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Title 3—

Executive Order 14286 of April 28, 2025

The President

Enforcing Commonsense Rules of the Road for America's Truck Drivers

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. America's truck drivers are essential to the strength of our economy, the security of our Nation, and the livelihoods of the American people. Every day, truckers perform the demanding and dangerous work of transporting the Nation's goods to businesses, customers, and communities safely, reliably, and efficiently.

Proficiency in English, which I designated as our official national language in Executive Order 14224 of March 1, 2025 (Designating English as the Official Language of the United States), should be a non-negotiable safety requirement for professional drivers. They should be able to read and understand traffic signs, communicate with traffic safety, border patrol, agricultural checkpoints, and cargo weight-limit station officers. Drivers need to provide feedback to their employers and customers and receive related directions in English. This is common sense.

That is why Federal law requires that, to operate a commercial vehicle, a driver must "read and speak the English language sufficiently to converse with the general public, to understand highway traffic signs and signals in the English language, to respond to official inquiries, and to make entries on reports and records." Yet this requirement has not been enforced in years, and America's roadways have become less safe.

My Administration will enforce the law to protect the safety of American truckers, drivers, passengers, and others, including by upholding the safety enforcement regulations that ensure that anyone behind the wheel of a commercial vehicle is properly qualified and proficient in our national language, English.

Sec. 2. Policy. It is the policy of my Administration to support America's truckers and safeguard our roadways by enforcing the commonsense English-language requirement for commercial motor vehicle drivers and removing needless regulatory burdens that undermine the working conditions of America's truck drivers. This order will help ensure a safe, secure, and efficient motor carrier industry.

Sec. 3. Upholding English Proficiency Requirements for Commercial Motor Vehicle Operators. (a) The Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), shall, within 60 days of the date of this order, rescind the guidance document titled, "English Language Proficiency Testing and Enforcement Policy MC-ECE-2016-006," issued on June 15, 2016, and issue new guidance to FMCSA and enforcement personnel outlining revised inspection procedures necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of 49 CFR 391.11(b)(2).

(b) In carrying out subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of Transportation, through the Administrator of the FMCSA, shall take all necessary and appropriate actions, consistent with applicable law, to ensure that the out-of-service criteria are revised such that a violation of the English language proficiency requirement results in the driver being placed out-of-service, including by working with the relevant entities responsible for establishing the out-of-service criteria.

Sec. 4. *Strengthening Commercial Driver's License Security for Safer Commercial Motor Vehicle Operations.* The Secretary of Transportation, through the Administrator of the FMCSA, shall:

(a) review non-domiciled commercial driver's licenses (CDLs) issued by relevant State agencies to identify any unusual patterns or numbers or other irregularities with respect to non-domiciled CDL issuance; and

(b) evaluate and take appropriate actions to improve the effectiveness of current protocols for verifying the authenticity and validity of both domestic and international commercial driving credentials.

Sec. 5. *Supporting America's Truck Drivers.* Within 60 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Transportation shall identify and begin carrying out additional administrative, regulatory, or enforcement actions to improve the working conditions of America's truck drivers.

Sec. 6. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

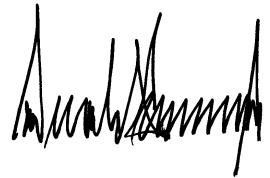
(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

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

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

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

(d) The Department of Transportation shall provide funding for this order's publication in the *Federal Register*.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 28, 2025.

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14287 of April 28, 2025

Protecting American Communities From Criminal Aliens

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

Section 1. *Purpose and Policy.* Federal supremacy with respect to immigration, national security, and foreign policy is axiomatic. The Constitution provides the Federal Government with plenary authority regarding immigration to protect the sovereignty of our Nation and to conduct relations with other nations, who must be able to deal with one national Government on such matters. This power is sometimes contained in specific constitutional provisions: Article II of the Constitution vests the power to protect national security and conduct foreign policy in the President of the United States, and Article IV, Section 4, requires the Federal Government to “protect each of [the States] against Invasion.” This Federal power over immigration is also an inherent element of national sovereignty.

The prior administration allowed unchecked millions of aliens to illegally enter the United States. The resulting public safety and national security risks are exacerbated by the presence of, and control of territory by, international cartels and other transnational criminal organizations along the southern border, as well as terrorists and other malign actors who intend to harm the United States and the American people. This invasion at the southern border requires the Federal Government to take measures to fulfill its obligation to the States.

Yet some State and local officials nevertheless continue to use their authority to violate, obstruct, and defy the enforcement of Federal immigration laws. This is a lawless insurrection against the supremacy of Federal law and the Federal Government’s obligation to defend the territorial sovereignty of the United States. Beyond the intolerable national security risks, such nullification efforts often violate Federal criminal laws, including those prohibiting obstruction of justice (18 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), unlawfully harboring or hiring illegal aliens (8 U.S.C. 1324), conspiracy against the United States (18 U.S.C. 371), and conspiracy to impede Federal law enforcement (18 U.S.C. 372). Assisting aliens in violating Federal immigration law could also violate the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. 1961 *et seq.*). Some measures to assist illegal aliens also necessarily violate Federal laws prohibiting discrimination against Americans in favor of illegal aliens and protecting Americans’ civil rights.

