby acquiring Avidia Bank, Hudson, Massachusetts, in connection with the conversion of Assabet Valley Bancorp from mutual to stock form.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Lindsey Wieck, Director, Mergers & Acquisitions) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201–2272. Comments can also be sent electronically to *Comments.applications@dal.frb.org:*

1. *North Texas Bancshares, Inc., Frisco, Texas;* to become a bank holding company by acquiring Reynolds, Teague, Thurman Financial Corp., and thereby indirectly acquiring The First National Bank of Moody, both of Moody, Texas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–04874 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (''FTC'' or ''Commission'') requests that the Office of Management and Budget (''OMB'') extend for an additional three years the current Paperwork Reduction Act (''PRA'') clearance for information collection requirements contained in the Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule (''COPPA Rule'' or ''Rule''). That clearance expires on April 30, 2025.

DATES: Comments must be filed by April 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment online or on paper, by following the instructions in the Request for Comment part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Trilling, Attorney, (202) 326–3497, Division of Privacy and Identity Protection, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title of Collection: Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule, 16 CFR part 312.

OMB Control Number: 3084–0117.

Type of Review: Extension without change of currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Private Sector: Businesses and other for-profit entities.

Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 26,600.[1]

[1] This is an increase from the estimate of 17,600 hours per year the Commission set forth in the September 30, 2024 **Federal Register** Notice regarding the FTC's request that OMB extend for an additional three years the current PRA clearance for information collection requirements contained in the COPPA Rule. *See* 89 FR 79596 (Sept. 30, 2024) (''September 2024 Notice''). The increase is due to FTC staff subsequently using a different, more up-to-date data source to estimate the number of new operators subject to the COPPA Rule per year. *See* section 12.1.a of the Supporting Statement for the Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule (''Supporting Statement'') that the Commission is contemporaneously submitting to OMB, available at *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* The hours estimate set forth in the September 2024 Notice was based on the FTC staff estimating 280 new operators per year; the updated hours estimate in this notice is based on FTC staff estimating 430 new operators per year (increase of 150 additional new operators per year × 60 estimated annual hours burden per new operator = 9,000 hour increase in estimated annual burden hours). In addition, the hour amount set out after the heading ''*Estimated Annual Burden Hours:*'' in the September 2024 Notice contained a typo. *See* 89 FR 79596. The

Continued

Estimated Annual Labor Costs: $14,381,493.[2]

Estimated Annual Non-Labor Costs: $0.

Abstract: The COPPA Rule, 16 CFR part 312, requires commercial websites and online services to provide notice and obtain parental consent before collecting, using, or disclosing personal information from children under age thirteen, with limited exceptions. The COPPA Rule contains certain statutorily required notice, consent, and other requirements that apply to operators of any commercial website or online service directed to children that collect personal information, and operators of any commercial website or online service with actual knowledge that they are collecting personal information from children. The Rule also applies to operators that have actual knowledge that they are collecting personal information directly from users of another website or online service that is directed to children. Covered operators must, among other things: (1) provide online notice and direct notice to parents of how they collect, use, and disclose children's personal information; (2) obtain the prior consent of the child's parent in order to engage in such collection, use, and disclosure; (3) provide reasonable means for the parent to obtain access to the information and to direct its deletion; and (4) establish procedures that protect the confidentiality, security, and integrity of personal information collected from children.

Request for Comment:

On September 30, 2024, the FTC sought public comment on the information collection requirements associated with the COPPA Rule. 89 FR 79596 (Sept. 30, 2024) (''September 2024 Notice''). The Commission received three responsive comments.[3]

One comment asserted that ''decreasing the time and financial burden of new online operators to draft their privacy policies is beneficial to everyone involved,'' suggested generally that using ''simple language and formatting'' in privacy policies ''that can be understood by a child'' might lower the burden of drafting and enhance the quality of the policies, and stated that Truth in Lending Act disclosure forms might be instructive for enhancing the quality of and lowering operators' burdens in drafting privacy policies.[4] A second comment asserted that ''[r]educing redundant questions or allowing automated data entry options could help decrease the time burden'' for the Rule's information collection requirements and suggested that the Commission implement digital tools for easier data submission, offer webinars or tutorials to clarify the purpose and process of complying with the information collection requirements, and regularly review the collected data to ensure that it is achieving the intended outcomes without overburdening entities subject to the COPPA Rule.[5] Neither of these comments connected its general recommendations to specific information collection requirements associated with the COPPA Rule or the accuracy of the burden estimates set forth in the September 2024 Notice. For example, the COPPA Rule does not require entities to answer redundant questions. Covered operators have flexibility to draft simple, straightforward privacy policies, and the COPPA Rule already requires operators to provide clearly understandable privacy notices. Consequently, these comments did not provide a basis for the Commission to modify any of the statements or estimates the Commission set forth in the September 2024 Notice.

kidSAFE, one of the FTC-approved COPPA Safe Harbor programs, asserted that the September 2024 Notice underestimated the amount of time that FTC-approved COPPA Safe Harbor programs spend annually to audit members and submit annual reports to the Commission on the aggregate results of these audits.[6] More specifically, kidSAFE asserted that the September 2024 Notice's annual time burden estimate of approximately 100 hours per FTC-approved COPPA Safe Harbor program does not sufficiently account for both the time kidSAFE spends preparing its annual report to the Commission and the time it spends overseeing and reviewing its subject operators' compliance with its program guidelines—including by engaging in ''randomized, year-round routine monitoring and compliance maintenance''—so that it has the information necessary to complete the annual report.[7] Accordingly, kidSAFE recommended that the Commission differentiate the time that FTC-approved COPPA Safe Harbor programs spend assessing subject operators' compliance with their program guidelines from the time the programs spend preparing and submitting their annual reports to the FTC.[8] In response, the Commission clarifies that the September 2024 Notice's 100 hour per FTC-approved COPPA Safe Harbor program time burden estimate is an estimate of the time FTC-approved COPPA Safe Harbor programs spend preparing their annual reports to the Commission. The COPPA Rule requires Safe Harbor programs' annual reports to the Commission to contain an aggregated summary of the results of the programs' assessments of subject operators' compliance with their program guidelines,[9] so the PRA time estimate includes Safe Harbor programs' preparation of their annual reports using the information they gathered during their annual assessments of their members' compliance with their program guidelines. However, the PRA time estimate does not include the time the Safe Harbor programs spend assessing members' compliance with the guidelines. The time that Safe Harbor programs spend assessing members' compliance with program guidelines is not time spent complying with ''collection of information'' obligations under the PRA.[10]

''Burden Statement'' portion of that Notice stated the correct estimated annual burden that FTC had calculated at the time of the September 2024 Notice: 17,600 hours.

[2] This is an increase from the estimate of $8,687,169 in annual labor costs the Commission set forth in the September 2024 Notice. The increase is attributable to increases in the estimated number of covered entities (*see supra* footnote 1), the estimated hourly wage rates of legal counsel and technical personnel utilized by new covered entities to comply with the Rule's online and direct notice and verifiable parental consent requirements (*see* section 12.2.a of the Supporting Statement), the estimated hourly wage rates of in-house lawyers utilized to comply with new COPPA Safe Harbor program applicant requirements (*see* section 12.2.b of the Supporting Statement), and the estimated hourly wage rates of compliance officers utilized by FTC-approved COPPA Safe Harbor programs to prepare and submit to the Commission their annual reports required by the Rule (*see* section 12.2.c of the Supporting Statement).

[3] The Commission received a total of four comments, all of which are available at *https://www.regulations.gov/docket/FTC-2024-0038/comments*. One comment was not responsive; it discussed issues related to health insurance enrollment and coverage rather than issues related to the information collection requirements associated with the COPPA Rule. *See* Cmt. FTC–2024–0038–0002.

[4] *See* Cmt. FTC–2024–0038–0003.

[5] *See* Cmt. FTC–2024–0038–0004.

[6] *See* Cmt. FTC–2024–0038–0006, at 2.

[7] *Id.* at 2–3.

[8] *Id.* at 3.

[9] *See* 16 CFR 312.11(d)(1).

[10] Under the PRA, ''collection of information'' occurs when ten or more persons are asked to report, provide, disclose, or record information in response to ''identical questions.'' *See* 44 U.S.C. 3502(3)(A). FTC-approved COPPA Safe Harbor programs' assessments of members' compliance with the programs' guidelines do not constitute a ''collection of information'' because the COPPA Rule's requirement for Safe Harbor programs to assess each subject operator's compliance with the Safe Harbor programs' member guidelines no less than annually does not constitute asking ten or more persons to report, provide, disclose, or record information in response to identical questions. The FTC-approved COPPA Safe Harbor programs' member guidelines vary from each other. The COPPA Rule does not mandate the process that each Safe Harbor program uses to assess members'

Based on the compensation it pays to its professionals, kidSAFE also suggested that the September 2024 Notice's estimate of the mean hourly wage of the compliance officers who prepare FTC-approved COPPA Safe Harbors' annual reports to the Commission ($38.55) was too low.[11] kidSAFE's comment does not set forth a basis for the Commission to increase the estimated mean hourly wage of compliance officers who prepare annual reports. It is not clear the extent to which kidSAFE's assertion is based on the hourly wages of individuals who assess operators' compliance with kidSAFE's guidelines—which, as explained above, is activity that the September 2024 Notice does not encompass—or whether those individuals' hourly wages are higher than the hourly wages of individuals who prepare kidSAFE's annual report to the Commission. Moreover, the Commission did not receive any other comments asserting that the September 2024 Notice's reliance on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' wage information to estimate the mean hourly wage of compliance officers was misplaced, and kidSAFE's assertions regarding the wages that it pays compliance officers do not provide any insight on other FTC-approved COPPA Safe Harbor programs' experience.

Pursuant to OMB regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, that implement the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* the FTC is providing this second opportunity for public comment while seeking OMB approval to renew the pre-existing clearance for the Rule. For more details about the COPPA Rule's requirements and the basis for the calculations summarized above, see 89 FR 79596.

Your comment—including your name and your state—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive personal information, such as anyone's Social Security number; date of birth; driver's license number or other state identification number or foreign country equivalent; passport number; financial account number; or credit or debit card number. You are also solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any sensitive health information, such as medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, your comment should not include any ''trade secret or any commercial or financial information which is . . . privileged or confidential''—as provided in Section 6(f) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule 4.10(a)(2), 16 CFR 4.10(a)(2)—including, in particular, competitively sensitive information, such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

Josephine Liu,

Assistant General Counsel for Legal Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–04871 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

compliance with its guidelines, and the process varies from program to program.

[11] *See* Cmt. FTC–2024–0038–0006, at 2.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS–276, CMS–10716 and CMS–10799]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is announcing an opportunity for the public to comment on CMS' intention to collect information from the public. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information (including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information) and to allow 60 days for public comment on the proposed action. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding our burden estimates or any other aspect of this collection of information, including the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions, the accuracy of the estimated burden, ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected, and the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

DATES: Comments must be received by May 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: When commenting, please reference the document identifier or OMB control number. To be assured consideration, comments and recommendations must be submitted in any one of the following ways:

1. *Electronically.* You may send your comments electronically to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for ''Comment or Submission'' or ''More Search Options'' to find the information collection document(s) that are accepting comments.

2. *By regular mail.* You may mail written comments to the following address: CMS, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs, Division of Regulations Development, Attention: Document Identifier/OMB Control Number: _____, Room C4–26–05, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21244–1850.

To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, please access the CMS PRA website by copying and pasting the following web address into your web browser: *https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/PaperworkReductionActof1995/PRA-Listing.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William N. Parham at (410) 786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Contents

This notice sets out a summary of the use and burden associated with the following information collections. More detailed information can be found in each collection's supporting statement and associated materials (see **ADDRESSES**).

CMS–276 Prepaid Health Plan Cost Report

CMS–10716 Applicable Integrated Plan Coverage Decision Letter

CMS–10799 D–SNP Enrollee Advisory Committee

Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. The term ''collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA requires federal agencies to publish a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, CMS is publishing this notice.

Information Collections

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Prepaid Health Plan Cost Report; *Use:* The Cost Report outlines the provisions for implementing Sections 1876(h) and 1833(a)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act (Act). Organizations contracting with the Secretary under the Act provide health services on a prepayment basis to enrolled members and are required to submit adequate cost and statistical data, based on financial records, in order to be reimbursed on reasonable cost basis by CMS. Organizations include Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) and Competitive Medical Plans (CMPs) under Section 1876, in addition to, Health Care Prepayment Plans (HCPPs) under Section 1833. These entities may be collectively referred to as ''Managed Care Organizations'' (MCOs).

Form CMS 276, provided by CMS as excel worksheets, covers the prescribed format for the cost reports. The worksheets are designed to be of sufficient flexibility to take into account the diversity of operations, yet provide the necessary cost and statistical information to enable CMS to determine the proper amount of payment to the Plan. Cost-based MCOs must submit through HPMS an annual Budget Forecast, semi-annual interim, and final cost report to CMS, all of which are included in this collection. Additionally, HMOs/CMPs are required to submit fourth quarter interim reports annually to CMS. Please note that HCPPs are not required to submit fourth quarter interim reports. *Form Number:* CMS–276 (OMB control number: 0938–0165); *Frequency:* Yearly, semi-annually, and once; *Affected Public:* Private sector; *Number of Respondents:* 16; *Number of Responses:* 36; *Total Annual Hours:* 1,128. (For questions regarding this collection contact Frank Cisar at 410–786–7553).

2. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision with change of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Applicable Integrated Plan Coverage Decision Letter; Use: Section 1859(f)(8) of the Act requires development of unified grievance and appeals processes for D–SNPs, to the extent feasible. We finalized regulations for integrated organization determinations at § 422.631, affecting D–SNP administration for January 1, 2021 and beyond. The rule requires applicable integrated plans to send an enrollee a written notice of any adverse decision on an integrated organization determination using a notice that is written in plain language and contains the information detailed at § 422.631(d)(1)(iii).

Applicable integrated plans as defined at § 422.561 issue form CMS–10716 when a request for either a medical service or payment is denied in whole or in part after considering both the Medicare and Medicaid benefit. Applicable integrated plans issue this form to enrollees when the plan reduces, stops, suspends, changes, or denies, in whole or in part, a request for a service or item (including a Part B drug) or a request for payment of a service or item (including a Part B drug) that the enrollee has already received. The form provides the enrollee with information regarding their right to an appeal of the applicable integrated plan's decision and the enrollee will use the instructions to navigate the appeal process. *Form Number:* CMS–10716 (OMB control number 0938–1386); *Frequency:* Occasionally; *Affected Public:* Private Sector and Business or other for-profits; *Number of Respondents:* 129; *Number of Responses:* 10,468; *Total Annual Hours:* 1,745. (For questions regarding this collection contact Kristi Sugarman at 415–744–3629.)

3. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Extension of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* D–SNP Enrollee Advisory Committee; Use: CMS established paragraph (f) at § 422.107 under our authority at section 1856(b)(1) of the Act to establish in regulation other standards not otherwise specified in statute that are both consistent with Part C statutory requirements and necessary to carry out the MA program and our authority at section 1857(e) of the Act to adopt other terms and conditions not inconsistent with Part C as the Secretary may find necessary and appropriate.

MA organizations with D–SNPs would use the information collected from enrollees in the enrollee advisory committee to help identify and address barriers to high-quality, coordinated care for enrollees. Any collection of information directly from MA organizations offering a D–SNPs regarding the enrollee advisory committee requirement § 422.107(f) will be included in a separate PRA package. CMS is collecting data on D–SNP enrollee advisory committees as part of the CY 2025 Part C Reporting Requirements. *Form Number:* CMS–10799 (OMB control number 0938–1422); *Frequency:* Occasionally; *Affected Public:* Private Sector and Business or other for-profits; *Number of Respondents:* 398; *Number of Responses:* 398; *Total Annual Hours:* 15,920. (For questions regarding this collection contact Melissa Maker at 212–616–2329.)

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Division of Information Collections and Regulatory Impacts, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–04890 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS–40B, CMS–10797, CMS–4040, CMS–R–262 and CMS–10796]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is announcing an opportunity for the public to comment on CMS' intention to collect information from the public. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, and to allow a second opportunity for public comment on the notice. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions, the accuracy of the estimated burden, ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected, and the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

DATES: Comments on the collection(s) of information must be received by the OMB desk officer by April 21, 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.

To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, please access the CMS PRA website by copying and pasting the following web address into your web browser: *https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/PaperworkReductionActof1995/PRA-Listing*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Parham at (410) 786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. The term ''collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal agencies to publish a 30-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, CMS is publishing this notice that summarizes the following proposed collection(s) of information for public comment:

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Reinstatement with change of a previously approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Application for Enrollment in Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance); *Use:* Medicare Part B is a voluntary program, financed from premium payments by enrollees, together with contributions from funds appropriated by the Federal Government. The Social Security Act (the Act) at section 226(a) provides that individuals who are age 65 or older and eligible for, or entitled to, Social Security or Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) benefits shall be entitled to premium-free Part A upon filing an application for such benefits. Section 1836 of the Act permits individuals with Medicare premium-free Part A to enroll in Part B.

The CMS–40B provides the necessary information to determine eligibility and to process the beneficiary's request for enrollment for Medicare Part B coverage. This form is only used for enrollment by beneficiaries who already have Part A, but not Part B. Form CMS–40B is completed by the person with Medicare or occasionally by an SSA representative using information provided by the Medicare enrollee during an in-person interview. The form is owned by CMS, but not completed by CMS staff. SSA processes Medicare enrollments on behalf of CMS. *Form Number:* CMS–40B (OMB control number: 0938–1230); *Frequency:* Once; *Affected Public:* Individuals and Households; *Number of Respondents:* 1,184,546; *Total Annual Responses:* 1,184,546; *Total Annual Hours:* 292,820. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Carla Patterson at 410–786–8911 or *Carla.Patterson@cms.hhs.gov*.)

2. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Reinstatement with change of a previously approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Application for Medicare Part A and Part B Special Enrollment Period (Exceptional Circumstances); *Use:* Section 1837(m) of the Social Security Act (the Act) provides authority for the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to establish SEPs for individuals who are eligible to enroll in Medicare and meet such exceptional conditions as the Secretary may provide.

CMS provides SEPs for individuals experiencing an exceptional circumstance to enroll in Medicare premium Part A and Part B. To utilize these SEPs, an individual would have to submit an enrollment request via the form CMS–10797. The form is used by individuals who have missed an enrollment period due to an exceptional circumstance to enroll in Part A and/or Part B. Individuals complete the form and submit it to SSA to complete the enrollment.

The application form provides the necessary information to determine eligibility and to process the beneficiary's request for enrollment in premium Part A or Part B due to an exceptional circumstance. The form is only used for enrollment by beneficiaries who could not enroll during another enrollment period due to an exceptional circumstance. *Form Number:* CMS–10797 (OMB control number: 0938–1426); *Frequency:* Once; *Affected Public:* Individuals and Households, Business or other for-profits, Not-for-profits institutions; *Number of Respondents:* 34,612; *Total Annual Responses:* 34,612; *Total Annual Hours:* 19,901. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Carla Patterson at 410–786–8911 or *Carla.Patterson@cms.hhs.gov*.)

3. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Reinstatement with changes of a previously approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Request for Enrollment in Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI); *Use:* Section 1836 of the Social Security Act, and CMS regulations at 42 CFR 407.10, provide the eligibility requirements for enrollment in Part B for individuals aged 65 and older who are not entitled to premium-free Part A. The individual must be a resident of the United States, and either a U.S. Citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence that has lived in the U.S. continually for 5 years.

Part B is a voluntary program and is financed from premium payments by enrollees together with contributions from funds appropriated by the Federal Government. All individuals age 65 or older who are entitled to Part A can enroll in Part B. There are some individuals, age 65 and over who are not entitled to or eligible for premium-free Part A. These individuals may, however, enroll in Part B only.

The CMS–4040 solicits the information that is used to determine entitlement for individuals who meet the requirements in section 1836 as well as the entitlement of the applicant or their spouses to an annuity paid by OPM for premium deduction purposes. The application follows the application questions and requirements used by SSA. This is done not only for consistency purposes but to comply with other Title II and Title XVIII requirements because eligibility to Title II benefits and free Part A under Title XVIII must be ruled out in order to qualify for enrollment in Part B only. *Form Number:* CMS–4040 (OMB control number: 0938–0245); *Frequency:* Once; *Affected Public:* Individuals and Households, Business or other for-profits, Not-for-profits institutions; *Number of Respondents:* 48,642; *Total Annual Responses:* 48,642; *Total Annual Hours:* 12,161. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Carla Patterson at 410–786–8911 or *Carla.Patterson@cms.hhs.gov*.)

4. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* CMS Plan Benefit Package (PBP) and Formulary CY 2026; *Use:* Under the Medicare Modernization Act (MMA), Medicare Advantage (MA) and Prescription Drug Plan (PDP) organizations are required to submit plan benefit packages for all Medicare beneficiaries residing in their service area. The plan benefit package

submission consists of the Plan Benefit Package (PBP) software, formulary file, and supporting documentation, as necessary. MA and PDP organizations use the PBP software to describe their organization's plan benefit packages, including information on premiums, cost sharing, authorization rules, and supplemental benefits. They also generate a formulary to describe their list of drugs, including information on prior authorization, step therapy, tiering, and quantity limits.

CMS requires that MA and PDP organizations submit a completed PBP and formulary as part of the annual bidding process. During this process, organizations prepare their proposed plan benefit packages for the upcoming contract year and submit them to CMS for review and approval. CMS uses this data to review and approve the benefit packages that the plans will offer to Medicare beneficiaries. This allows CMS to review the benefit packages in a consistent way across all submitted bids during with incredibly tight timeframes. This data is also used to populate data on Medicare Plan Finder, which allows beneficiaries to access and compare Medicare Advantage and Prescription Drug plans. *Form Number:* CMS–R–262 (OMB control number: 0938–0763); *Frequency:* Annually; *Affected Public:* Public sector (Individuals and Households), Private sector (Business or other for-profits and Not-for-profit institutions); *Number of Respondents:* 785; *Total Annual Responses:* 8,337; *Total Annual Hours:* 46,026. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Kristy Holtje at 410–786–2209 or *kristy.holtje@cms.hhs.gov.*)

5. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Dual Eligible Special Needs Plan Contract with the State Medicaid Agency; *Use:* Special needs plans (SNPs) are Medicare Advantage (MA) plans created by the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (Pub. L. 108–173) that are specifically designed to provide targeted care and limit enrollment to special needs individuals. Under section 1859(b)(6) of the Act, D–SNPs restrict enrollment to individuals entitled to medical assistance under a State plan under title XIX of the Social Security Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

Section 1859(f)(3)(D) of the Act and 42 CFR 422.107 established the requirement for D–SNPs to have contracts with State Medicaid agencies in addition to other contracting requirements that that apply to all MA plans. MA organizations with D–SNPs and States use the information in the contract to provide benefits, or arrange for the provision of Medicaid benefits, to which an enrollee is entitled. CMS reviews the D–SNP contract with the State Medicaid agency to ensure that it meets the minimum contract requirements at § 422.107(c)&(d). CMS uses the attestations and matrices in the appendices of this package to identify the types of D–SNPs an MA organization(s) offers and the location of the contract requirements in the document. *Form Number:* CMS–10796 (OMB control number: 0938–1410); *Frequency:* Annually; *Affected Public:* Public sector (Individuals and Households), Private sector (Business or other for-profits and Not-for-profit institutions); *Number of Respondents:* 886; *Total Annual Responses:* 893; *Total Annual Hours:* 17,403. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Marla Rothouse at 410–786–8063 or *Marla.rothouse@cms.hhs.gov.*)

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Division of Information Collections and Regulatory Impacts, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–04887 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Office of Refugee Resettlement; Notice of Change of Eligibility

AGENCY: Administration for Children and Families (ACF), HHS.

ACTION: Notice of change of eligibility period.

SUMMARY: In accordance with ORR regulations, the Director of ORR is announcing the shortening of the Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) eligibility period from 12 months to four months of assistance for participants who become eligible for ORR benefits 45 days after publication of this notice. For 30 years, ORR had not increased the RCA and RMA eligibility period. In 2022, during a surge in refugee admissions, ORR increased the eligibility period from eight months to 12 months. ORR has determined that it must shorten the RCA and RMA eligibility period to four months to avoid a significant budget shortfall.

DATES: The changes described in this **Federal Register** notice are effective 45 days after the date of publication—exceeding the minimum permitted by 45 CFR 400.211(b).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Colleen Mahar-Piersma, Refugee Policy Unit, Division of Policy and Procedures, Office of the Director, Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families, by phone at (202) 260–5493, and email at *refugeepolicy@acf.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The 1980 Refugee Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(e)(1)) authorized the Director of ORR (hereinafter ''the Director'') to provide RCA and RMA during the first 36 months after a refugee's arrival in the United States. For the first two years, ORR provided refugees with RCA and RMA for the first 36 months after a refugee's arrival. Thereafter, due to reduced appropriations, ORR had to decrease this assistance, first to 18 months, then to 12 months, and finally, in FY 1992, to eight months. RCA and RMA remained at eight months until FY 2022. In FY 2022, ORR expanded the RCA and RMA eligibility period to 12 months. However, ORR is unable to sustain this expansion based on current and projected congressional appropriations and the number of refugees eligible for RCA and RMA. Accordingly, the time-eligibility period for RCA and RMA will be changed to four months.

Prior to 1993, ORR would change the text in the Code of Federal Regulations each time it changed the number of months for cash and medical assistance. In 1993, ORR drafted regulations removing the specific duration of RCA and RMA from the regulatory text and instead added 45 CFR 400.211(a) establishing a methodology by which the Director to determines the time-eligibility period for RCA and RMA each year based on the appropriated funds available for the fiscal year. 58 FR 64499 (Dec. 8, 1993). The preamble explained that the methodology in the regulation was the substantive rule regarding how to determine RCA and RMA duration but future determinations of the actual months using the methodology would be interpretive rules. *Id.*

In recent years, annual refugee admissions have been high, resulting in an expanding pool of refugees and other eligible populations in need of services. As of March 3, 2025, approximately 109,800 refugees and other eligible populations have been resettled in the U.S. since October 1, 2024. In addition, approximately 714,000 ORR-eligible individuals were admitted to the U.S. in FY 2024. The open border policies of the Biden Administration have caused

budgetary shortfalls, requiring supplemental appropriations or transfers from other essential programs each year since FY2022. In fiscal year 2024, Congress decreased appropriations for Refugee and Entrant Assistance by more than 35% The level of funds appropriated for services has not kept pace with arrivals over the past two years, making it difficult to serve all refugees in need of services with available resources. Pursuant to 45 CFR 400.211, ORR calculated the costs of providing RCA and RMA to current recipients and the estimated number of future recipients at 12, nine, eight, six, and four months, and determined that it must shorten the period of eligibility for RCA and RMA to four months.

ORR acknowledges the reasoning articulated in its March 28, 2022, notice expanding the eligibility period for RCA and RMA. 87 FR 17312. Namely, that a longer eligibility period would ''positively impact refugees'' by allowing them to address medical and mental health conditions in order to become self-sufficient and allowing them to focus on learning English and secure employment. *Id.* at 17312–13. But such reasoning is not a basis to stay with the 12-month eligibility period, due to both legal considerations and practical considerations. First, the determination of the eligibility period is, by ORR's own regulation, supposed to be straightforwardly derived from the available appropriations. 45 CFR 400.211(a); *see also* 58 FR at 64502. Second, as a practical reality, the beneficial effects referenced in the 2022 notice must be weighed against resource constraints. As explained above, budget shortfalls require an adjustment of the eligibility period in order to ensure adequate coverage of the entire population of ORR-eligible individuals. Furthermore, the effective date of this notice has been set to account for reliance interests, in that the new eligibility period will only come into effect for those individuals who become eligible in the future.

Refugees whose date of eligibility for ORR benefits is on or after 45 days following publication of this notice are subject to the shortened RCA and RMA eligibility period.

(Authority: 45 CFR 400.211)

Angie Salazar,

Acting Director, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

[FR Doc. 2025–04839 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–45–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–0648]

Over-the-Counter Monograph Drug User Fee Program—Facility Fee Rates for Fiscal Year 2025

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is announcing the over-the-counter (OTC) monograph drug facility (MDF) fee rates under the OTC monograph drug user fee program (OMUFA) for fiscal year (FY) 2025. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) authorizes FDA to assess and collect user fees from qualifying manufacturers of OTC monograph drugs and submitters of OTC monograph order requests (OMORs). This notice publishes the OMUFA facility fee rates for FY 2025.

DATES: These facility fees are effective on October 1, 2024, and will remain in effect through September 30, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Olufunmilayo Ariyo, Office of Financial Management, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–4989; or the User Fees Support Staff at *OO-OFBA-OFM-UFSS-Government@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 744M of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–72), authorizes FDA to assess and collect: (1) facility fees from qualifying owners of OTC monograph drug facilities and (2) fees from submitters of qualifying OTC OMORs. The OTC OMOR fee rates for FY 2025 were published on July 31, 2024.[1] OMUFA fees are to support FDA's OTC monograph drug activities, which are detailed in section 744L(6) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–71(6)) and include various FDA activities associated with OTC monograph drugs. For OMUFA purposes:

- An OTC monograph drug is a nonprescription drug without an approved new drug application that is governed by the provisions of section 505G of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 355h) (see section 744L(5) of the FD&C Act);
- An OTC MDF is a foreign or domestic business or other entity that, in addition to meeting other criteria, is engaged in manufacturing or processing the finished dosage form of an OTC monograph drug (see section 744L(10) of the FD&C Act); and
- A contract manufacturing organization (CMO) facility is an OTC monograph drug facility where neither the owner nor any affiliate of the owner or facility sells the OTC monograph drug produced at such facility directly to wholesalers, retailers, or consumers in the United States (see section 744L(2) of the FD&C Act).

Under section 744M(a)(1)(A) of the FD&C Act, a facility fee for FY 2025 shall be assessed with respect to each facility that is identified as an OTC monograph drug facility during the fee-liable period from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.[2] Consistent with the statute, FDA will assess and collect facility fees with respect to the two types of OTC monograph drug facilities—MDF and CMO facilities. A full facility fee will be assessed to each qualifying person that owns a facility identified as an MDF (see section 744M(a)(1)(A) of the FD&C Act), and a reduced facility fee of two-thirds will be assessed to each qualifying person that owns a facility identified as a CMO facility (see section 744M(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the FD&C Act). The facility fees for FY 2025 are due on June 2, 2025 (see section 744M(a)(1)(D)(ii) of the FD&C Act).[3]

As discussed in greater detail below:

- OTC monograph drug facilities are exempt from FY 2025 facility fees if they had ceased OTC monograph drug activities, and updated their registration with FDA to that effect, prior to December 31, 2023 (see section 744M(a)(1)(B)(i) of the FD&C Act).
- Entities that registered with FDA during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) pandemic whose sole activity with respect to OTC monograph drugs during the pandemic consisted of manufacturing OTC hand sanitizer

[1] *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/07/31/2024-16878/over-the-counter-monograph-drug-user-fee-program-otc-monograph-order-request-fee-rates-for-fiscal.*

[2] Under section 744M(a)(1) of the FD&C Act, ''Each person that owns a facility identified as an OTC monograph drug facility on December 31 of the fiscal year or at any time during the preceding 12-month period shall be assessed an annual fee for each such facility.'' For purposes of FY 2025 facility fees, that time period is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.

[3] Assuming that, as we anticipate, the FY 2025 fee appropriation will occur prior to June 3, 2025. Under section 744M(a)(1)(D)(ii), the FY 2025 facility fees are due on the later of: (1) the first business day of June 2025 (*i.e.,* June 3, 2025) or (2) the first business day after the enactment of an appropriations Act providing for the collection and obligation of FY 2025 OMUFA fees.

products [4] and had ceased manufacturing hand sanitizer products and delisted and deregistered in FDA's Electronic Drug Registration and Listing System (eDRLS) accordingly before 12 a.m. Eastern Time on December 31, 2024, are not identified as OTC monograph drug facilities subject to OMUFA facility fees for FY 2025.[5]

For FY 2025, the OMUFA facility fee rates are: MDF facility fees ($37,556) and CMO facility fees ($25,037). These fees are effective for the period from October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2025.[6] This document is issued pursuant to section 744M(a)(4) and 744M(c)(4)(B) of the FD&C Act and describes the calculations used to set the OMUFA facility fees for FY 2025 in accordance with the directives in the statute.

II. Facility Fee Revenue Amount for FY 2025

A. Base Fee Revenue Amount

Under OMUFA, FDA sets annual facility fees to generate the total facility fee revenues for each fiscal year established by section 744M(b) of the FD&C Act. The yearly base revenue amount is the starting point for setting annual facility fee rates. The base revenue for FY 2025 is the dollar amount of the total revenue amount for the previous fiscal year, without certain adjustments made for that previous year, and is $29,253,365 (see section 744M(b)(3)(B) of the FD&C Act).

B. Fee Revenue Adjustment for Inflation

Under OMUFA, the annual base revenue amount for facility fees is adjusted for inflation for FY 2025, per section 744M(c)(1) of the FD&C Act. That provision states that the dollar amount of the inflation adjustment is equal to the product of the annual base revenue for the fiscal year and the inflation adjustment percentage. For FY 2025 the inflation adjustment percentage is the sum of:

- (I) the average annual percent change in cost, per full-time equivalent (FTE) position of FDA, of all personnel compensation and benefits paid with respect to such positions for the first 3 years of the preceding 4 fiscal years, multiplied by the proportion of personnel compensation and benefits (PC&B) costs to total costs of the OTC monograph drug activities for the first 3 years of the preceding 4 fiscal years (see section 744M(c)(1)(C)(ii)(I) of the FD&C Act); and
- (II) the average annual percent change that occurred in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for urban consumers (Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV; Not Seasonally Adjusted; All items; Annual Index) for the first 3 years of the preceding 4 years of available data multiplied by the proportion of all costs other than personnel compensation and benefits costs to total costs of OTC monograph drug activities for the first 3 years of the preceding 4 fiscal years (see section 744M(c)(1)(C)(ii)(II) of the FD&C Act).

As a result of a geographical revision made by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics in January 2018, the ''Washington, DC-Baltimore'' index was discontinued and replaced with two separate indices (*i.e.,* the ''Washington-Arlington-Alexandria'' and ''Baltimore-Columbia-Towson'' indices). To continue applying a CPI that best reflects the geographic region in which FDA is located and that provides the most current data available, the ''Washington-Arlington-Alexandria'' index is used in calculating the inflation adjustment percentage.

Table 1 summarizes the actual cost and FTE data for the specified fiscal years, provides the percent changes from the previous fiscal years, and provides the average percent changes over the first 3 of the 4 fiscal years preceding FY 2025. The 3-year average is 3.8539 percent.

TABLE 1—FDA PERSONNEL COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS (PC&B) EACH FISCAL YEAR AND PERCENT CHANGES

Fiscal year	2021	2022	2023	3-Year average
Total PC&B	3,039,513,000	3,165,477,000	3,436,513,000	3.8539%
Total FTE	18,501	18,474	18,729	
PC&B per FTE	164,289	171,348	183,486	
Percent Change From Previous Year	0.1811%	4.2967%	7.0838%	

Under the statute, this 3.8539 percent is multiplied by the proportion of PC&B costs to the total FDA costs of OTC Monograph drug activities for the first 3 years of the preceding 4 fiscal years (see section 744M(c)(1)(C)(ii) of the FD&C Act).

Table 2 shows the PC&B and the total obligations for OTC monograph drug activities for the first 3 of the preceding 4 fiscal years.

TABLE 2—PC&B AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL COST OF OTC MONOGRAPH DRUG ACTIVITIES

Fiscal year	2021	2022	2023	3-Year average
Total PC&B	23,133,775	25,415,237	39,133,075	58.1262%
Total Costs	35,030,659	49,644,273	68,480,052	
PC&B Percent	66.0378%	51.1947%	57.1452%	

The payroll adjustment is 3.8539 percent from table 1 multiplied by 58.1262 percent from table 2 resulting in 2.2401 percent.

Table 3 provides the summary data for the percent changes in the specified

[4] The term ''hand sanitizer'' commonly refers to consumer antiseptic rubs. However, because the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) notice published January 12, 2021, referred to ''persons that entered the over-the-counter drug market to supply hand sanitizer products in response to the COVID–19 Public Health Emergency'' (86 FR 2420, *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/01/12/2021-00237/notice-that-persons-that-entered-the-over-the-counter-drug-market-to-supply-hand-sanitizer-during*), we are using the same terminology—''hand sanitizer products''—to refer to OTC monograph drug products intended for use (without water) as antiseptic hand rubs or antiseptic hand wipes by consumers or healthcare personnel.

[5] See HHS **Federal Register** notice of January 12, 2021, 86 FR 2420, *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/01/12/2021-00237/notice-that-persons-that-entered-the-over-the-counter-drug-market-to-supply-hand-sanitizer-during.*

[6] These OMUFA facility fees are for FY 2025, per section 744M(a) of the FD&C Act.

CPI for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV. The data are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on its website: *https://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutput Servlet?data_tool=dropmap&series_id=CUURS35ASA0,CUUSS35ASA0.*

TABLE 3—ANNUAL AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE PERCENT CHANGE IN CPI FOR WASHINGTON-ARLINGTON-ALEXANDRIA, DC-VA-MD-WV AREA

Year	2021	2022	2023	3-Year average
Annual CPI	277.73	296.12	305.32	4.5616%
Annual Percent Change	3.9568%	6.6212%	3.1069%	

The statute specifies that this 4.5616 percent be multiplied by the proportion of all costs other than PC&B to total costs of OTC monograph drug activities for the first 3 years of the preceding 4 fiscal years. Because 58.1262 percent was obligated for PC&B (as shown in table 2), 41.8738 percent is the portion of costs other than PC&B (100 percent minus 58.1262 percent equals 41.8738 percent). The nonpayroll adjustment is 4.5616 percent times 41.8738 percent, or 1.9101 percent.

Next, we add the payroll adjustment (2.2401 percent) to the nonpayroll adjustment (1.9101 percent), for a total inflation adjustment of 4.1502 percent (rounded) for FY 2025.

Pursuant to the statute, the FY 2025 base revenue of $29,253,365 is increased by the total inflation adjustment of 4.1502 percent, yielding an inflation adjusted base revenue amount of $30,467,438 for FY 2025 (see section 744M(c)(1)(A)).

C. Additional Dollar Amounts

For FY 2025, the inflation adjusted revenue amount of $30,467,438 is increased by an additional dollar amount of $3 million as specified in the statute (see section 744M(b)(2)(E) of the FD&C Act). This yields an adjusted fee revenue subtotal of $33,467,438.

D. Fee Revenue Adjustment for Additional Direct Cost

Fee revenue is further adjusted for additional direct costs as specified in the statute. In FY 2025, $3 million is added to the facility fee revenues to account for additional direct costs (see section 744M(c)(3)(E) of the FD&C Act). Adding the additional direct costs amount of $3 million to $33,467,438 yields an additional direct cost adjusted fee revenue of $36,467,438.

E. Fee Revenue Adjustment for Operating Reserve

Under OMUFA, FDA may further increase the FY 2025 facility fee revenue and fees if such an adjustment is necessary to provide up to 10 weeks of operating reserves of carryover user fees for OTC monograph drug activities (see section 744M(c)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act). Accordingly, in setting fees for FY 2025, the Agency must estimate its carryover for FY 2025 to ensure the Agency has sufficient carryover to continue its OTC monograph drug activities, as required under the statute, including an operating reserve to mitigate certain financial risks, such as under collections, unanticipated surges in program costs, or a lapse in appropriations. Under the statute, if FDA has carryover for OTC monograph drug activities that would exceed 10 weeks of such operating reserves, FDA is required to decrease FY 2025 fee revenues and fees to provide for not more than 10 weeks of operating reserves of carryover user fees (see section 744M(c)(2)(C) of the FD&C Act).