It is imperative that the Federal Government restore the enforcement of United States law.

Sec. 2. *Designation of “Sanctuary” Jurisdictions.* (a) Within 30 days of the date of this order, the Attorney General, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall publish a list of States and local jurisdictions that obstruct the enforcement of Federal immigration laws (sanctuary jurisdictions). After this initial publication, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall update this list as necessary.

(b) Immediately following each publication under subsection (a) of this section, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify each sanctuary jurisdiction regarding its defiance of Federal immigration law enforcement and any potential violations of Federal criminal law.

Sec. 3. *Consequences for Sanctuary Jurisdiction Status.* (a) With respect to sanctuary jurisdictions that are designated under section 2(a) of this

order, the head of each executive department or agency (agency), in coordination with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and as permitted by law, shall identify appropriate Federal funds to sanctuary jurisdictions, including grants and contracts, for suspension or termination, as appropriate.

(b) With respect to jurisdictions that remain sanctuary jurisdictions after State or local officials are provided notice of such status under section 2(b) of this order and yet remain in defiance of Federal law, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall pursue all necessary legal remedies and enforcement measures to end these violations and bring such jurisdictions into compliance with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 4. Preventing Federal Benefits for Aliens in Sanctuary Jurisdictions. The Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Attorney General, shall develop guidance, rules, or other appropriate mechanisms to ensure appropriate eligibility verification is conducted for individuals receiving Federal public benefits within the meaning of 8 U.S.C. 1611(c) from private entities in a sanctuary jurisdiction, whether such verification is conducted by the private entity or by a governmental entity on its behalf.

Sec. 5. Equal Treatment of Americans. The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and appropriate agency heads, shall identify and take appropriate action to stop the enforcement of State and local laws, regulations, policies, and practices favoring aliens over any groups of American citizens that are unlawful, preempted by Federal law, or otherwise unenforceable, including State laws that provide in-State higher education tuition to aliens but not to out-of-State American citizens that may violate 8 U.S.C. 1623 or that favor aliens in criminal charges or sentencing.

Sec. 6. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

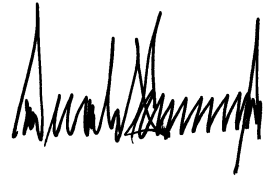
(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

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

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

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

(d) The Department of Justice shall provide funding for this order's publication in the *Federal Register*.

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 28, 2025.

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Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14288 of April 28, 2025

Strengthening and Unleashing America's Law Enforcement To Pursue Criminals and Protect Innocent Citizens

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

Section 1. *Purpose and Policy.* Safe communities rely on the backbone and heroism of a tough and well-equipped police force. My Administration is steadfastly committed to empowering State and local law enforcement to firmly police dangerous criminal behavior and protect innocent citizens.

When local leaders demonize law enforcement and impose legal and political handcuffs that make aggressively enforcing the law impossible, crime thrives and innocent citizens and small business owners suffer. My Administration will therefore: establish best practices at the State and local level for cities to unleash high-impact local police forces; protect and defend law enforcement officers wrongly accused and abused by State or local officials; and surge resources to officers in need. My Administration will work to ensure that law enforcement officers across America focus on ending crime, not pursuing harmful, illegal race- and sex-based "equity" policies.

The result will be a law-abiding society in which tenacious law enforcement officers protect the innocent, violations of law are not tolerated, and American communities are safely enjoyed by all their citizens again.

Sec. 2. *Legal Defense of Law Enforcement Officers.* The Attorney General shall take all appropriate action to create a mechanism to provide legal resources and indemnification to law enforcement officers who unjustly incur expenses and liabilities for actions taken during the performance of their official duties to enforce the law. This mechanism shall include the use of private-sector pro bono assistance for such law enforcement officers.

Sec. 3. *Empowering State and Local Law Enforcement.* (a) The Attorney General and other appropriate heads of executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall take all appropriate action to maximize the use of Federal resources to:

- (i) provide new best practices to State and local law enforcement to aggressively police communities against all crimes;
- (ii) expand access and improve the quality of training available to State and local law enforcement;
- (iii) increase pay and benefits for law enforcement officers;
- (iv) strengthen and expand legal protections for law enforcement officers;
- (v) seek enhanced sentences for crimes against law enforcement officers;
- (vi) promote investment in the security and capacity of prisons; and
- (vii) increase the investment in and collection, distribution, and uniformity of crime data across jurisdictions.

(b) Within 60 days of the date of this order, the Attorney General shall review all ongoing Federal consent decrees, out-of-court agreements, and post-judgment orders to which a State or local law enforcement agency is a party and modify, rescind, or move to conclude such measures that unduly impede the performance of law enforcement functions.

Sec. 4. *Using National Security Assets for Law and Order.* (a) Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Attorney General and the Secretary

of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of agencies as appropriate, shall increase the provision of excess military and national security assets in local jurisdictions to assist State and local law enforcement.

(b) Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Attorney General, shall determine how military and national security assets, training, non-lethal capabilities, and personnel can most effectively be utilized to prevent crime.

Sec. 5. *Holding State and Local Officials Accountable.* The Attorney General shall pursue all necessary legal remedies and enforcement measures to enforce the rights of Americans impacted by crime and shall prioritize prosecution of any applicable violations of Federal criminal law with respect to State and local jurisdictions whose officials:

(a) willfully and unlawfully direct the obstruction of criminal law, including by directly and unlawfully prohibiting law enforcement officers from carrying out duties necessary for public safety and law enforcement; or

(b) unlawfully engage in discrimination or civil-rights violations under the guise of “diversity, equity, and inclusion” initiatives that restrict law enforcement activity or endanger citizens.

Sec. 6. *Use of Homeland Security Task Forces.* The Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall utilize the Homeland Security Task Forces (HSTFs) formed in accordance with Executive Order 14159 of January 20, 2025 (Protecting the American People Against Invasion) to coordinate and advance the objectives of this order.

Sec. 7. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

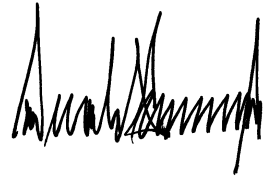
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Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

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

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 72

[NRC–2024–0216]

RIN 3150–AL25

List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: NAC International, Inc., MAGNASTOR® Storage System, Certificate of Compliance No. 1031, Amendment No. 15

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is confirming the effective date of June 3, 2025, for the direct final rule that was published in the **Federal Register** on March 20, 2025. This direct final rule amended the NAC International, Inc., MAGNASTOR® Storage System listing within the “List of approved spent fuel storage casks” to include Amendment No. 15 to Certificate of Compliance No. 1031.

DATES: *Effective date:* The effective date of June 3, 2025, for the direct final rule published March 20, 2025 (90 FR 13047), is confirmed.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2024–0216 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2024–0216. Address questions about NRC dockets to Helen Chang; telephone: 301–415–3228; email: Helen.Chang@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individuals listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

CONTACT section of this document.

- *NRC’s Agencywide Documents Access and Management System*

(ADAMS): You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select “Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.” For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC’s Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov. The revision of Certificate of Compliance No. 1031, the associated changes to the technical specifications, and the final safety evaluation report are available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML25112A096. The public comment is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML25090A040.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irene Wu, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, telephone: 301–415–1951, email: Irene.Wu@nrc.gov and Nishka Devaser, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, telephone: 301–415–5196, email: Nishka.Devaser@nrc.gov. Both are staff of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 20, 2025 (90 FR 13047), the NRC published a direct final rule amending its regulations in part 72 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* to revise the NAC International, Inc. MAGNASTOR® Storage System listing within the “List of approved spent fuel storage casks” to include Amendment No. 15. Amendment No. 15 revises the certificate of compliance to add a new variation of the Lightweight MAGNASTOR® Transfer Cask design, add a new concrete cask design, increase the maximum system heat load capacity, add new loading patterns, add a thermal shunt for short loading patterns, remove the 5 percent burnup penalty, increase Passive MAGNASTOR® Transfer Cask heat load,

add two new pressurized-water reactor fuel types to support future operations, modify the transportable storage canister lid to allow additional clearance near the top center of the basket, and correct and clarify principal design criteria, operating procedures, and the acceptance criteria and maintenance program. This amendment also makes corresponding revisions to previously approved drawings for the concrete cask, Technical Specifications Appendix A and Appendix B, specific chapters of the final safety analysis report, and several license drawings.

In the direct final rule, the NRC stated that if no significant adverse comments were received, the direct final rule would become effective on June 3, 2025. The NRC received and docketed one comment on the companion proposed rule (90 FR 13103; March 20, 2025). An electronic copy of the comment can be obtained from the Federal Rulemaking website at <https://www.regulations.gov> under Docket ID NRC–2024–0216 and is also available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML25090A040.

Specifically, the comment concerned the issue of the casks being able to withstand high temperatures and the issue of preventing leaks occurring at the site. The NRC evaluated the comment against the criteria described in the direct final rule and determined that the public comment received on this action did not warrant any additions or changes to the final rule, the certificate of compliance, or the accompanying technical specifications. The NRC is not making substantive changes to the rule; it is apparent that the rule is effective and acceptable as proposed, without the need for a substantive change or addition. The comment did not raise a relevant issue that was not previously addressed or considered by the NRC, and the comment did not cause the NRC to either (1) reevaluate or reconsider its position, or (2) conduct additional analyses. The NRC has determined that the comment was not a significant adverse comment and therefore, this direct final rule will become effective as scheduled.