Per the statute, OMUFA facility fees are not due until the third quarter of each fiscal year (*i.e.,* the first business day in June). To address this timing of facility fee collections for late in the fiscal year, the Agency must set aside additional carryover, beyond that for an operating reserve, to sustain the Agency's OTC monograph drug activities until the facility fees for the subsequent fiscal year are due and payable on the first business day in June (*i.e.,* June 1, 2026). Thus, the Agency will require FY 2025 carryover sufficient to cover payroll and operating expenses for the first 8 months (*i.e.,* 35 weeks rounded) of the following fiscal year (*i.e.,* October 1, 2025, to May 31, 2026). We refer to the amount of carryover needed to cover this 35-week period as the continuity set-aside, consistent with the annual OMUFA Financial Reports.[7]

To determine the amount of this continuity set-aside, the Agency starts with the additional direct cost adjusted fee revenue of $36,467,438 (calculated in section D), divides it by 52 to yield a weekly operating amount of $701,297, and then multiplies the weekly operating amount by 35. Based on this calculation, FDA requires $24,545,391 to support the program until the FY 2026 facility fees are due. After running analyses on the projected collections and obligations for FY 2025, including accounting for possible financial risks described above, FDA estimates the FY 2025 carryover to be $28,026,448 which is $3,481,057 above the continuity set-aside amount needed to support the program through the 35-week period until the FY 2026 facility fees are due.

To determine whether the carryover above this continuity set-aside is within the 10-week limit for the operating reserve, FDA multiplies the weekly operating amount ($701,297) by 10, resulting in an operating reserve limit of $7,012,969. Because the estimated FY 2025 carryover above the continuity set-aside is below the 10-week threshold, FDA will not increase or reduce the FY 2025 fees or fee revenue under the statutory provision for an operating reserve adjustment. The final FY 2025 OMUFA target facility fee revenue is $36,467,000 (rounded to the nearest thousand dollars).

III. Facility Fee Calculations

A. Facility Fee Revenues and Fees

For FY 2025, facility fee rates are being established to generate a total target revenue amount, as determined under the statute, equal to $36,467,000 (rounded to the nearest thousand dollars). FDA used the methodology described below to determine the appropriate number of MDF and CMO facilities to be used in setting the OMUFA facility fees for FY 2025. FDA took into consideration that the CMO facility fee is equal to two-thirds of the amount of the MDF facility fee (see section 744M(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the FD&C Act).

B. Calculating the Number of Qualifying Facilities and Setting the Facility Fees

For FY 2025, FDA utilized data consisting of the number of facilities that were registered in FDA's eDRLS to manufacture human OTC drug products produced under a monograph[8] during

[7] *https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/user-fee-financial-reports/omufa-financial-reports.*

[8] See section 744M(d) of the FD&C Act. OTC monograph drug facilities had selected in the

Continued

the FY 2025 fee-liable period (*i.e.,* January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, and that paid prior FY OMUFA facility fees, as the primary sources for estimating the number of each facility fee type (*i.e.,* MDF and CMO)). In addition, the Agency considered data provided by firms regarding their operation as MDFs and CMOs during FY 2024 (*i.e.,* October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024) when they were submitting OTC Monograph User Fee Cover Sheets to pay the FY 2024 fee. These data helped FDA estimate the number of firms operating as MDF and CMO facilities during the FY 2025 fee-liable period (*i.e.,* January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024),[9] and thus informed FDA's calculation of the number and ratio of MDF and CMO facilities used in determining the FY 2025 fee rates. FDA's review of data also reflected input received during the FY 2025 fee-liable period from facilities whose manufacturing or processing practices meet the definition of fee-eligible OTC monograph drug facilities, to help capture those facilities that are in the market and intend to remain in the market for FY 2025.

Those facilities that only manufacture the active pharmaceutical ingredient of an OTC monograph drug do not meet the definition of an OTC monograph drug facility (see section 744L(10)(A)(i)(II)) of the FD&C Act). Likewise, a facility is not an OTC monograph drug facility if its only manufacturing or processing activities are one or more of the following: (1) production of clinical research supplies; (2) testing; or (3) placement of outer packaging on packages containing multiple products, for such purposes as creating multipacks, when each monograph drug product contained within the overpackaging is already in a final packaged form prior to placement in the outer overpackaging (see section 744L(10)(A)(iii) of the FD&C Act).

Consistent with the January 12, 2021 HHS **Federal Register** notice [10] (HHS FRN) and FDA's subsequent **Federal Register** notices published on March 26, 2021, March 16, 2022, March 27, 2023, and March 29, 2024, announcing the FY 2021, FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024 OMUFA fees (respectively),[11] [12] [13] [14] facilities are not identified as an ''OTC monograph drug facility'' and will not be assessed a FY 2025 OMUFA facility fee if they: (1) were not registered with FDA as OTC drug manufacturers prior to the HHS declaration of the COVID–19 public health emergency (PHE) on January 27, 2020; [15] (2) registered with FDA on or after the declaration of the COVID–19 PHE on January 27, 2020; (3) registered for the sole purpose of producing hand sanitizer products during the COVID–19 PHE; and (4) ceased manufacturing hand sanitizer products and delisted and deregistered in eDRLS before 12 a.m. Eastern Time on December 31, 2024. We note that under the FD&C Act, whether an entity is subject to OMUFA fees has no bearing on whether the entity or the entity's products are subject to other requirements under the FD&C Act. FDA will continue to use its regulatory compliance and enforcement tools to protect consumers, including from hand sanitizers or other drugs that are potentially dangerous or subpotent.

The January 12, 2021 HHS FRN explains that ''[t]he Department's conclusion [that certain hand sanitizer manufacturers are not identified as OTC monograph drug facilities] does not apply to such persons which (1) manufacture, distribute, and sell over-the-counter drugs in addition to hand sanitizer or (2) *continue to manufacture* (as opposed to hold, distribute, or sell existing inventories) *hand sanitizer products as of December 31 of the year immediately following the year during which the COVID–19 Public Health Emergency is terminated. In those cases, the Department may identify such persons as OTC drug manufacturing facilities*'' [16] (emphasis added). Accordingly, as the PHE expired on May 11, 2023, those facilities which ''continue to manufacture'' solely hand sanitizer products as of December 31, 2024, are identified as OTC monograph drug facilities and are subject to an OMUFA facility fee for FY 2025. Conversely, if such facilities ceased manufacturing hand sanitizer products and delisted and deregistered to reflect that before 12 a.m. Eastern Time on December 31, 2024, they are not identified as an OTC monograph drug facility [17] and would not be considered fee liable for purposes of FY 2025 OMUFA facility fees.[18] FDA communicated this deadline to stakeholders on multiple occasions, including in the FY 2024 OMUFA Facility Fee FRN,[19] presentations to industry, and OMUFA listserv emails.

In undertaking the statutorily directed fee calculations for FY 2024 fees, the Agency also made certain assumptions, including that: (1) facilities using expired Structured Product Labeling codes in eDRLS, that have not reregistered, were no longer manufacturing and marketing OTC monograph drugs; (2) facilities that have deregistered in eDRLS have exited the market; (3) facilities that FDA believes registered incorrectly as OTC monograph drug facilities (for example, because the associated drug listings for these facilities did not include OTC monograph drugs but instead indicated such products as OTC drug products under an approved drug application or OTC animal drug products) were not engaged in manufacturing or processing

eDRLS the business operation qualifiers of ''manufactures human over-the-counter drug products produced under a monograph'' or ''contract manufacturing for human over-the-counter drug products produced under a monograph'' and indicated at least one of the following business operations: finished dosage form manufacture, label, manufacture, pack, relabel, or repack.

[9] FDA considers relabelers and repackagers to be a category of OTC monograph drug facilities subject to OMUFA facility fees. See section 744L(10)(A); see also section 744L(10)(A)(iii) of the FD&C Act, excluding from the definition of ''OTC monograph drug facility'' those facilities whose manufacturing or processing consists solely of a narrow range of specified activities (*e.g.,* placement of outer overpackaging on products already in final packaged form); *cf* section 744A(6)(A)(ii) of the FD&C Act (which expressly excludes from the definition of ''facility'', for purposes of Generic Drug User Fee Amendments facility fees, a business or other entity whose only manufacturing or processing activities are repackaging, relabeling, or testing). See also 21 CFR 207.1 (addressing drug establishment registration), stating that ''[m]anufacture means each step in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug,'' and indicating that ''the term 'manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing,' as used in section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, includes relabeling, repackaging, and salvaging activities.''

[10] See 86 FR 2420, *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/01/12/2021-00237/notice-that-persons-that-entered-the-over-the-counter-drug-market-to-supply-hand-sanitizer-during.*

[11] See 86 FR 16223, *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/03/26/2021-06361/fee-rates-under-the-over-the-counter-monograph-drug-user-fee-program-for-fiscal-year-2021.*

[12] See 87 FR 14888, *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/03/16/2022-05542/over-the-counter-monograph-drug-user-fee-rates-for-fiscal-year-2022.*

[13] See 88 FR 18156, *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/03/27/2023-06299/over-the-counter-monograph-drug-user-fee-rates-for-fiscal-year-2023.*

[14] See 88 FR 22156, *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/29/2024-06723/over-the-counter-monograph-drug-user-fee-program-facility-fee-rates-for-fiscal-year-2024.*

[15] See *https://aspr.hhs.gov/legal/PHE/Pages/2019-nCoV.aspx#:~:text=As%20a%20result%20of%20confirmed,January%2027%2C%202020%2C%20nationwide.*

[16] See *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/01/12/2021-00237/notice-that-persons-that-entered-the-over-the-counter-drug-market-to-supply-hand-sanitizer-during.*

[17] Id.

[18] Id.

[19] Available at *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/29/2024-06723/over-the-counter-monograph-drug-user-fee-program-facility-fee-rates-for-fiscal-year-2024.*

the finished dosage form of an OTC monograph drug; (4) facilities that registered but did not have an active OTC monograph drug product listing associated in their registration profile were not manufacturing or processing such drug products; (5) a portion of facilities that newly registered during the fee liable period are estimated to be in arrears based on a review of the prior 3-year average of newly registered facilities in arrears; and (6) facilities that, at the close of FY 2024, remain on the arrears list for failure to satisfy the FY 2022, FY 2023, or FY 2024 facility fee are likely to be placed on the FY 2025 arrears list as well.

In addition, the Agency made certain assumptions with respect to hand sanitizer manufacturers that remained registered after 12 a.m. Eastern Time on December 31, 2024, including that: (1) hand sanitizer manufactures that have deregistered in eDRLS after December 31, 2024, have exited the market; (2) hand sanitizer manufacturers that did not actively update their registration in eDRLS during the FY 2025 fee liable period and let their registration lapse have likely exited the market; and (3) for the remaining hand sanitizer manufacturers that are newly fee liable, FDA estimated a portion will be in arrears based on a review of the prior 3-year average for newly registered facilities in arrears.

Based on the above-referenced factors and assumptions, FDA estimates there will be 1,134 OMUFA fee-paying units. The Agency estimates that 57 percent ($1{,}134 \times 0.57 = 646$, rounded) will incur the MDF fee and 43 percent ($1{,}134 \times 0.43 = 488$, rounded) will incur the CMO fee.

To determine the number of full fee-paying equivalents (the denominator) to be used in setting the OMUFA fees, FDA assigns a value of 1 to each MDF (646) and a value of ⅔ to each CMO ($488 \times 2/3 = 325$) for a full facility equivalent of 971 (rounded). The target fee revenue of $36,467,000 is then divided by 971 for an MDF fee of $37,556 and a CMO fee of $25,037.

IV. Fee Schedule for FY 2025

The fee rates for FY 2025 are displayed in table 4.

TABLE 4—FEE SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025

Fee category	FY 2025 fee rates
MDF	$37,556
CMO	25,037

V. Fee Payment Options and Procedures

The new facility fee rates are for the period from October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2025. To pay the MDF and CMO fees, complete an OTC Monograph User Fee Cover Sheet, available at: *https://userfees.fda.gov/OA_HTML/omufaCAcdLogin.jsp.*

A user fee identification (ID) number will be generated. Payment must be made in U.S. currency by electronic check or wire transfer, payable to the order of the Food and Drug Administration. The preferred payment method is online using electronic check (Automated Clearing House (ACH) also known as eCheck).

FDA has partnered with the U.S. Department of the Treasury to use *Pay.gov,* a web-based payment application, for online electronic payment. The *Pay.gov* feature is available on the FDA website after completing the OTC Monograph User Fee Cover Sheet and generating the user fee ID number. Secure electronic payments can be submitted using the User Fees Payment Portal at *https://userfees.fda.gov/pay.* (Note: Only full payments are accepted through *https://userfees.fda.gov/pay.* No partial payments can be made online). Once an invoice is located, ''Pay Now'' should be selected to be redirected to *Pay.gov.* Electronic payment options are based on the balance due.[20]

For payments made by wire transfer, include the unique user fee ID number to ensure that the payment is applied to the correct fee(s). Without the unique user fee ID number, the payment may not be applied, which could result in consequences of nonpayment per section 744M(e)(1) of the FD&C Act. The originating financial institution may charge a wire transfer fee. Applicable wire transfer fees must be included with payment to ensure fees are fully paid. Questions about wire transfer fees should be addressed to the financial institution. The account information for wire transfers is as follows: U.S. Department of the Treasury, TREAS NYC, 33 Liberty St., New York, NY 10045, Acct. No.: 75060099, Routing No.: 021030004, SWIFT: FRNYUS33. If needed, FDA's tax identification number is 53–0196965.

If you are assessed an FY 2025 OMUFA facility fee and believe your facility is not an OTC monograph drug facility as described in this notice, please contact *CDERCollections@fda.hhs.gov.*

Dated: March 18, 2025.

P. Ritu Nalubola,

Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04860 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

[20] Payment by credit card is available for balances that are less than $25,000 (Discover, VISA, MasterCard, American Express). If the balance exceeds this amount, only the ACH option is available. Payments must be made using U.S. bank accounts as well as U.S. credit cards.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

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

The meeting 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: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation Research Committee (AITC) Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: April 18, 2025.

Time: 2:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, 3G47, Rockville, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Video Assisted Meeting.

Contact Person: Vanitha S. Raman, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Program, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, 3G47, Rockville, MD 20892, 301–761–7949, *vanitha.raman@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Competitive Revision Supplements to Existing T32 Programs to Include Institutional Research Training in Data Science for Infectious and Immune Mediated Diseases Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: April 28, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, 3G47, Rockville, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Video Assisted Meeting.

Contact Person: Vanitha S. Raman, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Program, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, 3G47, Rockville, MD 20892, 301–761–7949, *vanitha.raman@nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.855, Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation Research; 93.856, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04817 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

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

The meeting 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: Microbiology, Infectious Diseases and AIDS Initial Review Group; Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Research Study Section Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Research Study Section (AIDS).

Date: April 23–24, 2025.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, Room 3D32, Rockville, MD 20892 (Video Assisted Meeting).

Contact Person: Kristina Wickham, Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Program, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, Room 3D32, Rockville, MD 20892, 301–761–5390, *kristina.wickham@nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.855, Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation Research; 93.856, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04818 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

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

The meeting 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: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Special Emphasis Panel; NIDDK RC2 REVIEW.

Date: April 15, 2025.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Democracy II, Suite 7000A, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Elena Sanovich, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Rm. 7351, Bethesda, MD 20892–2542, 301–594–8886, *sanoviche@mail.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.847, Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Research; 93.848, Digestive Diseases and Nutrition Research; 93.849, Kidney Diseases, Urology and Hematology Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04828 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

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

The meeting 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: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Special Emphasis Panel; Metabolic Dysregulation in Diabetes.

Date: April 28, 2025.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Democracy II, Suite 7000A, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Elena Sanovich, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Rm. 7351, Bethesda, MD 20892–2542, 301–594–8886, *sanoviche@mail.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.847, Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Research; 93.848, Digestive Diseases and Nutrition Research; 93.849, Kidney Diseases, Urology and Hematology Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04834 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Eye Institute; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as

amended, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Advisory Eye Council.

The meeting 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/or contract proposals 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 and/or contract proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Advisory Eye Council.

Date: April 21, 2025.

Closed: 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications and/or contract proposals.

Address: National Eye Institute, 6700B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Kathleen C. Anderson, Ph.D., Director, National Eye Institute, National Institutes of Health, 6700B Rockledge Drive, Room 3440, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–4320, *kanders1@nei.nih.gov*.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: *https://www.nei.nih.gov/about/advisory-committees/national-advisory-eye-council-naec,* where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.867, Vision Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04830 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

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

The meeting 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: Microbiology, Infectious Diseases and AIDS Initial Review Group; Microbiology and Infectious Diseases B Research Study Section.

Date: April 15–17, 2025.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, Room 3F30, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Format: Video Assisted Meeting.

Contact Person: Noton Kumar Dutta, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Program, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, Room 3F30, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–669–2857, *noton.dutta@nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.855, Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation Research; 93.856, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04816 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke; 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: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Special Emphasis Panel; R13 Review.

Date: April 17–18, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Li Jia, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Research, NINDS/NIH, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 3208D, Rockville, MD 20852, 301 451–2854, *li.jia@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Special Emphasis Panel; NST–1 Member Conflict Panel.

Date: April 18, 2025.

Time: 7:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: William C. Benzing, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Research, NINDS/NIH, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 3204, Rockville, MD 20852, (301) 496–0660, *benzingw@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Special Emphasis Panel; ADRD.

Date: April 21, 2025.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Mirela Milescu, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Research, NINDS/NIH, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 3208, Rockville, MD 20852, *mirela.milescu@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Special Emphasis Panel; URGenT: Translational Efforts to Advance Gene-based Therapies for Ultra-Rare Neurological and Neuromuscular Disorders.

Date: April 24, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Mirela Milescu, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Research, NINDS/NIH, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 3208, Rockville, MD 20852, *mirela.milescu@nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.853, Clinical Research Related to Neurological Disorders; 93.854, Biological Basis Research in the Neurosciences, National Institutes of Health, HHS).

Dated: March 17, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04832 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Scientific & Technical Review Board on Biomedical & Behavioral Research Facilities.

The meeting 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: Scientific & Technical Review Board on Biomedical & Behavioral Research Facilities.

Date: April 8, 2025.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Center for Scientific Review, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Video Assisted Meeting).

Contact Person: Santanu Banerjee, Scientific Review Officer (SRO), Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, (RK2)/808–M, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–5947, *santanu.banerjee@nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.14, Intramural Research Training Award; 93.22, Clinical Research Loan Repayment Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds; 93.232, Loan Repayment Program for Research Generally; 93.39, Academic Research Enhancement Award; 93.936, NIH Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Research Loan Repayment Program; 93.187, Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04820 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Drug Abuse; 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: National Institute on Drug Abuse Special Emphasis Panel; HEAL Initiative: Research to Increase Implementation of Substance Use Preventive Services.

Date: April 29, 2025.

Time: 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 301 North Stonestreet Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Trinh T. Tran, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Office of Extramural Policy, National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH, 301 North Stonestreet Avenue, MSC 6021, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–5843, *trinh.tran@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: National Institute on Drug Abuse Special Emphasis Panel; Combined Neuromodulation and Behavioral Treatment Algorithm Development for Stimulant Use Disorder (STUD) Enriched for Vulnerable Phenotype.

Date: May 7, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institute of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 301 North Stonestreet Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Devon Rene Oskvig, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Division of Extramural Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH, 301 North Stonestreet Avenue, MSC 6021, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 402–6965, *devon.oskvig@nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.277, Drug Abuse Scientist Development Award for Clinicians, Scientist Development Awards, and Research Scientist Awards; 93.278, Drug Abuse National Research Service Awards for Research Training; 93.279, Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04831 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

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

The meeting 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: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Special Emphasis Panel; NIDDK High Impact Interdisciplinary Science RC2.

Date: April 22, 2025.

Time: 2:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Democracy II, Suite 7000A, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Peter J. Kozel, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, MSC5453, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892–2542, (301) 594–4721, *Kozelp@mail.nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.847, Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Research; 93.848, Digestive Diseases and Nutrition Research; 93.849, Kidney Diseases, Urology and Hematology Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04826 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

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

The meeting 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: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Initial Review Group; Digestive Diseases and Nutrition C Study Section (DDK–C) Mentored Career Development Applications in Digestive Diseases and Nutrition.