Dated: April 28, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Ronald Raunikar,

Acting Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Rulemaking Support Branch, Division of Rulemaking, Environmental, and Financial Support, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 2025-07602 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2025-0016; Project Identifier MCAI-2023-01047-T; Amendment 39-23025; AD 2025-09-04]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Inc. Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Bombardier Inc. Model BD-700-1A10 and BD-700-1A11 airplanes. This AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. This AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective June 6, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of June 6, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA-2025-0016; 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 Bombardier material identified in this AD, contact Bombardier Business Aircraft Customer Response Center, 400 Côte-Vertu Road West, Dorval, Québec H4S 1Y9, Canada; phone 514-855-2999;

email *ac.yul@aero.bombardier.com*; website *bombardier.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-2025-0016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Taylor, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516-228-7300; email: *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain Bombardier Inc. Model BD-700-1A10 and BD-700-1A11 airplanes. The NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on February 4, 2025 (90 FR 8915). The NPRM was prompted by AD CF-2023-65, dated October 3, 2023, issued by Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada (also referred to as “the MCAI”). The MCAI states that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations have been developed.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA is issuing this AD to address new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. Failure to adhere to the specified airworthiness limitations could adversely affect the stability and controllability of the airplane on landing and could result in damage to the airplane.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA-2025-0016.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received no comments on the NPRM or on the determination of the costs.

Conclusion

These products have been approved by the civil 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, that authority has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered any

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 these products. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed the following Bombardier documents:

- Part 2, “Airworthiness Limitations,” of Bombardier Global Express Time Limits/Maintenance Checks (TLMC), Publication No. BD-700 TLMC, Revision 35, dated December 19, 2023. (For obtaining this part of Bombardier Global Express TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 TLMC, use Document Identification No. GL 700 TLMC.)

- Part 2, “Airworthiness Limitations,” of Bombardier Global Express XRS TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 XRS TLMC, Revision 22, dated December 19, 2023. (For obtaining this part of Bombardier Global Express XRS TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 XRS TLMC, use Document Identification No. GL XRS TLMC.)

- Part 2, “Airworthiness Limitations,” of Bombardier Global 6000 TLMC, Publication No. GL 6000 TLMC, Revision 16, dated December 19, 2023.

- Part 2, “Airworthiness Limitations,” of Bombardier Global 6500 TLMC, Publication No. GL 6500 TLMC, Revision 5, dated December 19, 2023.

- Part 2, “Airworthiness Limitations,” of Bombardier Global 5000 TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 TLMC, Revision 26, dated December 19, 2023. (For obtaining this part of Bombardier Global 5000 TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 TLMC, use Document Identification No. GL 5000 TLMC.)

- Part 2, “Airworthiness Limitations,” of Bombardier Global 5500 TLMC, Publication No. GL 5500 TLMC, Revision 5, dated December 19, 2023.

- Part 2, “Airworthiness Limitations,” of Bombardier Global 5000 Featuring Global Vision Flight Deck TLMC, Publication No. GL 5000 GVFD TLMC, Revision 16, dated December 19, 2023.

This material specifies new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations for safe life limits (for certain main landing gear and nose landing gear components) and certification maintenance requirements (for the shock strut axle and service door, pitch trim actuator, and nose landing gear shock-strut

assembly to retraction-actuator main-fitting joint). These documents are distinct since they apply to different airplane models in different configurations. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 484 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

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

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements. Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce.

This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

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

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

- (1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866,
- (2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and
- (3) Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–09–04 Bombardier Inc.: Amendment 39–23025; Docket No. FAA–2025–0016; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–01047–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective June 6, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Bombardier Inc. Model BD–700–1A10 and BD–700–1A11 airplanes, certificated in any category, having serial numbers (S/Ns) 9002 through 9879 inclusive, 9998, and 60001 through 60065 inclusive.

(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 new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. Failure to adhere to the specified airworthiness limitations could adversely affect the stability and controllability of the airplane on landing and could result in damage to the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Maintenance or Inspection Program Revision

Within 60 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate the information specified in the tasks identified in table 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD, of Part 2, "Airworthiness Limitations," of the applicable time limits/maintenance checks (TLMC) manual identified in table 2 of this AD. The initial compliance time for doing the tasks is at the time specified in the applicable TLMC manual identified in table 2 to paragraph (g) of this AD, or within 60 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, except as provided by paragraph (h) of this AD.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (g)—NEW OR REVISED TASKS

Applicable airplane model (marketing designation)	Chapter 5 task No.	Task title	Affected section
All airplanes	27–41–09–107	Restoration of the Pitch Trim Actuator, Part No. GT412–4001–7.	5–10–20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations".
All airplanes except Model BD–700–1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD–700–1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32–11–17–106	Discard the Main Landing Gear (MLG) Side-Stay Upper-Pin, Part No. GM227–1725.	5–10–10, "Life Limits (Structures)," or 5-10-90, "Life Limits (Structures)," as applicable.
All airplanes	32–21–01–101	Discard the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock Strut Axle, Part No. 1286–0201/-0203/-0204.	5–10–10, "Life Limits (Structures)," or 5-10-90, "Life Limits (Structures)," as applicable.
All airplanes except Model BD–700–1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD–700–1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32–21–01–103	Discard the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock Strut Main Fitting, Part No. 1286–0101/-0109.	5–10–10, "Life Limits (Structures)," or 5-10-90, "Life Limits (Structures)," as applicable.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (g)—NEW OR REVISED TASKS—Continued

Applicable airplane model (marketing designation)	Chapter 5 task No.	Task title	Affected section
All airplanes except Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32-21-01-107	Discard the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock Strut Retraction Actuator Bolt, Part No. 1285-0007/-0041.	5-10-10, "Life Limits (Structures)," or 5-10-90, "Life Limits (Structures)," as applicable.
All airplanes except Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32-21-01-108	Discard the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock Strut Steering Actuator Bolt, Part No. 1285-0010.	5-10-10, "Life Limits (Structures)," or 5-10-90, "Life Limits (Structures)," as applicable.
All airplanes except Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32-21-05-107	Discard the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Drag Brace Forward Stabilizer Link, Part No. 22580.	5-10-10, "Life Limits (Structures)," or 5-10-90, "Life Limits (Structures)," as applicable.
All airplanes except Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32-21-05-108	Discard the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Drag Brace Aft Stabilizer Link, Part No. 22585.	5-10-10, "Life Limits (Structures)," or 5-10-90, "Life Limits (Structures)," as applicable.
All airplanes except Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32-32-01-105	Discard the Main Landing Gear (MLG) Retraction Actuator Assembly, Part No. 21600.	5-10-90, "Life Limits (Structures)".
All airplanes except Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32-32-05-107	Discard the Main Landing Gear (MLG) Uplock Assembly, Part No. 21900.	5-10-90, "Life Limits (Structures)".
All airplanes except Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32-33-01-105	Discard the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Retraction Actuator Assembly, Part No. 22400-101/-103.	5-10-90, "Life Limits (Structures)".
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global Express and Global Express XRS) airplanes.	32-33-01-111	Restoration of the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock-Strut Assembly to Retraction-Actuator Main-Fitting Joint (Post SB 700-32-035 Part C).	5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations".
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6000) airplanes.	32-33-01-111	Restoration of the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock-Strut Assembly to Retraction-Actuator Main-Fitting Joint (A/C 9640 and Subs or A/C Post SB 700-32-6011 Part C).	5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations".
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32-33-01-111	Restoration of the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock-Strut Assembly to Retraction-Actuator Main-Fitting Joint.	5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations".
Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5000) airplanes.	32-33-01-111	Restoration of the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock-Strut Assembly to Retraction-Actuator Main-Fitting Joint (Post SB 700-1A11-32-022 Part C).	5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations".
Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5000 featuring Global Vision Flight Deck (GVFD)) airplanes.	32-33-01-111	Restoration of the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock-Strut Assembly to Retraction-Actuator Main-Fitting Joint (A/C 9639 and Subs or A/C Post SB 700-32-5011 Part C).	5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations".
All airplanes except Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32-33-05-106	Discard the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Uplock Assembly, Part No. 22600-101/-103.	5-10-90, "Life Limits (Structures)".
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global Express and Global Express XRS) airplanes.	32-33-01-112	Detailed Inspection of the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock-Strut Assembly to Retraction-Actuator Main-Fitting Joint (Post SB 700-32-035 Part C).	5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations".
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6000) airplanes.	32-33-01-112	Detailed Inspection of the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock-Strut Assembly to Retraction-Actuator Main-Fitting Joint (A/C 9640 and Subs or A/C Post SB 700-32-6011 Part C).	5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations".
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6500) airplanes and Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5500) airplanes.	32-33-01-112	Detailed Inspection of the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock-Strut Assembly to Retraction-Actuator Main-Fitting Joint.	5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations".
Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5000) airplanes.	32-33-01-112	Detailed Inspection of the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock-Strut Assembly to Retraction-Actuator Main-Fitting Joint (Post SB 700-1A11-32-022 Part C).	5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations".

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (g)—NEW OR REVISED TASKS—Continued