Date: June 11–13, 2025.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Democracy II, Suite 7000A, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Peter J. Kozel, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, MSC5453, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892–2542, (301) 594–4721, *Kozelp@mail.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.847, Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Research; 93.848, Digestive Diseases and Nutrition Research; 93.849, Kidney Diseases, Urology and Hematology Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04827 Filed 3–20–25; 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; Member Conflict: Pain, Olfactory, and Sensorimotor Neuroscience.

Date: April 22, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Brian H. Scott, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–7490, *brianscott@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Brain Disorders and Related Neurosciences.

Date: April 24–25, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Sulagna Banerjee, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (612) 309–2479, *sulagna.banerjee@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA–OD–23–017: Tobacco Regulatory Science Panel A.

Date: April 30, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Brian H. Scott, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–7490, *brianscott@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Topics in Biobehavioral Research.

Date: May 8, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 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: Benjamin G. Shapero, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3182, MSC 7848, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 402–4786, *shaperobg@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 18, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04888 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

This meeting 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 intramural programs and projects as well as grant applications and/or contract proposals and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with intramural programs and projects as well as the grant applications and/or contract proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Date: April 17, 2025.

Closed: 11:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Agenda: Presentation of the AABSC Report.

Closed: 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Place: National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 6700B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Contact Person: Philippe Marmillot, Ph.D., Executive Secretary, National Advisory Council, Director, Office of Extramural Activities, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, 6700B Rockledge Drive, Room 2118, MSC 6902, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 443–2861, *marmillotp@mail.nih.gov*.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: *http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/AboutNIAAA/AdvisoryCouncil/Pages/default.aspx,* where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.273, Alcohol Research Programs, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04829 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

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

The meeting 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 contract proposals and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the contract proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Special Emphasis Panel; Immune Epitope Database and Analysis Program.

Date: April 22, 2025.

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate contract proposals.

Address: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, 3G58, Rockville, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Video Assisted Meeting.

Contact Person: Anuja Mathew, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, 3G58, Rockville, MD 20892, 301–761–6911, *anuja.mathew@nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.855, Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation Research; 93.856, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04819 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences; 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 contract proposals and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the contract proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences Special Emphasis Panel; Topic 026: Liver and Brain Organoids Derived from Human iPS Cells.

Date: April 17, 2025.

Time: 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate contract proposals.

Address: National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, National Institutes of Health, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Rockville, MD 20892 (Virtual).

Contact Person: Rahat (Rani) Khan, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Office of Scientific Review, National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, National Institutes of Health, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Suite 1E504, Rockville, MD 20892, (301) 594–7319, *rahat.khan@nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.859, Pharmacology, Physiology, and Biological Chemistry Research; 93.350, B—Cooperative Agreements; 93.859, Biomedical Research and Research Training, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04835 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Notice of Closed Meeting

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

The meeting 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 contract proposals and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the contract proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Special Emphasis Panel; PHS–2025–1 NIH/NIAAA 020 (Alcohol-activated locking systems for firearms and firearm storage units).

Date: April 24, 2025.

Time: 10:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate contract proposals.

Address: National Institute of Health, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 6700B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Anna Ghambaryan, M.D., Ph.D., Scientific Review, Administrator Extramural Project Review Branch, Office of Extramural Activities, National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 6700B Rockledge Drive, MSC 6902, Bethesda, MD 20817, (301) 443–4032, *anna.ghambaryan@nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.273, Alcohol Research Programs, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 17, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–04836 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2025–0002]

Final Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or regulatory floodways on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports have been made final for the communities listed in the table below. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that a community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having an effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: The date of July 8, 2025 has been established for the FIRM and, where applicable, the supporting FIS report showing the new or modified flood hazard information for each community.

ADDRESSES: The FIRM, and if applicable, the FIS report containing the final flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below and will be available online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* by the date indicated above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Sacbibit, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–7659, or (email) *patrick.sacbibit@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final determinations listed below for the new or modified flood hazard information for each community listed. Notification of these changes has been published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

This final notice is issued in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR part 67. FEMA has developed criteria for floodplain management in floodprone areas in accordance with 44 CFR part 60.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the new or revised FIRM and FIS report available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov*.

The flood hazard determinations are made final in the watersheds and/or communities listed in the table below.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Kristin E. Fontenot,

Assistant Administrator, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Mineral County, Colorado and Incorporated Areas Docket No.: FEMA–B–2400	
City of Creede	Town Hall, 2223 North Main Street, Creede, CO 81130.
Unincorporated Areas of Mineral County	Mineral County Courthouse, 1201 North Main Street, Creede, CO 81130.
Essex County, Massachusetts (All Jurisdictions) Docket No.: FEMA–B–2357	
City of Amesbury	City Hall, 62 Friend Street, Amesbury, MA 01913.
City of Beverly	City Hall, 191 Cabot Street, Beverly, MA 01915.
City of Gloucester	City Hall, 9 Dale Avenue, Gloucester, MA 01930.
City of Haverhill	City Hall, 4 Summer Street, Haverhill, MA 01830.
City of Lawrence	City Hall, 200 Common Street, Lawrence, MA 01840.
City of Lynn	City Hall, 3 City Hall Square, Lynn, MA 01901.
City of Methuen	Searles Building, 41 Pleasant Street, Methuen, MA 01844.
City of Newburyport	City Hall, 60 Pleasant Street, Newburyport, MA 01950.
City of Peabody	City Hall, 24 Lowell Street, Peabody, MA 01960.
City of Salem	City Hall, 93 Washington Street, Salem, MA 01970.
Town of Andover	Town Hall, 36 Bartlet Street, Andover, MA 01810.
Town of Boxford	Town Hall, 7A Spofford Road, Boxford, MA 01921.
Town of Danvers	Town Hall, 1 Sylvan Street, Danvers, MA 01923.
Town of Essex	Town Hall, 30 Martin Street, Essex, MA 01929.
Town of Georgetown	Town Hall, 1 Library Street, Georgetown, MA 01833.
Town of Groveland	Town Hall, 183 Main Street, Groveland, MA 01834.
Town of Hamilton	Town Hall, 577 Bay Road, Hamilton, MA 01936.
Town of Ipswich	Town Hall, 25 Green Street, Ipswich, MA 01938.
Town of Lynnfield	Town Hall, 55 Summer Street, Lynnfield, MA 01940.
Town of Manchester-by-the-Sea	Town Hall, 10 Central Street, Manchester-by-the-Sea, MA 01944.
Town of Marblehead	Abbot Hall, 188 Washington Street, Marblehead, MA 01945.
Town of Merrimac	Town Hall, 2 School Street, Merrimac, MA 01860.
Town of Middleton	Town Hall, 48 South Main Street, Middleton, MA 01949.
Town of Newbury	Newbury Municipal Offices, 12 Kent Way, Byfield, MA 01922.
Town of North Andover	Town Hall, 120 Main Street, North Andover, MA 01845.
Town of Rockport	Town Hall, 34 Broadway, Rockport, MA 01966.

Community	Community map repository address
Town of Rowley	Town Hall, 139 Main Street, Rowley, MA 01969.
Town of Salisbury	Town Hall, 5 Beach Road, Salisbury, MA 01952.
Town of Saugus	Town Hall, 298 Central Street, Saugus, MA 01906.
Town of Swampscott	Town Hall, 22 Monument Avenue, Swampscott, MA 01907.
Town of Topsfield	Town Offices, 8 West Common Street, Topsfield, MA 01983.
Town of Wenham	Town Hall, 138 Main Street, Wenham, MA 01984.
Town of West Newbury	Town Hall, 381 Main Street, West Newbury, MA 01985.
Middlesex County, Massachusetts (All Jurisdictions) **Docket No.: FEMA–B–2357**	
City of Cambridge	City Hall, 795 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139.
City of Everett	City Hall, 484 Broadway, Everett, MA 02149.
City of Lowell	City Hall, 375 Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01852.
City of Malden	City Hall, 200 Pleasant Street, Malden, MA 02148.
City of Medford	City Hall, 85 George P. Hassett Drive, Medford, MA 02155.
City of Melrose	City Hall, 562 Main Street, Melrose, MA 02176.
City of Newton	City Hall, 1000 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton, MA 02459.
City of Somerville	City Hall, 93 Highland Avenue, Somerville, MA 02143.
City of Waltham	City Hall, 610 Main Street, Waltham, MA 02452.
City of Woburn	City Hall, 10 Common Street, Woburn, MA 01801.
Town of Arlington	Town Hall, 730 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington, MA 02476.
Town of Ashby	Town Hall, 895 Main Street, Ashby, MA 01431.
Town of Ashland	Town Hall, 101 Main Street, Ashland, MA 01721.
Town of Ayer	Town Hall, 1 Main Street, Ayer, MA 01432.
Town of Bedford	Town Hall, 10 Mudge Way, Bedford, MA 01730.
Town of Belmont	Town Hall, 455 Concord Avenue, Belmont, MA 02478.
Town of Billerica	Town Hall, 365 Boston Road, Billerica, MA 01821.
Town of Boxborough	Town Hall, 29 Middle Road, Boxborough, MA 01719.
Town of Burlington	Town Hall, 29 Center Street, Burlington, MA 01803.
Town of Chelmsford	Town Hall, 50 Billerica Road, Chelmsford, MA 01824.
Town of Concord	Town House, 22 Monument Square, Concord, MA 01742.
Town of Dracut	Town Hall, 62 Arlington Street, Dracut, MA 01826.
Town of Dunstable	Town Hall, 511 Main Street, Dunstable, MA 01827.
Town of Groton	Town Hall, 173 Main Street, Groton, MA 01450.
Town of Holliston	Town Hall, 703 Washington Street, Holliston, MA 01746.
Town of Hopkinton	Town Hall, 18 Main Street, Hopkinton, MA 01748.
Town of Lexington	Town Offices, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, MA 02420.
Town of Lincoln	Town Hall, 16 Lincoln Road, Lincoln, MA 01773.
Town of Littleton	Town Hall, 37 Shattuck Street, Littleton, MA 01460.
Town of Natick	Town Hall, 13 East Central Street, Natick, MA 01760.
Town of North Reading	Town Hall, 235 North Street, North Reading, MA 01864.
Town of Pepperell	Town Hall, 1 Main Street, Pepperell, MA 01463.
Town of Reading	Town Hall, 16 Lowell Street, Reading, MA 01867.
Town of Sherborn	Town Hall, 19 Washington Street, Sherborn, MA 01770.
Town of Shirley	Town Hall, 7 Keady Way, Shirley, MA 01464.
Town of Stoneham	Town Hall, 35 Central Street, Stoneham, MA 02180.
Town of Tewksbury	Town Hall, 1009 Main Street, Tewksbury, MA 01876.
Town of Townsend	Town Hall, 272 Main Street, Townsend, MA 01469.
Town of Tyngsborough	Town Hall, 25 Bryant Lane, Tyngsborough, MA 01879.
Town of Wakefield	Town Hall, 1 Lafayette Street, Wakefield, MA 01880.
Town of Watertown	Town Hall, 149 Main Street, Watertown, MA 02472.
Town of Wayland	Town Hall, 41 Cochituate Road, Wayland, MA 01778.
Town of Westford	Town Hall, 55 Main Street, Westford, MA 01886.
Town of Weston	Town Hall, 11 Town House Road, Weston, MA 02493.
Town of Wilmington	Town Hall, 121 Glen Road, Wilmington, MA 01887.
Town of Winchester	Town Hall, 71 Mt. Vernon Street, Winchester, MA 01890.
Norfolk County, Massachusetts (All Jurisdictions) **Docket No.: FEMA–B–2101, FEMA–B–2357**	
City of Quincy	City Hall, 1305 Hancock Street, Quincy, MA 02169.
Town of Avon	Town Hall, 65 East Main Street, Avon, MA 02322.
Town of Bellingham	Municipal Center, 10 Mechanic Street, Bellingham, MA 02019.
Town of Braintree	Town Hall, 1 John F. Kennedy Memorial Drive, Braintree, MA 02184.
Town of Brookline	Town Hall, 333 Washington Street, Brookline, MA 02445.
Town of Canton	Memorial Hall, 801 Washington Street, Canton, MA 02021.
Town of Cohasset	Town Hall, 41 Highland Avenue, Cohasset, MA 02025.
Town of Dedham	Town Hall, 450 Washington Street, Dedham, MA 02026.
Town of Dover	Town House, 5 Springdale Avenue, Dover, MA 02030.
Town of Foxborough	Town Hall, 40 South Street, Foxborough, MA 02035.
Town of Franklin	Municipal Building, 355 East Central Street, Franklin, MA 02038.
Town of Holbrook	Town Hall, 50 North Franklin Street, Holbrook, MA 02343.
Town of Medfield	Town House, 459 Main Street, Medfield, MA 02052.

Community	Community map repository address
Town of Medway	Town Hall, 155 Village Street, Medway, MA 02053.
Town of Millis	Veterans Memorial Building, 900 Main Street, Millis, MA 02054.
Town of Milton	Town Office Building, 525 Canton Avenue, Milton, MA 02186.
Town of Needham	Town Hall, 1471 Highland Avenue, Needham, MA 02492.
Town of Norfolk	Town Hall, 1 Liberty Lane, Norfolk, MA 02056.
Town of Norwood	Town Hall, 566 Washington Street, Norwood, MA 02062.
Town of Plainville	Town Hall, 142 South Street, Plainville, MA 02762.
Town of Randolph	Town Hall, 41 South Main Street, Randolph, MA 02368.
Town of Sharon	Town Office, 90 South Main Street, Sharon, MA 02067.
Town of Stoughton	Town Hall, 10 Pearl Street, Stoughton, MA 02072.
Town of Walpole	Town Hall, 135 School Street, Walpole, MA 02081.
Town of Wellesley	Town Hall, 525 Washington Street, Wellesley, MA 02482.
Town of Westwood	Town Hall, 580 High Street, Westwood, MA 02090.
Town of Weymouth	Town Hall, 75 Middle Street, Weymouth, MA 02189.
Town of Wrentham	Town Hall, 79 South Street, Wrentham, MA 02093.
Worcester County, Massachusetts (All Jurisdictions) Docket No.: FEMA–B–2357	
City of Fitchburg	City Hall, 718 Main Street, Fitchburg, MA 01420.
City of Gardner	City Hall, 95 Pleasant Street, Gardner, MA 01440.
City of Leominster	City Hall, 25 West Street, Leominster, MA 01453.
City of Worcester	City Hall, 455 Main Street, Worcester, MA 01608.
Town of Ashburnham	Town Hall, 32 Main Street, Ashburnham, MA 01430.
Town of Berlin	Town Offices, 23 Linden Street, Berlin, MA 01503.
Town of Bolton	Town Hall, 663 Main Street, Bolton, MA 01740.
Town of Boylston	Town Hall, 221 Main Street, Boylston, MA 01505.
Town of Clinton	Town Hall, 242 Church Street, Clinton, MA 01510.
Town of Harvard	Town Hall, 13 Ayer Road, Harvard, MA 01451.
Town of Holden	Starbard Building, 1204 Main Street, Holden, MA 01520.
Town of Hopedale	Town Office, 78 Hopedale Street, Hopedale, MA 01747.
Town of Hubbardston	Town Hall, 7 Main Street, Hubbardston, MA 01452.
Town of Lancaster	Prescott Building, 701 Main Street, Lancaster, MA 01523.
Town of Lunenburg	Town Hall, 17 Main Street, Lunenburg, MA 01462.
Town of Mendon	Town Hall, 20 Main Street, Mendon, MA 01756.
Town of Milford	Town Hall, 52 Main Street, Milford, MA 01757.
Town of Paxton	Town Hall, 697 Pleasant Street, Paxton, MA 01612.
Town of Princeton	Town Hall, 6 Town Hall Drive, Princeton, MA 01541.
Town of Rutland	Town Hall, 250 Main Street, Rutland, MA 01543.
Town of Sterling	Butterick Municipal Building, 1 Park Street, Sterling, MA 01564.
Town of West Boylston	Town Hall, 140 Worcester Street, West Boylston, MA 01583.
Town of Westminster	Town Hall, 11 South Street, Westminster, MA 01473.
City of Richmond, Virginia (Independent City) Docket No.: FEMA–B–2327	
City of Richmond	Department of Public Utilities, 730 East Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23219.

[FR Doc. 2025–04889 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2025–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2508]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on proposed flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of any Base Flood Elevation (BFE), base flood depth, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary or zone designation, or regulatory floodway on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports for the communities listed in the table below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided to the affected communities. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before June 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA–B–2508, to Rick Sacbibit, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–7659, or (email) *patrick.sacbibit@fema.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Sacbibit, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–7659, or (email) *patrick.sacbibit@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the tables below. Any request for reconsideration of the revised flood hazard information shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations also will be considered before the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP only may be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at *https://www.floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_overview.pdf.*

The watersheds and/or communities affected are listed in the tables below. The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables. For communities with multiple ongoing Preliminary studies, the studies can be identified by the unique project number and Preliminary FIRM date listed in the tables. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Kristin E. Fontenot,

Assistant Administrator, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Hartford County, Connecticut (All Jurisdictions) **Project: 18–01–0024S Preliminary Date: June 29, 2023 and August 16, 2024**	
City of Bristol	City Hall, 111 North Main Street, Bristol, CT 06010.
Town of Avon	Town Hall, 60 West Main Street, Avon, CT 06001.
Town of Bloomfield	Town Hall, 800 Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield, CT 06002.
Town of Burlington	Town Hall, 200 Spielman Highway, Burlington, CT 06013.
Town of Canton	Canton Town Hall, 4 Market Street, Collinsville, CT 06019.
Town of East Granby	Town Hall, 9 Center Street, East Granby, CT 06026.
Town of Farmington	Town Hall, 1 Monteith Drive, Farmington, CT 06032.
Town of Granby	Town Hall, 15 North Granby Road, Granby, CT 06035.
Town of Hartland	Hartland Town Hall, 22 South Road, East Hartland, CT 06027.
Town of Plainville	Municipal Center, 1 Central Square, Plainville, CT 06062.
Town of Simsbury	Town Hall, 933 Hopmeadow Street, Simsbury, CT 06070.
Town of Suffield	Town Hall, 83 Mountain Road, Suffield, CT 06078.
Town of West Hartford	Town Hall, 50 South Main Street, West Hartford, CT 06107.
Town of Windsor	Town Hall, 275 Broad Street, Windsor, CT 06095.
Town of Windsor Locks	Town Hall, 50 Church Street, Windsor Locks, CT 06096.

[FR Doc. 2025–04886 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2025–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–2511]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on proposed flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of any Base Flood Elevation (BFE), base flood depth, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary or zone designation, or regulatory floodway on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports for the communities listed in the table

below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided to the affected communities. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before June 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA–B–2511, to Rick Sacbibit, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–7659, or (email) *patrick.sacbibit@fema.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Sacbibit, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–7659, or (email) *patrick.sacbibit@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the tables below. Any request for reconsideration of the revised flood hazard information shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations also will be considered before the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP only may be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at *https://www.floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_overview.pdf.*

The watersheds and/or communities affected are listed in the tables below. The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location *https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload* and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables. For communities with multiple ongoing Preliminary studies, the studies can be identified by the unique project number and Preliminary FIRM date listed in the tables. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Kristin E. Fontenot,

Assistant Administrator, Risk Analysis, Planning & Information Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Saguache County, Colorado and Incorporated Areas Project: 19–08–0036S Preliminary Date: January 12, 2024	
Town of Saguache	Town Hall, 504 San Juan Avenue, Saguache, CO 81149.
Unincorporated Areas of Saguache County	Saguache County Administration Building, 505 3rd Street, Saguache, CO 81149.