Applicable airplane model (marketing designation)	Chapter 5 task No.	Task title	Affected section
Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5000 featuring GVFD) airplanes.	32-33-01-112	Detailed Inspection of the Nose Landing Gear (NLG) Shock-Strut Assembly to Retraction-Actuator Main-Fitting Joint (A/C 9639 and Subs or A/C Post SB 700-32-5011 Part C).	5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations".
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global Express, Global Express XRS, Global 6000, and Global 6500) airplanes.	53-20-00-122	Detailed Inspection of the Machined Fittings and Skin Around the Service Door, FS295.00 to FS310.00 and STR22R to STR24R.	5-10-30, "Airworthiness Limitation Items".
All Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5000, Global 5500, and Global 5000 featuring GVFD) airplanes.	53-20-00-122	Detailed Inspection of the Machined Fittings and Skin Around the Service Door, FS295.00+32.00 to FS310.00+32.00 and STR22R to STR24R.	5-10-30, "Airworthiness Limitation Items".
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global Express, Global Express XRS, Global 6000, and Global 6500) airplanes.	53-20-00-140	Detailed Inspection of the External Skin Around the Service Door Cutout, FS295.00 to FS310.00 and STR22R to STR24R.	5-10-50, "High Altitude Special Conditions Requirements".
Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5000, Global 5500, and Global 5000 featuring GVFD) airplanes.	53-20-00-140	Detailed Inspection of the External Skin Around the Service Door Cutout, FS295.00+32.00 to FS310.00+32.00 and STR22R to STR24R.	5-10-50, "High Altitude Special Conditions Requirements".

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (g)—APPLICABLE TLMC MANUAL

Airplane model (marketing designation)	Title	Revision	Date
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global Express)	Bombardier Global Express TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 TLMC ¹ .	35	December 19, 2023.
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global Express XRS)	Bombardier Global Express XRS TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 XRS TLMC ² .	22	December 19, 2023.
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6000)	Bombardier Global 6000 TLMC, Publication No. GL 6000 TLMC.	16	December 19, 2023.
Model BD-700-1A10 (Global 6500)	Bombardier Global 6500 TLMC, Publication No. GL 6500 TLMC.	5	December 19, 2023.
Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5000)	Bombardier Global 5000 TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 TLMC ³ .	26	December 19, 2023.
Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5500)	Bombardier Global 5500 TLMC, Publication No. GL 5500 TLMC.	5	December 19, 2023.
Model BD-700-1A11 (Global 5000 featuring GVFD) ..	Bombardier Global 5000 Featuring Global Vision Flight Deck TLMC, Publication No. GL 5000 GVFD TLMC.	16	December 19, 2023.

¹ For obtaining the tasks specified in Bombardier Global Express TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 TLMC, use Document Identification No. GL 700 TLMC.

² For obtaining the tasks specified in Bombardier Global Express XRS TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 XRS TLMC, use Document Identification No. GL XRS TLMC.

³ For obtaining the tasks specified in Bombardier Global 5000 TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 TLMC, use Document Identification No. GL 5000 TLMC.

(h) Exception to the Compliance Time for a Certain Task

For Task No. 32-33-01-112 of section 5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations," of Part 2, "Airworthiness Limitations," of the applicable TLMC manual identified in table 2 of this AD: The initial compliance time for doing this task is at the applicable compliance time specified in paragraph (h)(1) or (2) of this AD, or within 60 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(1) For airplanes that have accomplished Task No. 32-33-01-111, of section 5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations," of Part 2, "Airworthiness Limitations," of the applicable TLMC manual identified in table 2 of this AD, as of the effective date of this AD: Within 1,500 flight hours after the

effective date of this AD, or within 1,500 flight cycles (*i.e.*, landings) after the most recent accomplishment of Task No. 32-33-01-111, whichever occurs first.

(2) For airplanes that have not accomplished Task No. 32-33-01-111, of section 5-10-20, "Time Limits—Supplementary Limitations," of Part 2, "Airworthiness Limitations," of the applicable TLMC manual identified in table 2 of this AD, as of the effective date of this AD: Within 1,500 flight hours after the effective date of this AD, or before the accumulation of 1,500 total flight cycles (*i.e.*, landings), whichever occurs first.

(i) No Alternative Actions and Intervals

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no

alternative actions (*e.g.*, inspections) or intervals may be used unless the actions and intervals are approved as an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (j)(1) of this AD.

(j) 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, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) 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, International Validation Branch, FAA; or Transport Canada; or Bombardier's Transport Canada Design Approval Organization (DAO). If approved by the DAO, the approval must include the DAO-authorized signature.

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Mark Taylor, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516-228-7300; email: 9-avs-nyaco-cos@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 this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Part 2, "Airworthiness Limitations," of Bombardier Global Express Time Limits/Maintenance Checks (TLMC), Publication No. BD-700 TLMC, Revision 35, dated December 19, 2023.

Note 1 to paragraph (l)(2)(i): For obtaining the information specified in paragraph (l)(2)(i) of this AD for Bombardier Global Express TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 TLMC, use Document Identification No. GL 700 TLMC.

(ii) Part 2, "Airworthiness Limitations," of Bombardier Global Express XRS TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 XRS TLMC, Revision 22, dated December 19, 2023.

Note 2 to paragraph (l)(2)(ii): For obtaining the information specified in paragraph (l)(2)(ii) of this AD for Bombardier Global Express XRS TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 XRS TLMC, use Document Identification No. GL XRS TLMC.

(iii) Part 2, "Airworthiness Limitations," of Bombardier Global 6000 TLMC, Publication No. GL 6000 TLMC, Revision 16, dated December 19, 2023.

(iv) Part 2, "Airworthiness Limitations," of Bombardier Global 6500 TLMC, Publication No. GL 6500 TLMC, Revision 5, dated December 19, 2023.

(v) Part 2, "Airworthiness Limitations," of Bombardier Global 5000 TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 TLMC, Revision 26, dated December 19, 2023.

Note 3 to paragraph (l)(2)(v): For obtaining the information specified in paragraph (l)(2)(v) of this AD for Bombardier Global 5000 TLMC, Publication No. BD-700 TLMC, use Document Identification No. GL 5000 TLMC.

(vi) Part 2, "Airworthiness Limitations," of Bombardier Global 5500 TLMC, Publication No. GL 5500 TLMC, Revision 5, dated December 19, 2023.

(vii) Part 2, "Airworthiness Limitations," of Bombardier Global 5000 Featuring Global Vision Flight Deck TLMC, Publication No. GL 5000 GVFD TLMC, Revision 16, dated December 19, 2023.

(3) For Bombardier material identified in this AD, contact Bombardier Business Aircraft Customer Response Center, 400 Côte-Vertu Road West, Dorval, Québec H4S 1Y9, Canada; phone 514-855-2999; email ac.yul@aero.bombardier.com; website bombardier.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 April 23, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-07489 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2025-0007; Project Identifier MCAI-2023-00998-R; Amendment 39-23021; AD 2025-08-08]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Airbus Helicopters Model SA341G and SA342J helicopters. This AD was prompted by reports of corrosion on the contact surfaces of the tail rotor inclined and horizontal drive shaft flanges. This AD requires repetitively inspecting the inclined and horizontal drive shaft flanges and, depending on the results, replacing the inclined or horizontal drive shaft. This AD also prohibits installing certain inclined and horizontal drive shafts unless certain requirements are met. These actions are specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is proposed for incorporation by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective June 6, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of June 6, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA-2025-0007; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; 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-2025-0007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Evan Weaver, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (316) 946-4152; email: Evan.P.Weaver@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all Airbus Helicopters Model SA341G and SA342J (Gazelle) helicopters. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2025 (90 FR 5748). The NPRM was prompted by AD 2023-0168, dated August 31, 2023 (EASA AD 2023-0168) (also referred to as the MCAI), issued by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union. The MCAI states that there have been several reports of corrosion on the contact surfaces of the tail rotor inclined and horizontal drive shaft flanges. More detailed non-destructive testing indicated pitting corrosion on the mating faces of several flanges and further investigation revealed various regions of intergranular failure beneath

the surface of corrosion pits. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in the failure of the tail rotor drive and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require repetitively inspecting the inclined and horizontal drive shaft flanges and, depending on the results, replacing the inclined or horizontal drive shaft. In the NPRM, the FAA also proposed to prohibit installing certain inclined and horizontal drive shafts unless certain requirements are met. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-0007.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received two comments from an anonymous commenter and an individual who supported the NPRM without change.

Conclusion

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 reviewed the relevant data, considered the comment received, and determined that air safety requires adopting the AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2023-0168, which specifies procedures for repetitively inspecting the flanges of certain part-numbered inclined and horizontal drive shafts for corrosion, and if corrosion is found, replacing the affected inclined or horizontal drive shaft. EASA AD 2023-0168 also prohibits installing an affected inclined or horizontal drive shaft on any helicopter unless it is a serviceable part as defined within.

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.

Differences Between This AD and the MCAI

The material referenced in the MCAI specifies sending corroded parts to Airbus Helicopters, whereas this AD does not require that action.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 63 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 AD.

Visually inspecting the inclined and horizontal drive shaft flanges takes 4 work-hours for an estimated cost of \$340 per helicopter and \$21,420 for the U.S. fleet, per inspection cycle. If required, replacing the inclined or horizontal drive shaft takes 4 work-hours and parts will cost \$17,900 (inclined drive shaft) or \$35,500 (horizontal drive shaft), for an estimated cost of \$18,240 or \$35,840 respectively per helicopter.

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(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025-08-08 Airbus Helicopters:

Amendment 39-23021; Docket No. FAA-2025-0007; Project Identifier MCAI-2023-00998-R.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective June 6, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus Helicopters Model SA341G and SA342J helicopters, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 6510, Tail Rotor Drive Shaft.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of corrosion on the contact surfaces of the tail rotor inclined and horizontal drive shaft flanges. The FAA is issuing this AD to detect and address corrosion on the inclined and horizontal drive shaft flanges. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in the failure of the tail rotor drive and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

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 2023-0168, dated August 31, 2023 (EASA AD 2023-0168).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2023–0168

(1) Where EASA AD 2023–0168 requires compliance in terms of flight hours, this AD requires using hours time-in-service.

(2) Where EASA AD 2023–0168 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(3) Where the material referenced in paragraph (2) of EASA 2023–0168 specifies sending corroded inclined or horizontal drive shaft to Airbus Helicopters, this AD does not require that action.