[FR Doc. 2025–04891 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–IRTM–2025–0010; FXGO1664101EST0–256–FF10T90000; OMB Control Number 1018–0188]

Agency Information Collection Activities; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ArcGIS Online (AGOL) Platform

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), are proposing to renew a currently approved information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before May 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send your comments on the information collection request by one of the following methods (please reference

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control No. 1018–0188 in the subject line of your comment):

- *Internet (preferred): https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments on Docket No. FWS–HQ–ES–2025–0010.
- *U.S. mail:* Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: PRB (JAO/3W); Falls Church, VA 22041–3803.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information about this ICR, contact Madonna L. Baucum, Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, by email at *Info_Coll@fws.gov,* or by telephone at (703) 358–2503. 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. You may also view the information collection request at *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations at 5 CFR part 1320.8(d)(1), all information collections require approval under the PRA. We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we are again inviting the public and other Federal agencies to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following:

(1) Whether or not the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) How might the agency 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 response.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: The Service collects and maintains necessary geospatial data to meet our mission in accordance with the following authorities:

- Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, as amended (31 U.S.C. 6101);
- Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (43 U.S.C. chapter 46, 2801–2811);
- National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–113);
- Open, Public, Electronic, and Necessary (OPEN) Government Data Act (44 U.S.C. 3506(b)(6));
- Title II of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115–435);
- OMB Circular A–16, ''Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities'';
- OMB Circular A–119, ''Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities''; and
- OMB Circular A–130, ''Managing Information as a Strategic Resource.''

Geospatial data identify and depict geographic locations, boundaries, and characteristics of features on the surface of the earth. Geospatial data includes geographic coordinates (*e.g.,* latitude and longitude) to identify the location of earth's features, and data associated to geographic locations (*e.g.,* land survey data and land cover type data). The Service's organizational ArcGIS online program (AGOL), accessed at *https://fws.maps.arcgis.com,* is an easy place to share data with the public and partners, as well as internally among Service staff. It can also be used to build and deploy mobile-enabled online maps, applications, and services for geographic information systems (GIS) users and non-GIS users alike. Sensitive data is restricted from public access via an internal-facing intranet version of AGOL. Moreover, because the system contains only controlled unclassified information (CUI) that would be designated as low impact under the Federal Information Security Act (FISMA, 2002), no personally identifiable information (PII) is allowed within the system.

The AGOL platform enables the Service to effectively manage geospatial data resources and technology to successfully deliver geospatial services in support of the Service's mission. Data collected through AGOL enables improved visualization, analysis, interoperability, modeling, sharing, and decision support. The benefits include increased accuracy, increased productivity, and more efficient information management and application support.

In addition to collecting name and contact information, additional comments about the submission, and photographs (optional), we collect the following types of data from our partners through AGOL to improve our online maps, web-mapping applications, and story maps (data collected is specific to a particular project; we will not collect all data types below with each submission):

- Road crossing data, to include data such as location data, global positioning system (GPS) coordinates, stream name and stream flow, road name, structure type and quantity, road surface type and condition, issues present at crossing, and name and contact.
- Stream crossing data, to include data such as location/description, GPS coordinates, crossing type, structures/barriers, inlet/outlet information, and stream flow type and condition.
- Conservation project data, to include data such as project title and description, partner names and contact information, start and end dates for project, whether project is new or updated, cost of project, relevant website information, geographical location of project, project species data, project strategy (*e.g.,* protect habitat, reduce human conflicts, climate change, etc.), and links to project reports.
- Reporting locations and/or status of Service assets (such as trails, roads, gates, etc.), invasive species, dead animals, trash on public lands, and possible hazards.
- Observations of wildlife occurrences, including location, species,

observer, counts, and other physical characteristics of interest.

• Vegetation monitoring data, which would include the condition of the resource, abundance, lifeform, and more.

We use the information collected from our partners to support critical geospatial services for Service programs/functions, such as:

Endangered Species and Fisheries and Habitat Conservation

• Monitoring the extent and status of wetlands for management, research, policy development, education, and planning through the National Wetlands Inventory (*https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/*).

• Performing natural resources damage assessments (NRDAs), including evaluating exposure of trust species to toxic spills.

• Proposing, designating, and informing the public about critical habitat for threatened and endangered (T&E) species, delivering official species lists, and undertaking consultations under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

• Providing information about sensitive resources (T&E species, Refuges, critical habitat) within the vicinity of a proposed project.

• Conducting large-scale, multidisciplinary, multi-species analysis for habitat conservation and landscape conservation planning and restoration.

• Improving fish passage and modeling the effects of barrier removal.

Migratory Bird Conservation

• Conducting bird surveys: Survey design, navigation GPS files for airplane pilots, and spatially referenced survey data.

• Assessing habitat conditions and monitoring habitat improvement projects in joint ventures.

• Conducting research on relationships between bird abundance/productivity and habitat quantity and quality, and migration movement patterns.

National Wildlife Refuge System

• Developing alternatives for comprehensive conservation plans and supporting National Wildlife Refuge System (System) operational activities, including asset management, law enforcement, water resources, and fire management.

• Mapping realty transactions and land status of Service properties and proposed expansions.

• Analyzing strategic growth and land acquisition planning opportunities for the System.

• Conducting biological surveys and managing data, including inventory and monitoring, invasive species control, and habitat management plans.

• Managing Service infrastructure and assets.

• Planning, responding, and mitigating impacts from natural disasters such as wildfire, hurricanes, disease outbreaks, and more.

• Producing visitor service materials (maps, brochures) for public use and engagement of System lands.

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

• Evaluating, planning, and implementing strategic habitat conservation and adaptive management at the landscape level.

• Performing biological planning, conservation design and delivery, monitoring, and research for climate change and other stressors at the landscape level.

Title of Collection: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ArcGIS Online (AGOL) Platform.

OMB Control Number: 1018–0188.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Private sector; State, local, and Tribal governments; and/or foreign governments.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: None.

Requirement	Average number of annual respondents	Average number of responses each	Average number of annual responses	Average completion time per response (min)	Estimated annual burden hours *
AGOL Online Submissions:					
Private Sector	150	5	750	5	63
Government	150	5	750	5	63
Total	300		1,500		126

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Madonna Baucum,

Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–04885 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[256A2100DD/AAKP300000/A0A501010.000000]

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community; Amendments to Liquor Ordinance

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes amendments to the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community liquor ordinance (Liquor Ordinance). The amended Liquor Ordinance supersedes the ordinance to allow for on-sale liquor transactions adopted on August 15, 2012.

DATES: The amended Liquor Ordinance is effective March 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy Kania, Acting Tribal Operations Officer, Midwest Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 5600 West American Boulevard, Suite 500, Bloomington, Minnesota 55437; Telephone: (612) 725–4500; Fax: (612) 713–4401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1953, Public Law 83–277, 67 Stat. 586, 18 U.S.C. 1161, as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Rice* v. *Rehner,* 463 U.S. 713 (1983), the Secretary of the Interior shall certify and publish in the

Federal Register notice of adopted liquor control ordinances for the purpose of regulating liquor transactions in Indian country.

On May 14, 2024, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community General Council duly adopted the amendments to the Community's Liquor Ordinance under General Council Resolution 05–14–24–001. This **Federal Register** notice comprehensively amends and supersedes the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community 2012 Liquor Ordinance.

This notice is published in accordance with the authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs. I certify that the General Council, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, duly adopted these amendments to the Community's Liquor Ordinance.

Bryan Mercier,

Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Exercising authority by delegation of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

The Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Liquor Ordinance, as amended, shall read as follows:

Chapter 1. General Provisions

1.1 Title

This Ordinance shall be known as the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community Liquor Ordinance. This Ordinance replaces and supersedes the Off-Sale Liquor Ordinance enacted by the General Council on December 12, 1982 and the On-Sale Liquor Ordinance enacted by the General Council on May 08, 2012.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Liquor Ordinance is to authorize, regulate, and control the sale and serving of On-Sale and Off-Sale Alcoholic Beverages within the territory of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community in accordance with federal law, the laws of the Tribe, and the laws of the State of Minnesota.

1.3 Authority and Jurisdiction

The General Council of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community has constitutional and inherent sovereign authority to promulgate and enforce ordinances which are intended to safeguard and promote the peace, safety, morals, and general welfare of the Community by regulating the conduct of trade and the use and disposition of property upon the reservation.

1.4 Business Council Authority and Reporting Requirements

A. The Business Council of the Community shall oversee On-Sale and Off-Sale liquor licensing, sales, and operations on Tribally-owned property located within the jurisdiction of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community regardless of Reservation status.

B. All on-sale liquor operations conducted by any Tribally authorized entity on Tribally-owned property within the jurisdiction of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community regardless of Reservation status shall report at least annually to the General Council on all on-sale liquor operations.

C. All off-sale liquor operations conducted by any Tribally authorized entity on Tribally-owned property within the jurisdiction of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community regardless of Reservation status shall report at least annually to the General Council on all off-sale liquor operations.

D. The Business Council shall report on an annual basis to the General Council on liquor sales operations within the reservation, shall promptly upon receipt remit any excise taxes, application or license fees collected to the Secretary-Treasurer, and shall perform all other duties as set forth in this Ordinance.

1.5 Use of Language From Other Laws

The inclusion of language, definitions, procedures, or other statutory or administrative provisions from other tribal jurisdictions, the State of Minnesota, or other state or federal entities in this Ordinance shall not be deemed an adoption of that law by the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community or its courts and shall not be deemed an action deferring to state or federal jurisdiction by the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community where such state or federal jurisdiction does not otherwise exist.

1.6 Nonwaiver of Immunity

Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to constitute a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, or any of its officers, employees, or agents administering or enforcing this Ordinance, except as provided for in this Ordinance or by a duly enacted resolution. Nor shall this Ordinance subject the Community to liability for damages or other relief resulting from enforcement of this Ordinance, reliance upon it, or conformance to it, except as provided for in this Ordinance or by a duly enacted resolution.

1.7 Computation of Time

Time periods in this Ordinance shall be computed according to the following rules: exclude the day of the event that triggers the period; count every day, including intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays; and include the last day of the period, but if the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

1.8 Tribal Court Jurisdiction

The Tribal Court of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community shall have jurisdiction over disputes arising from this law. Such jurisdiction shall be exclusive to the Tribal Court of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community.

1.9 Severability

If any provision of this Ordinance is found to be invalid or illegal under applicable Community or federal law, such provision shall be severed from this Ordinance. The remainder of the Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

1.10 Secretarial Approval

This Ordinance shall become effective when it is certified by the Secretary of Interior and published in the **Federal Register**.

Chapter II. Definitions

2.1 Definitions

The terms used in this Liquor Ordinance shall have the following meanings:

A. ''Alcohol'' or ''Alcoholic Beverage'' or ''Liquor'' means any beverage containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume.

B. ''Business Council'' means the body composed of the members of the Tribe's Business Council, duly elected and serving in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Tribe.

C. ''Community'' means the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, a federally recognized Indian Tribe organized under Section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

D. ''General Council'' means the governing body of the Tribe, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Tribe.

E. ''Licensed premises'' means: (1) locations where Tribal gaming or gaming-related activity is authorized and where the Tribal Gaming Enterprise may be authorized to sell liquor if such sales have been authorized by the

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community Gaming Ordinance; (2) designated locations authorized by this Ordinance other than by subsection (1); (3) gaming or non-gaming locations on other Tribally-owned property; or (4) off-sale liquor establishments that were in operation on January 1, 2024 pursuant to a duly issued off-sale liquor license.

F. ''Ordinance'' means this Liquor Ordinance.

G. ''Non-gaming location'' means those areas of the Reservation or under the jurisdiction of the Tribe that are not gaming eligible pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act and areas within a Tribal Gaming Enterprise not designated by the Gaming Commission as gaming space within a Tribal Gaming Enterprise location.

H. ''Off-sale'' means the sale of alcoholic beverages in its original packaging for consumption off the licensed premises only.

I. ''Off-sale License'' means permission to operate an off-sale retail liquor outlet on the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community issued under the provisions of Chapter 4 of this ordinance.

J. ''On-sale'' means the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on licensed premises only.

K. ''On-sale License'' means permission to sell liquor for consumption at a Tribally-owned property located within the jurisdiction of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community regardless of Reservation status which is issued in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3 of this Ordinance.

L. ''Tribal Economic Development Enterprise'' means a tribal entity created by the Community that is delegated responsibility and authority to engage in commerce on behalf of and for the benefit of the Community.

M. ''Tribal Enterprise'' means a Tribal Gaming Enterprise or a Tribal Economic Development Enterprise.

N. ''Tribal Gaming Enterprise'' means the Tribal department created by Tribal Ordinance and delegated the responsibility to operate and conduct bingo, the sale of pull tabs, gaming in general and the conduct of other games of chance, including but not limited to video games of chance, blackjack, card games, and any other lawful games of chance and to oversee the Tribe's gaming and gaming-related activity.

O. ''Tribal Gaming Location'' means those areas operated and overseen by the Tribal Gaming Enterprise where gaming is authorized and conducted on the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community Reservation.

Chapter III. On Sale Liquor Licenses

3.1 On-Sale Liquor Licenses

An annual license for on-sale liquor may be issued only to: (1) the Tribal Gaming Enterprise; or (2) a Tribal Economic Development Enterprise.

A. Any On-Sale Liquor operation authorized by this Ordinance must apply on behalf of each individual location within the Tribe's jurisdiction for an On-Sale Liquor License. No sale of Alcoholic Beverages shall be allowed unless the location has been duly licensed.

B. Licenses shall be for the term of one (1) year, running from the date of issuance through December 31 of the calendar year.

C. Application procedure:

1. A Tribal Enterprise shall complete an application form as provided by the Business Council. The application form shall require details, including but not limited to, the exact location or locations intended to become licensed premises.

2. The Business Council shall be authorized to issue a license for the sale of alcohol for consumption at the following locations: (a) the Tribal Gaming Enterprise; (b) the amphitheater; (c) the Meadows Golf Course; (d) Launchpad Golf (e) any other areas not designated by the Gaming Commission as gaming space within a Tribal Gaming Location; or (f) any other location on Tribal land that is not eligible for gaming but has been designated for use by a Tribal Economic Development Enterprise pursuant to a General Council Resolution.

3. The Business Council may issue an on-sale liquor license if and when it is determined that all applicable Tribal and Federal requirements are satisfied.

3.2 Operation Under License

A. A license issued hereunder shall authorize on-sale operations for the sale and consumption of liquor.

B. Plan of Operation:

1. Prior to any sale of liquor, an On-Sale Liquor operation, other than the Tribal Gaming Enterprise, and those locations identified in Section 3.1(C)(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) above, must submit a specific and detailed plan of operation, including information required by Section 3.1(C)(1) above, for approval by the General Council. No sales shall occur until the General Council has approved the plan. Any alteration of the plan of operation, including any changes regarding locations of alcohol sales and consumption, will require approval from the General Council.

2. If the Tribal Gaming Enterprise has been duly authorized to sell liquor, it shall submit the required plan to the Shakopee Gaming Enterprise Board of Directors for approval.

C. Pursuant to federal law requirements, any on-sale liquor operation must conform its operations to those applicable laws of the State of Minnesota relating to the sale or possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages as required by the applicable Minnesota Statutes Annotated.

D. All on-sale transactions and consumption of liquor shall be confined to licensed premises except in the following circumstances:

1. A restaurant that is licensed and operated by the Tribal Gaming Enterprise or a Tribal Economic Development Enterprise may permit a person purchasing a full bottle of wine in conjunction with the purchase of a meal to remove the bottle upon leaving the licensed premises provided that the bottle has been opened and the contents partially consumed. Consumption of a partially consumed bottle of wine on the gaming floor is strictly prohibited. Any partially consumed bottle of wine must be immediately stored in a hotel room, the trunk of a vehicle, or in some other area of the vehicle not typically occupied by the driver or passengers. The removal of a bottle under the conditions described in this subdivision does not constitute off-sale pursuant to this Ordinance and may be permitted without additional licensure.

2. A gift shop or concessionaire that is licensed by the Community and operated by the Tribal Gaming Enterprise may permit a person to purchase unopened bottles of beer, wine, or pre-mixed canned cocktails in conjunction with a hotel stay provided that the individual is staying in a hotel room and the contents are consumed on property. The consumption of Alcoholic Beverages purchased pursuant to this subdivision on the casino floor is strictly prohibited. Any Alcoholic Beverages purchased at a gift shop or concessionaire must be immediately stored in a hotel room. The purchase of Alcoholic Beverages under the conditions described in this subdivision does not qualify as off-sale pursuant to this Ordinance and may be permitted without additional licensure.

E. All authorized On-Sale Liquor operations must keep complete and accurate records of inventory and sales, and provide such information in its report to the General Council.

F. The Business Council may suspend or revoke a license under this Ordinance for violation of any of the terms of this Ordinance. Such decision shall be final.

Chapter IV. Off-Sale Liquor Licensing

4.1 Off-Sale Liquor Licenses

There is hereby authorized to be issued a maximum of five (5) annual licenses to operate as off-sale vendors under the terms and conditions of this ordinance.

A. Licenses shall be for the term of one year or less, running from the date of issuance to December 31 of the calendar year of issuance.

B. A fee for issuance of a license shall be $1,000.00 payable upon receipt of the license.

4.2 Application Procedure

A. An applicant for a license must be a member of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community 21 years of age or older.

B. The applicant shall complete an application form, as provided by the Business Council, and shall submit it back to the Business Council within 20 days after notice is published at the Community Center and on the Community member website that one or more licenses under this ordinance are available for issuance.

C. The applicant shall accompany his/her application with:

1. A non-refundable application fee of $10.00; and

2. Proof that the applicant's financial assets exceed his/her liabilities by an amount equal to or greater than $5,000.00.

D. 20 days after notice has been provided that one or more licenses are available, the Business Council shall declare the application period closed, shall promptly reject any incomplete application notifying the applicant at once, and shall proceed to evaluate the balance of the applications for the available licenses, according to the information contained therein and accompanying documents. He/she shall issue the available license(s) to the applicant(s) most qualified to operate as a vendor under the terms and conditions of this ordinance.

E. Upon receipt of a license hereunder, an applicant shall post a bond in an amount, to be established by the Business Council annually, sufficient to ensure payment to the Community on the projected annual excise tax.

4.3 Excise Tax

A. There is hereby imposed an excise tax on the sale of each bottle or other container of liquor sold by an Off-Sale Liquor Licensee in the amount of five (5) cents bottle and case, and ten (10) cent keg.

B. Each Off-Sale Liquor Licensee must file, with the Business Council, a complete report of sales during a month and remit the excise tax on such sales. Such report and remittance must be made no later than the 15th day of the month following that to which the report applies.

4.4 Operation Under License

A. The license issued hereunder shall authorize the Off-Sale Liquor Licensee to operate a retail sales outlet for the sale of unopened and sealed liquor, wine, or beer only.

B. All Off-Sale Liquor Licensees must conform their operations to those laws of the State of Minnesota related to the sale or possession of intoxicating beverages or beer as indicated in Minnesota Statutes Annotated.

C. An Off-Sale Liquor Licensee must complete and maintain accurate records of inventory, sales, payroll, taxes paid and withheld, and all other facets of business operations. The books and records maintained by each vendor operating under a license shall be open for inspection by the Business Council at all times during normal business hours.

4.5 Revocation of Suspension of License

A. The Business Council may suspend a license issued under this ordinance for violation of any of the terms of this ordinance.

1. For failure to submit the report or remit the excise tax required by Section 4.3, or for refusal to permit inspection of books or records as required by Section 4.4, such suspension shall cease upon compliance with the indicated section.

2. No suspension shall continue for more than ninety (90) days, provided, however, that the Business Council may make a recommendation at any time to the General Council that a license be revoked.

B. The General Council may revoke a license issued under this ordinance for violation of any of the terms of this ordinance.

1. License revocations shall be presented to the General Council for a vote at a duly convened meeting of the General Council.

2. The Business Council shall initiate the license revocation process by providing written notice to the licensee at least thirty (30) days prior to the General Council meeting at which the license revocation will be considered. This written notice shall contain a recitation of the causes justifying revocation.

3. The General Council shall permit statements or testimony by any person wishing to give such at the revocation hearing.

4. The General Council may, by majority vote, revoke a license.

C. One prior license revocation shall not prevent a person, otherwise qualified, from applying from a subsequent license under Section III. Two prior license revocations shall render a person ineligible from applying for subsequent licenses.

[FR Doc. 2025–04804 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1364 (Enforcement)]

Certain Blood Flow Restriction Devices With Rotatable Windlasses and Components Thereof; Notice of Institution of Formal Enforcement Proceeding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission (''Commission'') has determined to institute a formal enforcement proceeding relating to cease and desist orders (''CDOs'') issued on September 30, 2024, and corrected on October 8, 2024, in the above-referenced investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward S. Jou, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–3316. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.* For help accessing EDIS, please email *EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.* General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at *https://www.usitc.gov.* Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted the underlying investigation on May 31, 2023, based on a complaint, as supplemented, filed by Composite Resources, Inc. and North American Rescue, LLC (collectively, ''Complainants''). 88 FR 34893–95 (May 31, 2023). The Commission determined to investigate alleged violations of

section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 (''section 337''), based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain blood flow restriction devices with rotatable windlasses and components thereof that infringe certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 7,842,067 (''the '067 patent''), U.S. Patent No. 8,888,807 (''the '807 patent''), and U.S. Patent No. 10,016,203 (''the '203 patent''); as well as United States Trademark Registration Nos. 3,863,064 and 5,046,378 (''Asserted Trademarks''); and whether an industry in the United States exists as required by the applicable Federal statute. The Commission also determined to investigate alleged violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, and in the sale of, certain blood flow restriction devices with rotatable windlasses and components thereof that infringe certain trade dress (''Asserted Trade Dress'') in violation of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. 1125) the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure a domestic industry. *Id.* at 34893–94. The Commission's notice of investigation named thirty (30) respondents. *Id.* at 34894. The Office of Unfair Import Investigations (''OUII'') was also named as a party. *Id.*

Two named respondents were terminated based on the entry of consent orders. *See* Order No. 7 (Aug. 9, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Sept. 5, 2023); Order No. 13 (Oct. 3, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Nov. 2, 2023). Twelve (12) named respondents were terminated based on withdrawal of the complaint after those respondents were unable to be served. *See* Order No. 10 (Aug. 22, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Sept. 20, 2023). The remaining respondents were found in default. *See* Order No. 11 (Aug. 29, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Sept. 22, 2023).

Complainants withdrew many of their patent infringement allegations, including all allegations with respect to the '807 patent and '203 patent. *See* Order No. 14 (Nov. 2, 2023), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Dec. 4, 2023); Order No. 19 (Jan. 25, 2024), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Feb. 15, 2024).

On December 22, 2023, Complainants filed a motion for summary determination on violation of section 337, which was granted-in-part with respect to infringement of claims 1, 4, 15, and 16 of the '067 patent. Order No. 20 (Feb. 7, 2024), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Mar. 6, 2024).

On September 30, 2024, the Commission determined to issue a general exclusion order prohibiting the importation into the United States of certain blood flow restriction devices with rotatable windlasses and components thereof that infringe one or more of claims 1, 4, 15, and/or 16 of the '067 patent, a limited exclusion order with respect to defaulting respondents for infringement of the Asserted Trademarks and Asserted Trade Dress, and CDOs directed to certain respondents with respect to infringement of claims 1, 4, 15, and/or 16 of the '067 patent, the Asserted Trademarks, and the Asserted Trade Dress. *See* 89 FR 80930–31 (Oct. 4, 2024); Corrected Comm'n Op. (Oct. 8, 2024).

On February 13, 2025, Complainants filed a complaint (the ''Enforcement Complaint'') requesting that the Commission institute an enforcement proceeding under Commission Rule 210.75 to investigate alleged violations of the CDOs that were issued to Rhino, Inc. (''Rhino'') of Lewes, Delaware and Wuxi Emsrun Technology Co., Ltd. (''Wuxi Emsrun'') of Wuxi City, China. In the Enforcement Complaint, Complainants allege that Rhino and Wuxi Emsrun have continued to sell articles that infringe claims 1, 4, 15, and 16 of the '067 patent and/or the Asserted Trade Dress in violation of the CDOs.

Having examined the Enforcement Complaint and the supporting documents, the Commission has determined to institute a formal enforcement proceeding, pursuant to Commission Rule 210.75(a) (19 CFR 210.75(a)), to determine whether a violation of the CDOs issued to Rhino and Wuxi Emsrun in this investigation has occurred and to determine what, if any, enforcement measures are appropriate. The named respondents are Rhino and Wuxi Emsrun. OUII is also named as a party.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on March 17, 2025.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in Part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 17, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–04822 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Rehabilitation Maintenance Certificate

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP)-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 21, 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: Form OWCP–17 serves as a bill submitted by the program participant or OWCP, requesting reimbursement of expenses incurred due to participation in an approved rehabilitation effort for the preceding four-week period or fraction thereof. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on November 6, 2024 (89 FR 88066).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally

cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL–OWCP.

Title of Collection: Rehabilitation Maintenance Certificate.

OMB Control Number: 1240–0012.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 148.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 1,288.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 215 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Nicole Bouchet,

Senior PRA Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–04808 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2025–0001]

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: Weeks of March 24, 31, April 7, 14, 21 and 28, 2025. The schedule for Commission meetings is subject to change on short notice. The NRC Commission Meeting Schedule can be found on the internet at: *https://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/schedule.html.*

PLACE: The NRC provides reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities where appropriate. If you need a reasonable accommodation to participate in these public meetings or need this meeting notice or the transcript or other information from the public meetings in another format (*e.g.,* braille, large print), please notify Anne Silk, NRC Disability Program Specialist, at 301–287–0745, by videophone at 240–428–3217, or by email at *Anne.Silk@nrc.gov.* Determinations on requests for reasonable accommodation will be made on a case-by-case basis.

STATUS: Public.

Members of the public may request to receive the information in these notices electronically. If you would like to be added to the distribution, please contact the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC 20555, at 301–415–1969, or by email at *Betty.Thweatt@nrc.gov* or *Samantha.Miklaszewski@nrc.gov.*

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Week of March 24, 2025

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of March 24, 2025.

Week of March 31, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of March 31, 2025.

Week of April 7, 2025—Tentative

Tuesday, April 8, 2025

9:55 a.m. Affirmation Session (Public Meeting) (Tentative) Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc., Entergy Nuclear Palisades, LLC, Holtec International, and Holtec Decommissioning International, LLC. (Abeyance Order) (Tentative) (Contact: Christopher Markley: 301–415–6293)

Additional Information: The meeting will be held in the Commissioners' Hearing Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. The public is invited to attend the Commission's meeting in person or watch live via webcast at the web address—*https://video.nrc.gov/.*

Tuesday, April 8, 2025

10:00 a.m. Meeting with the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes (Public Meeting) (Contact: Candace Spore: 301–415–8537; Katherine Tapp: 301–415–0236)

Additional Information: The meeting will be held in the Commissioners' Hearing Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. The public is invited to attend the Commission's meeting in person or watch live via webcast at the web address—*https://video.nrc.gov/.*

Thursday, April 10, 2025

9:00 a.m. Micro-reactors: Current Status and Moving Forward (Public Meeting) (Contact: Jessica Lovett: 301–415–4002)

Additional Information: The meeting will be held in the Commissioners' Hearing Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. The public is invited to attend the Commission's meeting in person or watch live via webcast at the web address—*https://video.nrc.gov/.*

Week of April 14, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of April 14, 2025.

Week of April 21, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of April 21, 2025.

Week of April 28, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of April 28, 2025.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: For more information or to verify the status of meetings, contact Chris Markley at 301–415–6293 or via email at *Christopher.Markley@nrc.gov.*

The NRC is holding the meetings under the authority of the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Dated: March 19, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Christopher Markley,

Policy Coordinator, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–04920 Filed 3–19–25; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2025–1231 and K2025–1230; MC2025–1232 and K2025–1231; MC2025–1233 and K2025–1232]

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 25, 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:

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I. Introduction

II. Public Proceeding(s)
III. Summary Proceeding(s)

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 (*https://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).:* MC2025–1231 and K2025–1230; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 647 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* March 17, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due:* March 25, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1232 and K2025–1231; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 648 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* March 17, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due:* March 25, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1233 and K2025–1232; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 649 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* March 17, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Almaroof Agoro; *Comments Due:* March 25, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

None. *See* Section II for public proceedings.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Kimberly R. Banks,

Second Certifying Official.

[FR Doc. 2025–04849 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

POSTAL SERVICE

International Product Change—Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Agreement

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Competitive Product List in the Mail Classification Schedule.

DATES: Date of notice: March 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher C. Meyerson, (202) 268–7820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on March 13, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Contract 58 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1218 and K2025–1217.

Kevin Rayburn,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–04851 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

International Product Change—Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Agreement

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Competitive Product List in the Mail Classification Schedule.

DATES: Date of notice: March 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher C. Meyerson, (202) 268–7820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on March 13, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Contract 60 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at

www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1222 and K2025–1221.

Kevin Rayburn,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–04852 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

International Product Change—Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Agreement

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Competitive Product List in the Mail Classification Schedule.

DATES: Date of notice: March 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher C. Meyerson, (202) 268–7820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on March 14, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Contract 61 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1230 and K2025–1229.

Colleen Hibbert-Kapler,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–04824 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35504; File No. 812–15710]

Carlyle Global Credit Investment Management L.L.C., et al.

March 17, 2025

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'').

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of an application under Section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (''Act'') for an exemption from Sections 18(a)(2), 18(c), 18(i), and 61(a) of the Act.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order to permit certain registered closed-end investment companies that have elected to be regulated as business development companies to issue multiple classes of shares with varying sales loads and asset-based distribution and/or service fees.

APPLICANTS: Carlyle Global Credit Investment Management L.L.C. and Carlyle Credit Solutions, Inc.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on February 28, 2025 and amended on March 17, 2025.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing on any application by emailing the SEC's Secretary at *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov* and serving the Applicants with a copy of the request by email, if an email address is listed for the relevant Applicant below, or personally or by mail, if a physical address is listed for the relevant Applicant below.

Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m. on April 11, 2025, and should be accompanied by proof of service on applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing the Commission's Secretary at *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.*

ADDRESSES: The Commission: *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.* Applicants: Joshua Lefkowitz, Esq., The Carlyle Group Inc., One Vanderbilt Avenue, Suite 3400, New York, NY 10017; William G. Farrar, Esq., Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, *farrarw@sullcrom.com.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Toyin Momoh, Senior Counsel, or Thomas Ahmadifar, Branch Chief, at (202) 551–6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel's Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For Applicants' representations, legal analysis, and conditions, please refer to Applicants' First Amended and Restated Application, dated March 17, 2025, which may be obtained via the Commission's website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for an Applicant using the Company name search field, on the SEC's EDGAR system. The SEC's EDGAR system may be searched at, *https://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch.* You may also call the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy at (202) 551–8090.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–04810 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #20985 and #20986; KENTUCKY Disaster Number KY–20016]

Presidential Declaration Amendment of a Major Disaster for Public Assistance Only for the Commonwealth of Kentucky

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 2.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Public Assistance Only for Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–4860–DR), dated March 4, 2025.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides.

DATES: Issued on March 14, 2025.

Incident Period: February 14, 2025, and continuing.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: May 5, 2025.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: December 4, 2025.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alan Escobar, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President's major disaster declaration for Private Non-Profit organizations in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated March 4, 2025, is hereby amended to include the following areas as adversely affected by the disaster.

Primary Counties: Breckinridge, Edmonson, Estill, Franklin, Greenup, Henderson, Henry, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Menifee, Nicholas, Owsley, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Whitley, Wolfe.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2025–04807 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #20985 and #20986; KENTUCKY Disaster Number KY–20016]

Presidential Declaration Amendment of a Major Disaster for Public Assistance Only for the Commonwealth of Kentucky

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 3.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Public Assistance Only for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–4860–DR), dated March 4, 2025.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides.

DATES: Issued on March 17, 2025.

Incident Period: February 14, 2025, through March 7, 2025.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: May 5, 2025.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: December 4, 2025.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alan Escobar, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President's major disaster declaration for Private Non-Profit organizations in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated March 4, 2025, is hereby amended to update the incident period for this disaster as beginning February 24, 2025, and continuing through March 7, 2025.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2025–04884 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #20977 and #20978; KENTUCKY Disaster Number KY–20013]

Presidential Declaration Amendment of a Major Disaster for the Commonwealth of Kentucky

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 3.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–4860–DR), dated February 24, 2025.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides.

DATES: Issued on March 14, 2025.

Incident Period: February 14, 2025, and continuing.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: April 25, 2025.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: November 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alan Escobar, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President's major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated February 24, 2025, is hereby amended to include the following areas as adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties (Physical Damage and Economic Injury Loans): Leslie, Woodford.

Contiguous Counties (Economic Injury Loans Only):

Kentucky: Anderson, Fayette, Franklin, Jessamine, Mercer, Scott.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2025–04809 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #20977 and #20978; KENTUCKY Disaster Number KY–20013]

Presidential Declaration Amendment of a Major Disaster for the Commonwealth of Kentucky

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 4.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA–4860–DR), dated February 24, 2025.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides.

DATES: Issued on March 17, 2025.

Incident Period: February 14, 2025, through March 7, 2025.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: April 25, 2025.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: November 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alan Escobar, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President's major disaster declaration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated February 24, 2025, is hereby amended to update the incident period for this disaster as beginning February 14, 2025, and continuing through March 7, 2025.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2025–04879 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12686]

Notice of Determinations; Additional Culturally Significant Objects Being Imported for Exhibition—Determinations: ''The First Homosexuals'' Exhibition

SUMMARY: On December 23, 2024, notice was published in the **Federal Register** of

determinations pertaining to certain objects to be included in an exhibition entitled ''The First Homosexuals.'' On February 11, 2025, notice was published in the **Federal Register** of determinations pertaining to a certain additional object to be included in the aforesaid exhibition. Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: I hereby determine that certain additional objects being imported from abroad pursuant to agreements with their foreign owners or custodians for temporary display in the aforesaid exhibition by Alphawood Foundation, through its subsidiary Alphawood Exhibitions LLC, at the Wrightwood 659 Gallery, Chicago, Illinois, and at possible additional exhibitions or venues yet to be determined, are of cultural significance, and, further, that their temporary exhibition or display within the United States as aforementioned is in the national interest. I have ordered that Public Notice of these determinations be published in the **Federal Register**.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The foregoing determinations were made pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.;* 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, Delegation of Authority No. 236–3 of August 28, 2000, and Delegation of Authority No. 574 of March 4, 2025. The notice of determinations published on December 23, 2024, appears at 89 FR 104603, and the notice of determinations published on February 11, 2025, appears at 90 FR 9353.

Mary C. Miner,

Managing Director for Professional and Cultural Exchanges, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2025–04843 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–05–P

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Projects Approved for Consumptive Uses of Water

AGENCY: Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists Approvals by Rule for projects by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission during the period set forth in **DATES**.

DATES: February 1–28, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 4423 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110–1788.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jason E. Oyler, General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission, telephone: (717) 238–0423, ext. 1312; fax: (717) 238–2436; email: *joyler@srbc.gov.* Regular mail inquiries may be sent to the above address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice lists the projects, described below, receiving approval for the consumptive use of water pursuant to the Commission's approval by rule process set forth in 18 CFR 806.22(f) for the time period specified above.

Approvals By Rule—Issued Under 18 CFR 806.22(f):

1. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Greenzweig (GU C Pad); ABR–201407004.R2; Herrick Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 16, 2025.

2. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: NR–27–COLEMAN EAST–PAD; ABR–20141007.R2; Oakland Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 16, 2025.

3. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: Knight 271–1H; ABR–20090912.R3; Jackson Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 16, 2025.

4. Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Goodwin 6139; ABR–202502001; Charleston Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 16, 2025.

5. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: Diaz Family P1; ABR–201409002.R2; Brooklyn Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

6. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: Hoover P1; ABR–20090937.R3; Dimock Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

7. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: HunsingerA P1; ABR–20090931.R3; Dimock Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

8. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: LernerG P1; ABR–201408011.R2; Ararat Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

9. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: ShieldsG P1; ABR–20090930.R3; Dimock Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

10. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: StraussE P1; ABR–201409005.R2; Harford Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

11. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Carty Pad Site; ABR–20090916.R3; Liberty Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

12. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Markovitch Pad Site; ABR–20090828.R3; Bridgewater Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

13. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: RU–06 FLOHS–PAD; ABR–201410012.R2; Great Bend Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

14. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: RU–47–KARMAZIN–PAD; ABR–201410006.R2; Jackson Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

15. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: RU–71–BLUE BECK–PAD; ABR–201410003.R2; Jackson Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

16. RENEWAL—Pennsylvania General Energy Company, L.L.C.; Pad ID: Pine Hill West Pad B; ABR–20090929.R3; Sylvania Township, Potter County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.9000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

17. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: Becker 404; ABR–20090909.R3; Jackson Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

18. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: Stefanowich 269–1H; ABR–20090911.R3; Jackson Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

19. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: Wheeler 268–1H; ABR–20090829.R3; Jackson Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

20. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: White 262–1H; ABR–20090910.R3; Jackson Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

21. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Neal 134D; ABR–20090731.R3; Richmond Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 21, 2025.

22. RENEWAL—EXCO Resources (PA), LLC; Pad ID: Bower Unit #1H Drilling Pad; ABR–20090815.R3; Penn Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 24, 2025.

23. RENEWAL—EXCO Resources (PA), LLC; Pad ID: Kensinger Unit Drilling Pad #1; ABR–20090922.R3; Penn Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 24, 2025.

24. RENEWAL—EXCO Resources (PA), LLC; Pad ID: Maguire Unit Drilling Pad #1; ABR–20090923.R3; Watson Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 24, 2025.

25. RENEWAL—EXCO Resources (PA), LLC; Pad ID: Warburton Unit #1H Drilling Pad; ABR–20090816.R3; Penn Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 24, 2025.

26. RENEWAL—EQT ARO LLC; Pad ID: C.O.P. TRACT 343 PAD C; ABR–20090908.R3; Noyes Township, Clinton County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 26, 2025.

27. RENEWAL—EQT ARO LLC; Pad ID: WW Litke #1H; ABR–20090817.R3; Curtin Township, Centre County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 26, 2025.

28. RENEWAL—EXCO Resources (PA), LLC; Pad ID: Falk Unit #1H; ABR–20090920.R3; Penn Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 26, 2025.

29. RENEWAL—EXCO Resources (PA), LLC; Pad ID: Poor Shot Unit Drilling Pad #1; ABR–20090925.R3; Anthony Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 26, 2025.

30. RENEWAL—EXCO Resources (PA), LLC; Pad ID: Spotts Unit Drilling Pad #1; ABR–20090921.R3; Mifflin Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 26, 2025.

31. RENEWAL—EXCO Resources (PA), LLC; Pad ID: Stroble Unit Drilling Pad #1; ABR–20090924.R3; Mifflin Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 26, 2025.

32. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: NR–04–DIAZ PAD; ABR–201411002.R2; New Milford Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 26, 2025.

33. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: RU–51–WHITEHEAD–PAD; ABR–201409003.R2; Jackson Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 26, 2025.

34. RENEWAL—Formentera Operations LLC; Pad ID: Reitz Well Pad; ABR–201410008.R2; Eldred Township, Lycoming County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 26, 2025.

35. RENEWAL—LPR Energy, LLC; Pad ID: Hutton Unit #1H; ABR–20090518.R3; Chest Township, Clearfield County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 26, 2025.

36. RENEWAL—Pennsylvania General Energy Company, L.L.C.; Pad ID: Pine Hill 1941 A–B; ABR–20090926.R3; Wharton Township, Potter County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.9000 mgd; Approval Date: February 26, 2025.

37. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Duffield; ABR–20091213.R3; Tuscarora Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 27, 2025.

38. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Miller; ABR–20091211.R3; Towanda Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 27, 2025.

39. RENEWAL—Expand Operating LLC; Pad ID: Micks Pad Site; ABR–20090938.R3; Forest Lake Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

40. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: Allen 264; ABR–20091007.R3; Jackson Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

41. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: Cooper 400; ABR–20091013.R3; Tioga Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

42. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: DCNR 587 (02 009); ABR–20091024.R3; Ward Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

43. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: KNIGHTS (01 024) L; ABR–20091025.R3; Troy Township, Bradford County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

44. RENEWAL—Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC; Pad ID: Ostrander 412; ABR–20091009.R3; Jackson Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 6.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

45. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Cascarino 443; ABR–20100222.R3; Shippen Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

46. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Cole 236; ABR–20090936.R3; Sullivan Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

47. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Empson 235–1H; ABR–20090914.R3; Sullivan Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

48. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Pazzaglia 507; ABR–20091003.R3; Rutland Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

49. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Sampson 147 1H–3H; ABR–20090824.R3; Charleston Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

50. RENEWAL—Seneca Resources Company, LLC; Pad ID: Sherman 234–1H; ABR–20090935.R3; Sullivan Township, Tioga County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 4.0000 mgd; Approval Date: February 28, 2025.

Authority: Public Law 91–575, 84 Stat. 1509 *et seq.,* 18 CFR parts 806 and 808.

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Jason E. Oyler,

General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–04896 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7040–01–P

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Actions Taken at the March 13, 2025 Meeting

AGENCY: Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: As part of its regular business meeting held on March 13, 2025, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania the Commission approved the applications of certain water resources projects and took additional actions, as set forth in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** below.

DATES: March 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 4423 N Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110–1788.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jason E. Oyler, General Counsel and Secretary, telephone: (717) 238–0423, ext. 1312, fax: (717) 238–2436; email: *joyler@srbc.gov*. Regular mail inquiries may be sent to the above address. See also the Commission website at *www.srbc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission took the following actions at its March 13, 2025 business: (1) Adopted Resolution 2025–01 to adopt a general permit, GP–04 relating to Into Basin Diversions of Water; (2) Tabled Resolution 2025–02 related to an update to its 2015 Dry Cooling Resolution until the June 2025 business meeting; and (3) Approved and/or tabled 39 actions on 24 regulatory program projects as listed below.

Project Applications Approved

1. *Project Sponsor and Facility:* Beavertown Municipal Authority, Beaver Township, Snyder County, Pa. Applications for renewal of groundwater withdrawals (30-day averages) of up to 0.199 mgd from Well 6 and 0.199 mgd from Well 7 (Docket No. 19930901).

2. *Project Sponsor and Facility:* Bedford Township Municipal Authority, Bedford County, Pa. Applications for renewal of groundwater withdrawals (30-day averages) of up to 0.324 mgd from Bowman Well 1 and 0.100 mgd from Bowman Well 2 (Docket No. 19990502). *Service area is located in an Environmental Justice area.*

3. *Project Sponsor:* BlueTriton Brands, Inc. Project Facility: Pine Grove Spring, Pine Grove Township, Schuylkill County, Pa. Applications for renewal of groundwater withdrawal of up to 0.288 mgd (30-day average) from Borehole PB–1, consumptive use of up to 0.288 mgd (30-day average), and an out-of-basin diversion of up to 0.288 mgd (30-day average) (Docket No. 20000202).

4. *Project Sponsor*: Borough of Ephrata. Project Facility: Ephrata Area Joint Authority, Ephrata Borough, Lancaster County, Pa. Application for renewal of groundwater withdrawal of up to 0.260 mgd (30-day average) from Well 2 (Docket No. 19940706). *Service area is located in an Environmental Justice area.*

5. *Project Sponsor and Facility:* College Township Water Authority, College Township, Centre County, Pa. Application for groundwater withdrawal of up to 1.405 mgd (30-day average) from Well OH–20.

6. *Project Sponsor and Facility:* Diversified Production LLC (Wilson Creek), Duncan Township, Tioga County, Pa. Application for renewal of surface water withdrawal of up to 0.720 mgd (peak day) (Docket No. 20200302).

7. *Project Sponsor and Facility*: DS Services of America, Inc., West Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pa. Application for renewal of consumptive use of up to 0.242 mgd (30-day average) (Docket No. 20000203). *Located adjacent to an Environmental Justice area.*

8. *Project Sponsor and Facility*: EQT ARO LLC (Lycoming Creek), Lewis Township, Lycoming County, Pa. Application for renewal of surface water withdrawal of up to 1.340 mgd (peak day) (Docket No. 20200301).

9. *Project Sponsor:* First Investors General, Inc. Project Facility: Cool Creek Golf Club, Hellam Township, York County, Pa. Application for renewal with modification for consumptive use of up to 0.190 mgd (30-day average) (Docket No. 20000602).

10. *Project Sponsor:* H&K Group, Inc. Project Facility: Penn/MD Materials Quarry, Fulton Township, Lancaster County, Pa. Applications for consumptive use of up to 0.024 mgd (peak day) and groundwater withdrawals (30-day averages) of up to 1.980 mgd from the Pit Sump, 0.004 mgd from the Primary and Secondary Well, and 0.011 mgd from the Tertiary Well.

11. *Project Sponsor:* HP Hood LLC. Project Facility: Arkport NY Plant, Hornellsville Town, Steuben County, N.Y. Application for groundwater withdrawal of up to 0.600 mgd (30-day average) from Well 2.

12. *Project Sponsor and Facility:* Huntsinger Farms, Inc. (Deep Creek 3), Hegins Township, Schuylkill County, Pa. Application for surface water withdrawal of up to 0.504 mgd (peak day).

13. *Project Sponsor and Facility:* JKLM Energy, LLC (Tioga River), Tioga Township, Tioga County, Pa. Application for surface water withdrawal of up to 3.000 mgd (peak day).

14. *Project Sponsor:* McStern, L.L.C. Project Facility: Deer Valley Golf Course, South Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pa. Application for renewal with modification for consumptive use of up to 0.217 mgd (30-day average) (Docket No. 20020618).

15. *Project Sponsor and Facility:* Meadia Heights Golf Club LLC (Conestoga River), West Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, Pa. Applications for renewal of surface water withdrawal of up to 0.249 mgd (peak day) and consumptive use of up to 0.249 mgd (30-day average) (Docket No. 20200910). *Located in an Environmental Justice area.*

16. *Project Sponsor:* Michael Foods, Inc. Project Facility: Papetti's Hygrade Egg Products, Inc., d.b.a. Michael Foods Egg Products Company, Upper Mahantango Township, Schuylkill County, Pa. Applications for renewal of consumptive use of up to 0.225 mgd (peak day) and groundwater withdrawals (30-day averages) of up to 0.186 mgd from Well 1, 0.079 mgd from Well 2, and 0.350 mgd from Well 3 (Docket No. 19990903).

17. *Project Sponsor and Facility:* Repsol Oil & Gas USA, LLC (Sugar Creek), Troy Township, Bradford County, Pa. Application for surface water withdrawal of up to 0.750 mgd (peak day).

18. *Project Sponsor:* Susquehanna Nuclear, LLC. Project Facility: Susquehanna Steam Electric Station, Salem Township, Luzerne County, Pa. Applications for renewal of surface water withdrawal of up to 76.000 mgd (peak day) from the Susquehanna River, consumptive use of up to 53.000 mgd (peak day), and groundwater withdrawal of up to 0.125 (30-day average) from Well TW–2 (Docket No. 19950301).

19. *Project Sponsor and Facility:* SWN Production Company, LLC (Susquehanna River), Oakland Township, Susquehanna County, Pa. Application for renewal of surface water withdrawal of up to 3.000 mgd (peak day) (Docket No. 20200305).

20. *Project Sponsor and Facility:* SWN Production Company, LLC (Tunkhannock Creek), Lenox Township, Susquehanna County, Pa. Application for renewal of surface water withdrawal of up to 1.218 mgd (peak day) (Docket No. 20200306).

21. *Project Sponsor:* Valley CC LLC. Project Facility: Valley Country Club,

Sugarloaf Township, Luzerne County, Pa. Applications for renewal of groundwater withdrawals (30-day averages) of up to 0.090 mgd from the Shop Well and 0.090 mgd from the Pumphouse Well (Docket No. 20090632).

22. *Project Sponsor:* Weaverland Valley Authority. Project Facility: Terre Hill Water System, East Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pa. Application for renewal of groundwater withdrawal of up to 0.098 mgd (30-day average) from Well 6 (Docket No. 19880405).

23. *Project Sponsor and Facility:* Westfield Borough, Tioga County, Pa. Application for groundwater withdrawal of up to 0.412 mgd (30-day average) from the Harvey Well.

Project Tabled

1. *Project Sponsor and Facility*: Fredericksburg Sewer and Water Authority, Bethel Township, Lebanon County, Pa. Applications for groundwater withdrawals (30-day averages) of up to 0.158 mgd from Well 7 and 0.144 mgd from Well 8.

Authority: Public Law 91–575, 84 Stat. 1509 *et seq.,* 18 CFR parts 806, 807, and 808.

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Jason E. Oyler,

General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–04895 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7040–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Notice of Final Federal Agency Actions on Transportation Project in Washington State

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of limitation on claims for Judicial Review of actions by FHWA.

SUMMARY: This notice announces actions taken by FHWA that are final. The action relates to the approval of the categorical exclusion for the SR 509/Clear Creek Restoration Project in Pierce County, State of Washington. Those actions grant licenses, permits, and approvals for the project.

DATES: By this notice, FHWA is advising the public of final Agency actions subject to 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1). A claim seeking judicial review of the Federal agency actions on the listed highway project will be barred unless the claim is filed on or before August 18, 2025. If the Federal law that authorizes judicial review of a claim provides a time period of less than 150 days for filing such claim, then that shorter time period still applies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For FHWA, contact William Witucki, Senior Urban Area Engineer, Washington Division, Federal Highway Administration, 711 Capitol Way S, Suite 501, Olympia, WA 98501–1284, 360–753–9411, or *william.witucki@dot.gov.* Regular office hours are from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays, or Margaret Kucharski, Megaprograms Environmental Manager, Environmental Services Office, Washington State Department of Transportation, 999 3rd Ave., Suite 2300, Seattle, WA 98104, 206–498–0508, or *Margaret.Kucharski@wsdot.wa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that the FHWA has taken final agency actions within the meaning of 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1) by issuing licenses, permits, and approvals for the following project in the State of Washington: The SR 509/Clear Creek Restoration Project (Project) will remove two fish passage barriers (WDFW IDs 600317 and 600318) and other infrastructure related to an existing commercial fish hatchery and restore natural stream processes at the Project site. The two existing fish passage barriers (dams) prevent anadromous fish from migrating upstream and divert stream flow, preventing sediment transport downstream.

Restoring Clear Creek to natural stream processes will provide immediate benefits to fish and aquatic wildlife by: removing two fish passage barriers (WDFW IDs 600317 and 600318); opening over 2 miles of spawning habitat that is currently inaccessible to anadromous fish including Federally protected Puget Sound Chinook Salmon; restoring stream processes including floodplain connectivity, sediment continuity, and flood conveyance; eliminating surface water withdrawals and improving water quality and quantity; improving spawning and rearing habitat and habitat complexity.

The actions by the agencies, and the laws under which such actions were taken, are described in the project's FHWA Categorical Exclusion issued on June 21, 2024, and in other documents in the project records. This Statute of Limitations notice applies only to decisions within the Categorical Exclusion dated June 21, 2024.

The Categorical Exclusion and other project records are available by contacting FHWA and WSDOT at the address provided above. The Categorical Exclusion can be viewed and downloaded from the project website found on the ''Environment'' tab of the Puget Sound Gateway Program website at: *https://wsdot.wa.gov/construction-planning/major-projects/puget-sound-gateway-program,* or obtained from any contact listed above.

This notice applies to all Federal agency decisions as of the issuance date of this notice and all laws under which such actions were taken, including but not limited to:

1. *General:* National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4351); Federal-Aid Highway Act (23 U.S.C. 109 and 23 U.S.C. 128).

2. *Air:* Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q).

3. *Land:* Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (16 U.S.C. 460–4 to 460–11) Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C. 303; 23 U.S.C. 138);

4. *Wildlife:* Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531–1544 and Section 1536); Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661–667d); Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–712).

5. *Historic and Cultural Resources:* Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470f); Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1977 (16 U.S.C. 470aa–470mm); Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 469–469c); Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 U.S.C. 3001–3013).

6. *Social and Economic:* American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996).

7. *Wetlands and Water Resources:* Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) (16 U.S.C. 4601–4604); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (42 U.S.C. 300f–300j–26)); ; Emergency Wetlands Resources Act, (16 U.S.C. 3901, 3921); Wetlands Mitigation (23 U.S.C. 119(g) and 133(b)(14)); Flood Disaster Protection Act, 42 U.S.C. 4012a, 4106).

8. *Noise:* Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970, Public Law 91–605 [84 Stat. 1713]; [23 U.S.C. 109(h) & (i)].

9. *Navigation:* Rivers and Harbos Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403);

10. *Hazardous Materials:* Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*)

11. *Executive Orders*: E.O. 11990 Protection of Wetlands; E.O. 11988 Floodplain Management; E.O. 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations; E.O. 11593 Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Resources; E.O. 13007 Indian Sacred Sites; E.O.

13287 Preserve America; E.O. 13175 Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments; E.O. 11514 Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality; E.O. 13112 Invasive Species. (Environmental documentation was completed on June 21, 2024 and followed Executive Order 12898, which has since been rescinded.)

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number 20.205, Highway Planning and Construction. The regulations implementing Executive Order 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities apply to this program.)

Authority: 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1), as amended by Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act, (Pub. L. 112–141, 126 Stat. 405).

Ralph J. Rizzo,

FHWA Division Administrator, Olympia, WA.

[FR Doc. 2025–04840 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–RY–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Notice of Final Federal Agency Actions on Proposed Transportation Project in Florida

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of limitation on claims for judicial review.

SUMMARY: The FHWA, on behalf of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), is issuing this notice to announce actions taken by FDOT and other Federal Agencies that are final agency actions. These actions relate to the proposed State Road (S.R.) 5/U.S. 1 Over Pellicer Creek Bridge Replacement Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study (Financial Management Number 447118–1). The project consists of replacing the parallel bridges at S.R. 5/U.S. 1 over Pellicer Creek (Existing Bridge Numbers 730008 and 730045) in Flagler (City of Palm Coast) and St. Johns Counties, Florida, and includes the necessary roadway and drainage elements to provide transitions to the existing roadway and drainage systems. These actions grant licenses, permits, or approvals for the project.

DATES: By this notice, the FHWA, on behalf of FDOT, is advising the public of final agency actions subject to 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1). A claim seeking judicial review of the Federal Agency actions on the listed highway project will be barred unless the claim is filed on or before August 18, 2025. If the Federal law that authorizes judicial review of a claim provides a time period of less than 150 days for filing such claim, then that shorter time period still applies.

ADDRESSES: The Type 2 Categorical Exclusion and additional project documents can be viewed and downloaded from the project website at: *https://www.cflroads.com/project/447118-1* or by contacting FDOT Office of Environmental Management, 605 Suwannee Street, MS 37, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, during normal business hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time), Monday through Friday, except State holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Marshall, P.E., Director, FDOT Office of Environmental Management, FDOT; telephone (850) 414–4316; email: *Jennifer.Marshall@dot.state.fl.us.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Effective December 14, 2016, and as subsequently renewed on May 26, 2022, the FHWA assigned, and the FDOT assumed, environmental responsibilities for this project pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327. Notice is hereby given that FDOT and other Federal Agencies have taken final agency actions subject to 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1) by issuing licenses, permits, or approvals for the proposed improvement highway project. The actions by FDOT and other Federal Agencies on the project, and the laws under which such actions were taken are described in the Type 2 Categorical Exclusion approved on February 18, 2025 and in other project records for the listed project. The Type 2 Categorical Exclusion and other documents for the listed project are available by contacting FDOT at the address provided above.

The project subject to this notice is:

Project Location: The project limits include the S.R. 5/U.S. 1 bridges over Pellicer Creek located at the Flagler/St. Johns County line in the City of Palm Coast.

Project Actions: This notice applies to the Type 2 Categorical Exclusion and all other Federal Agency licenses, permits, or approvals for the listed project as of the issuance date of this notice including but not limited to the Section 4(f) Resource Programmatic Approval and all laws under which such actions were taken, including but not limited to:

1. *General:* National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) [42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*]; Federal-Aid Highway Act (FAHA) [23 U.S.C. 109 and 23 U.S.C. 128]; 23 CFR part 771.

2. *Air:* Clean Air Act (CAA) [42 U.S.C. 7401–7671(q)], with the exception of project level conformity determinations [42 U.S.C. 7506].

3. *Noise:* Noise Control Act of 1972 [42 U.S.C. 4901–4918]; 23 CFR part 772.

4. *Land:* Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 [23 U.S.C. 138 and 49 U.S.C. 303]; 23 CFR part 774; Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) [54 U.S.C. 200302–200310].

5. *Wildlife:* Endangered Species Act (ESA) [16 U.S.C. 1531–1544 and 1536]; Marine Mammal Protection Act [16 U.S.C. 1361–1423h], Anadromous Fish Conservation Act [16 U.S.C. 757(a)–757(f)]; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act [16 U.S.C. 661–667(d)]; Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [16 U.S.C. 703–712]; Magnuson-Stevenson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, as amended [16 U.S.C. 1801–1891d], with Essential Fish Habitat requirements [16 U.S.C. 1855(b)(2)].

6. *Historic and Cultural Resources:* Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended [54 U.S.C. 3006101 *et seq.*]; Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) [16 U.S.C. 470(aa)–470(II)]; Preservation of Historical and Archaeological Data [54 U.S.C. 312501–312508]; Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) [25 U.S.C. 3001–3013; 18 U.S.C. 1170].

7. *Social and Economic:* Civil Rights Act of 1964 [42 U.S.C. 2000d–2000d–1]; American Indian Religious Freedom Act [42 U.S.C. 1996]; Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) [7 U.S.C. 4201–4209].

8. *Wetlands and Water Resources:* Clean Water Act (Section 319, Section 401, Section 404) [33 U.S.C. 1251–1387]; Coastal Barriers Resources Act (CBRA) [16 U.S.C. 3501–3510]; Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) [16 U.S.C. 1451–1466]; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) [42 U.S.C. 300f—300j–26]; Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 [33 U.S.C. 401–406]; Wild and Scenic Rivers Act [16 U.S.C. 1271–1287]; Emergency Wetlands Resources Act [16 U.S.C. 3921, 3931]; Wetlands Mitigation, [23 U.S.C. 119(g) and 133(b)(3)]; Flood Disaster Protection Act [42 U.S.C. 4001–4130].

9. *Hazardous Materials:* Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) [42 U.S.C. 9601–9675]; Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) [42 U.S.C. 6901–6992(k)].

10. *Executive Orders:* E.O. 11990 Protection of Wetlands; E.O. 11988 Floodplain Management; E.O. 11593 Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Resources; E.O. 13007 Indian Sacred Sites; E.O. 13287 Preserve America; E.O. 11514 Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality; E.O. 13112 Invasive Species.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number 20.205, Highway Planning and Construction. The regulations implementing Executive Order 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities apply to this program.)

(Authority: 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1)).

Issued on: March 17, 2025.

Karen M. Brunelle,

Director, Office of Project Development, Federal Highway Administration, Tallahassee, Florida.

[FR Doc. 2025–04841 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–RY–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

[Docket No. FRA–2025–0011]

Proposed Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) and its implementing regulations, FRA seeks approval of the Information Collection Request (ICR) summarized below. Before submitting this ICR to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval, FRA is soliciting public comment on specific aspects of the activities identified in the ICR.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before May 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed ICR should be submitted on *www.regulations.gov* to the docket, Docket No. FRA–2025–0011. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket, including any personal information provided. Please refer to the assigned OMB control number (2130–0544) in any correspondence submitted. FRA will summarize comments received in response to this notice in a subsequent 30-day notice, made available to the public, and include them in its information collection submission to OMB for approval.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Arlette Mussington, Information Collection Clearance Officer, at email: *arlette.mussington@dot.gov* or telephone: (571) 609–1285 or Ms. Joanne Swafford, Information Collection Clearance Officer, at email: *joanne.swafford@dot.gov* or telephone: (757) 897–9908.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520, and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, require Federal agencies to provide 60 days' notice to the public to allow comment on information collection activities before seeking OMB approval of the activities. *See* 44 U.S.C. 3506, 3507; 5 CFR 1320.8 through 1320.12. Specifically, FRA invites interested parties to comment on the following ICR regarding: (1) whether the information collection activities are necessary for FRA to properly execute its functions, including whether the activities will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FRA's estimates of the burden of the information collection activities, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used to determine the estimates; (3) ways for FRA to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information being collected; and (4) ways for FRA to minimize the burden of information collection activities on the public, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. *See* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A); 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1).

FRA believes that soliciting public comment may reduce the administrative and paperwork burdens associated with the collection of information that Federal regulations mandate. In summary, comments received will advance three objectives: (1) reduce reporting burdens; (2) organize information collection requirements in a ''user-friendly'' format to improve the use of such information; and (3) accurately assess the resources expended to retrieve and produce information requested. *See* 44 U.S.C. 3501.

The summary below describes the ICR that FRA will submit for OMB clearance as the PRA requires:

Title: Passenger Equipment Safety Standards.

OMB Control Number: 2130–0544.

Abstract: FRA's Passenger Equipment Safety Standards (49 CFR part 238) are used by FRA to promote passenger train safety by ensuring requirements are met for structural design and performance, fire safety, emergency systems, inspection, testing, and maintenance, and other provisions for the safe operation of railroad passenger equipment. For instance, the information collected from daily inspections is used to detect and correct equipment problems in order to prevent, to the extent that they can be prevented, collisions, derailments, and other occurrences involving railroad passenger equipment that cause injury or death to railroad employees, railroad passengers, or to the general public.

In this 60-day notice, FRA has adjusted the estimated paperwork burden. FRA's estimate of the burden hours under this ICR has increased from 95,946 hours to 95,947 hours.

Under §§ 238.133(c), En route failure safety briefing and 238.21(f), Comment on petitions, after further review, FRA determined that these requirements are not considered information collection under 5 CFR 1320.3(b) and (c). Therefore, the burden hour estimates associated with these requirements were removed.

A small increase in the estimated number of submissions under § 238.111, Pre-revenue service acceptance testing plans for Tier III resulted in the overall increase in burden of one (1) hour.

Type of Request: Extension without change (with changes in estimates) of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Businesses.

Form(s): N/A.

Respondent Universe: 35 Railroads.

Frequency of Submission: On occasion.

REPORTING BURDEN

CFR section	Respondent universe	Total annual responses	Average time per response	Total annual burden in hours	Wage rate [1]	Total cost equivalent
		(A)	(B)	(C) = A * B	(D)	(E) = C * D
229.47 Emergency brake valve: —(a) through (b) ''Emergency Brake Valve'' shall be legibly stenciled or marked near each valve or shall be shown on an adjacent badge plate.	FRA anticipates zero submissions for this regulatory requirement over the next three-years.					
238.7 Waivers: —(a) through (c) Petition for waiver of compliance under this section.	34 railroads	12	6 hours	72	$89.13	$6,417.36

REPORTING BURDEN—Continued

CFR section	Respondent universe	Total annual responses (A)	Average time per response (B)	Total annual burden in hours (C) = A * B	Wage rate [1] (D)	Total cost equivalent (E) = C * D
238.15 Movement of passenger equipment with power brake defects: [2]						
—(b)(1)(iii) Passenger equipment with a power brake defect at the time a Class I or IA brake test is performed must be tagged before it is moved.	34 railroads	1,000	3 minutes	50	89.13	4,456.50
—(c)(2) Limitations on movement of passenger equipment in passenger service that becomes defective en route after a Class I or IA brake test—Tagging of defective equipment.	34 railroads	288	3 minutes	14.40	89.13	1,283.48
238.17 Movement of passenger equipment with other than power brake defects:						
—(c)(4) and (e)(3) Tagging of defective equipment.	34 railroads	200	3 minutes	10	89.13	891.30
238.19 Reporting and tracking of repairs to defective passenger equipment:						
238.19(b) and (c) Retention or availability of records.	For Tier I trainsets, FRA determined that since the 1990s railroads retain and make available records for reporting and tracking defective passenger equipment as part of their normal business operations.					
—(d) List of repair points—Railroads operating long-distance intercity and long-distance Tier II passenger equipment.	FRA anticipates zero submissions under this paperwork requirement over the next three years.					
238.21 Special approval procedure:						
—(b) Petitions for special approval of alternative standard.	34 railroads	1	16 hours	16	89.13	1,426.08
—(c) Petitions for special approval of alternative compliance.	34 railroads	1	40 hours	40	89.13	3,565.20
238.103 Fire safety:						
—(c) Fire safety analysis for procuring new passenger cars and locomotives.	1 new railroad	1	150 hours	150	89.13	13,369.50
—(d)(4) New fire safety analysis prior to transferring existing passenger cars and locomotives to a new category of rail service.	34 railroads	1	10 hours	10	89.13	891.30
238.105 Train electronic hardware and software safety:						
Train electronic hardware and software safety program plans.	1 new railroad	1	150 hours	150	89.13	13,369.50
238.107 Inspection, testing and maintenance plan (ITM):						
—(b) Development of ITM plan for new railroads.	1 new railroad	1	150 hours	150	89.13	13,369.50
—(d) ITM plan annual review	34 railroads	34	20 hours	680	89.13	60,608.40
238.109 Training, qualification, and designation program:						
—(a) Development of training program/curriculum for new railroads.	1 new railroad	1	160 hours	160	89.13	14,260.80
—(b)(13) Recordkeeping—Employees and trainers—Training qualifications.	34 railroads	488	3 minutes	24.40	89.13	2,174.78
238.111 Pre-revenue service acceptance testing plan: [3]						
—(a) Passenger equipment that has previously been used in service in the U.S.—New and modified plans.	35 railroads	1.33	16 hours	21.28	89.13	1,896.69
—(b)(1) and (2) Passenger equipment that has not been previously used in revenue service in the U.S.	35 railroads	1	192 hours	192	89.13	17,112.96
—(b)(4) Documenting in writing the results of the tests.	35 railroads	1 letter	4 hours	4	89.13	356.52
—(b)(7) and (c) Plan submitted to FRA for Tier II or Tier III equipment before being placed in service.	1 railroad	0.33	3 hours	1	89.13	89.13
238.131 Exterior side door safety systems—new passenger cars and locomotives used in passenger service:						
—(a)(2)—Failure Modes, Effects, Criticality Analysis (FMECA).	1 new railroad	1	80 hours	80	89.13	7,130.40
238.133 Exterior side door safety systems—all passenger cars and locomotives used in a passenger service:						
—(a)(2) Functional test plans	1 new railroad	1	4 hours	4	89.13	356.52
—(d) Records of door by-pass activation, unintended opening, and exterior side door safety system inspections.	34 railroads	100	2 minutes	3.33	89.13	296.81

REPORTING BURDEN—Continued

CFR section	Respondent universe	Total annual responses (A)	Average time per response (B)	Total annual burden in hours (C) = A * B	Wage rate [1] (D)	Total cost equivalent (E) = C * D
238.135 Operating practices for exterior side door safety systems: —(c) Railroads' request to FRA for special consideration to operate passenger trains with exterior side doors or trap doors, or both, open between stations.	The estimated paperwork burden for this regulatory requirement is covered above under § 238.7 or § 238.21.					
—(c)(4) Railroads' response to FRA request for additional information concerning special consideration request.	The estimated paperwork burden for this regulatory requirement is covered above under § 238.7 or § 238.21.					
—(d) Operating rules on how to safely override a door summary circuit or no-motion system, or both, in the event of an en route exterior side door failure or malfunction on a passenger train (**Note:** Includes burden under § 238.137).	1 new railroad	1	8 hours	8	89.13	713.04
—(e) Railroads' training of train crewmembers on requirements of this section.	The estimated paperwork burden associated with training recordkeeping for crewmembers per this requirement is covered under § 238.109 and under OMB control numbers, 2130–0596 Conductor Certification and 2130–0533, Locomotive Engineer Certification.					
238.229 Safety appliances—general:						
—(c) Welded safety appliances—Written lists submitted to FRA by the railroads.	1 new railroad	1	1 hour	1	89.13	89.13
—(d) Defective welded safety appliance or welded safety appliance bracket or support—Tagging.	34 railroads	4	3 minutes	0.20	69.60	13.92
—(d) Notification to crewmembers about non-compliant equipment.	34 railroads	2	1 minute	0.03	89.13	2.68
—(g) Inspection plans	1 new railroad	1	16 hours	16	89.13	1,426.08
—(k) Records of the inspection and repair of the welded safety appliance brackets.	The estimated paperwork burden for this requirement is covered under OMB control number 2130–0004 (§ 229.21).					
238.230 Safety appliances—new equipment: —(b)(1)(ix) Inspection record of welded equipment by qualified employee.	FRA estimates zero submissions for this paperwork requirement for this 3-year ICR period.					
—(b)(3) Welded safety appliances: Documentation for equipment impractically designed to mechanically fasten safety appliance support.	FRA estimates zero submissions for this paperwork requirement for this 3-year ICR period.					
238.231 Brake System: —(h)(3) Inspection and repair of hand/parking brake: Records (under FRA Form 6180.49A).	The estimated paperwork burden for this requirement is covered under § 238.303(g) and under OMB control number 2130–0004.					
—(h)(4)(iv) Procedures verifying hold of hand/parking brakes.	1 new railroad	1	2 hours	2	89.13	178.26
238.237 Automated monitoring: —(b) Documentation for alerter/deadman control timing.	1 new railroad	1	2 hours	2	89.13	178.26
—(d)(2)(i) Defective alerter/deadman control: Tagging.	34 railroads	25	3 minutes	1.25	69.60	87.00
238.303 Exterior calendar day mechanical inspection of passenger equipment: —(b)(2) Notice of previous inspection	FRA anticipates zero railroad submissions for this 3-year ICR period.					
—(e)(15)(i)(A) & (ii)(A) Tagging of inoperative dynamic brakes.	34 railroads	50.00 tags	3 minutes	2.50	69.60	174.00
—(e)(17) Multiple unit (MU) passenger equipment found with inoperative/ineffective air compressors at exterior calendar day inspection: Documents.	FRA anticipates zero railroad submissions for this 3-year ICR period.					
—(e)(17)(v) Written notice to train crew about inoperative/ineffective air compressors.	The estimated paperwork burden for this regulatory requirement is covered above under § 238.303(e)(15).					
—(g) Record of exterior calendar daily mechanical inspections (Other than locomotives) (* **Note:** Includes burden for records of inoperative air compressors under § 238.303(e)(18)(iv)).	34 railroads	1,734,115	1 minute	28,901.92	89.13	2,576,028.13

REPORTING BURDEN—Continued

CFR section	Respondent universe	Total annual responses (A)	Average time per response (B)	Total annual burden in hours (C) = A * B	Wage rate [1] (D)	Total cost equivalent (E) = C * D
238.305 Interior calendar day mechanical inspection of passenger cars:						
—(c)(10) Tagging of defective end/side doors	34 railroads	540.00	3 minutes	27	89.13	2,406.51
—(f) Records of interior calendar day inspection.	34 railroads	3,102,865	1 minute	51,714.42	89.13	4,609,306.26
238.307 Periodic mechanical inspection of passenger cars and unpowered vehicles used in passenger trains:						
—(a)(2) Alternative inspection intervals: Notifications.	34 railroads	2	5 hours	10	89.13	891.30
—(c)(1) Notice of seats and seat attachments broken or loose.	34 railroads	200	2 minutes	6.67	69.60	464.24
—(e)(1) Records of each periodic mechanical inspection.	34 railroads	5,184	1 hour	5,184	69.60	360,806.40
—(e)(2) Detailed documentation of reliability assessments as basis for alternative inspection interval.	34 railroads	2	100 hours	200	89.13	17,826.00
238.311 Single car test:						
—(f) Tagging to indicate need for single car test.	34 railroads	50.00 tags	3 minutes	2.50	69.60	174.00
238.313 Class I brake test:						
—(h) Record for additional inspection for passenger equipment that does not comply with § 238.231(b)(1).	34 railroads	15,600	30 minutes	7,800	69.60	542,880.00
238.321 Out-of-service credit: Passenger car: Out-of-use notation	The estimated paperwork burden for this regulatory requirement is covered in this ICR under § 238.307 and under OMB control number 2130–0004 under § 229.23(d) through (g).					
238.703 Quasi-static compression load requirements:						
—(b)(3) Document to FRA on Tier III trainset compliance.	1 new railroad	0.33	40 hours	13.20	89.13	1,176.52
238.705 Dynamic collision scenario:						
—(a)(10) Dynamic collision scenario—Model validation document to FRA for review and approval.	1 new railroad	0.33	40 hours	13.20	89.13	1,176.52
238.707 Override protection:						
—Anti-climbing performance evaluation for Tier III trainsets.	1 new railroad	0.33	40 hours	13.20	89.13	1,176.52
238.709 Fluid entry inhibition:						
—(b) Information to demonstrate compliance with this section of a Tier III trainset.	1 new railroad	0.33	20 hours	6.60	89.13	588.26
238.721 Glazing:						
—(3)(i) Cab glazing; end facing—Documentation containing technical justification.	3 glass manufacturers.	0.33	60 hours	19.80	89.13	1,764.78
—(b) Cab glazing; side-facing exterior windows in Tier III cab—Each end-facing exterior window in a cab shall, at a minimum, provide ballistic penetration resistance that meets the requirements of appendix A to part 223 (Certification of Glazing Materials).	3 glass manufacturers.	0.33	10 hours	3.30	89.13	294.13
—(c) Non-cab glazing; side-facing exterior windows—Tier III—compliance document for Type II glazing.	3 glass manufacturers.	0.33	20 hours	6.60	89.13	588.26
—(c)(2) Alternative standard to FRA for side-facing exterior window intended to be breakable and serve as an emergency window exit (option to comply with an alternative standard).	3 glass manufacturers.	0.67	5 hours	3.35	89.13	298.59
238.731 Brake system:						
—(d)(1) Tier III trainsets' passenger brake alarm—Legible stenciling/marking of devices with words ''Passenger Brake Alarm'' (including the design of the sticker).	1 new railroad	53.33 stenciling	1 hour (design) + 2 minutes (marking).	55.11	69.60	3,835.66
—(f) Main reservoir test/certification	1 new railroad	0.33	6 hours	1.98	69.60	137.81
—(h) Main reservoir tests—Inspection, testing and maintenance program.	1 railroad	0.33	10 hours	3.30	89.13	294.13
—(j) Brake application/release—Brake actuator design with approved brake cylinder pressure as part of design review process.	1 railroad	0.33	40 hours	13.20	89.13	1,176.52
—(o) Train securement—Tier III equipment: demonstrated securement procedure.	1 railroad	0.33	8 hours	2.64	89.13	235.31
238.733 Interior fixture attachment:						
—Analysis for FRA approval (Tier III)	1 railroad	0.33	20 hours	6.60	89.13	588.26
238.735 Seat crashworthiness standard (passenger & cab crew):						
—Analysis for FRA approval (Tier III)	1 railroad	0.33	40 hours	13.20	89.13	1,176.52

REPORTING BURDEN—Continued

CFR section	Respondent universe	Total annual responses (A)	Average time per response (B)	Total annual burden in hours (C) = A * B	Wage rate [1] (D)	Total cost equivalent (E) = C * D
238.737 Luggage racks: —Analysis for FRA approval (Tier III)	1 railroad	0.33	20 hours	6.60	89.13	588.26
238.741 Emergency window egress and rescue access: —Plan to FRA for passenger cars in Tier III trainsets not in compliance with § 238.113 or § 238.114.	1 railroad	0.33	60 hours	19.80	89.13	1,764.78
238.743 Emergency Lighting: —Analysis for FRA approval (Tier III)	1 railroad	0.33 analysis/test	60 hours	19.80	89.13	1,764.78
238.751 Alerters: —Alternate technology—Analysis for FRA approval (Tier III).	1 railroad	0.33 analysis/test	40 hours	13.20	89.13	1,176.52
Total [4]	35 railroads	4,860,838 Responses.	N/A	95,947	N/A	8,296,770

[1] Throughout the tables in this document, the dollar equivalent cost is derived from the 2023 Surface Transportation Board's Full Year Wage A&B data series using the appropriate employee group hourly wage rate that includes 75-percent overhead charges.
[2] Paragraph 238.15(c)(4), Conditional requirement, has been removed from this submission. FRA determined that this regulatory requirement does not create a paperwork burden.
[3] Paragraph 238.111(b), Subsequent equipment orders have been removed from this submission. After further review, this is not a requirement specified under this section and therefore there is no associated burden.
[4] Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 4,860,838.

Total Estimated Annual Burden: 95,947 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Burden Hour Dollar Cost Equivalent: $8,296,770.

FRA informs all interested parties that it may not conduct or sponsor, and a respondent is not required to respond to, a collection of information that does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520.

Christopher S. Van Nostrand,

Deputy Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–04893 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Proposed Collection; Comment Request for Publication 3319

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Internal Revenue Service (IRS), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The IRS is soliciting comments concerning, Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics Grant Application Package and Guidelines.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before May 20, 2025 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Andres Garcia, Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or by email to *pra.comments@irs.gov.*

Include ''OMB Number 1545–1648—Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics Grant Application Package and Guidelines'' in the subject line of the message.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of this collection should be directed to Molly Stasko, at (202) 317–6206, or at Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or through the internet at *Molly.J.Stasko@irs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics Grant Application Package and Guidelines.

OMB Number: 1545–1648.

Publication Number: 3319.

Abstract: Publication 3319 outlines requirements of the IRS Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITC) program and provides instructions on how to apply for a LITC grant award. The IRS will review the information provided by applicants to determine whether to award grants for the Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics.

Current Actions: Form 13424–M has been revised and a new reporting Form 13424–R for the LITC Packet.

Form 13424–M incorporates some fields from the Form 13424 and eliminates a separate form. In lieu of non-competing continuation applicants filling out a separate project abstract, they will instead check a box on the form 13424–M listed ''Continuation'' and it will show only the required fields for completion. If an applicant needs to report a major change to their program, they will be able to designate which fields need to be modified and those that don't by checking yes or no. This will eliminate the problems we had with the Project Abstract where the grantees would make mistakes or create errors. Form 13424–R will replace the 13424 A, B, C, K, N forms. We reduced the data points we are collecting significantly, and as a result, we anticipate that the time to complete will be reduced significantly.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 130.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 43 hrs., 53 mins.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 9,338.

The following paragraph applies to all of the collections of information covered by this notice:

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a collection of information must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential, as required by 26 U.S.C. 6103.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. Comments will be of public record. Comments are invited on: (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on or other forms of information technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Approved: March 14, 2025.

Martha R. Brinson,

Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–04837 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

United States Mint

Notification of Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee Public Meeting—April 15, 2025

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

Pursuant to United States Code, Title 31, section 5135(b)(8)(C), the United States Mint announces the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee (CCAC) public meeting scheduled for April 15, 2025.

Date: April 15, 2025.

Time: 2 p.m.–3:30 p.m. (Eastern Time).

Location: Remote via Videoconference.

Subject: Discussion of the 2027 and future years of the American Liberty 24K Gold Coin and Silver Medal Theme.

Interested members of the public may watch the meeting via live stream on the United States Mint's YouTube Channel at *https://www.youtube.com/user/usmint.* To watch the meeting live, members of the public may click on the ''April 15, 2025'' icons under the Live Tab on the specific day.

The public should call the CCAC HOTLINE at (202) 354–7502 for the latest updates on meeting time and access information.

The CCAC advises the Secretary of the Treasury on any theme or design proposals relating to circulating coinage, bullion coinage, Congressional Gold Medals, and national and other medals; advises the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the events, persons, or places to be commemorated by the issuance of commemorative coins in each of the five calendar years succeeding the year in which a commemorative coin designation is made; and makes recommendations with respect to the mintage level for any commemorative coin recommended.

For members of the public interested in watching on-line, this is a reminder that the remote access is for observation purposes only. Members of the public may submit matters for the CCAC's consideration by email to *info@ccac.gov.*

For Accommodation Request: If you require an accommodation to watch the CCAC meeting, please contact the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity by April 10, 2025. You may submit an email request to *Reasonable.Accommodations@usmint.treas.gov* or call 202–354–7260 or 1–888–646–8369 (TTY).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Warren, United States Mint Liaison to the CCAC; 801 9th Street NW; Washington, DC 20220; or call 202–354–7208.

(Authority: 31 U.S.C. 5135(b)(8)(C))

Eric Anderson,

Executive Secretary, United States Mint.

[FR Doc. 2025–04897 Filed 3–20–25; 8:45 am]

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