(4) This AD does not adopt the “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2023–0168.

(i) No Reporting Requirement

Although the material referenced in EASA AD 2023–0168 specifies to submit certain information to the manufacturer, this AD does not require that action.

(j) Special Flight Permits

Special flight permits are prohibited.

(k) 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 (l) of this AD and email 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.

(l) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Evan Weaver, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (316) 946–4152; email: Evan.P.Weaver@faa.gov.

(m) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2023–0168, dated August 31, 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 this 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 April 21, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–07573 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 71**

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0825; Airspace Docket No. 25–ANE–4]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Lebanon, NH

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: This action changes the referenced BURGR Outer Marker (OM) in the airspace legal description to Point in Space Coordinates due to the decommissioning of the BURGR OM. This action does not change the airspace boundaries or operating requirements.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, August 7, 2025. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this final rule and all background material may be viewed online at www.regulations.gov using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marc Ellerbee, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, GA 30337; Telephone: (404) 305–5589.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Authority for This Rulemaking**

The FAA’s authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency’s authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it amends Class E airspace extending upward from the surface at Lebanon Municipal Airport, Lebanon, NH.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace is published in paragraph 6004 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11J, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11J is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

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

The Rule

The determination was made to decommission the BURGR OM serving the Lebanon Municipal Airport, Lebanon, NH. The BURGR OM is used as a reference point for describing the Lebanon Class E4 airspace, and part of the decommissioning process requires the amendment of associated FAA orders to reflect the change. The reference to the BURGR OM in the Class E4 airspace description was identified for amendment to point in space coordinates in order to maintain the same airspace dimensions and proceed with the decommissioning process.

Accordingly, this action amends 14 CFR part 71 by removing the reference to BURGR OM in the airspace legal description for the Lebanon, NH Class E4 airspace and replacing it with Point in Space Coordinates (lat. 43°43’57” N, long. 72°20’00” W). This change is necessary due to the decommissioning of the BURGR OM.

Good Cause for Bypassing Notice and Comment

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) authorizes agencies to dispense with ordinary notice and comment requirements for rules when the agency for “good cause” finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). Under this section, an agency, upon finding good cause, may issue a final rule without first publishing a proposed rule. This rule constitutes an administrative change that constitutes “a routine determination, insignificant in nature and impact, and inconsequential to the industry and to the public.” *Mack Trucks, Inc. v. EPA*, 682 F.3d 87, 94 (D.C. Cir. 2012) (quoting *Util. Solid Waste Activities Grp. v. EPA*, 236 F.3d 749, 755 (D.C. Cir. 2001)); see also Attorney General’s Manual on the Administrative Procedure Act (1947), at 31; U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Order 2100.6B, paragraph 11.j(1)(b) (saying proposed rules are not required for “[r]ules for which notice and comment is unnecessary to inform the rulemaking, such as rules correcting de minimis technical or clerical errors or rules addressing other minor and insubstantial matters, provided the reasons to forgo public comment are explained in the preamble to the final rule”). This amendment will not impose any additional substantive restrictions or requirements on the persons affected by these regulations as it does not affect the airspace boundaries or operating requirements. Accordingly, the FAA finds that notice and public comment under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) is unnecessary.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, “Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,” paragraph 5–6.5a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant the preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

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

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

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p.389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6004 Class E Airspace Areas Designated as an Extension to a Class D or Class E Surface Area

* * * * *

ANE NH E4 Lebanon, NH [Amended]

Lebanon Municipal Airport, NH
(Lat. 43°37′35″ N, long. 72°18′15″ W)
Lebanon Municipal Airport, Point in Space
Coordinates
(Lat. 43°43′57″ N, long. 72°20′00″ W)
Hanover NDB
(Lat. 43°42′08″ N, long. 72°10′39″ W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface within 3.3 miles each side of the point in space Lat. 43°43′57″ N, long. 72°20′00″ W, 352° bearing extending from a 4.8-mile radius of Lebanon Municipal Airport to 8 miles north of the point in space Lat. 43°43′57″ N, long. 72°20′00″ W, and within 2.4 miles each side of the Hanover NDB 051° bearing extending from the 4.8-mile radius to 7 miles northeast of the Hanover NDB. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will

thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/Facility Directory.

* * * * *

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on April 29, 2025.

Patrick Young,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–07644 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2024–1980; Airspace
Docket No. 24–ASO–21]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Tarboro, NC

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface by increasing the radius to 6.9 miles (previously 6.5 miles) to encompass ECU Health Edgecombe Heliport, Tarboro. This action also updates the coordinates to reflect the most current and accurate location for Tarboro Edgecombe Airport. Controlled airspace is necessary for the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at this airport.

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

ADDRESSES: A copy of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, this final rule, and all background material may be viewed online at www.regulations.gov using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

FAA Order JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, as well as subsequent amendments, can be viewed online at www.faa.gov/air-traffic/publications/. For further information, you can contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence

Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20597;
Telephone: (202) 267-8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Rachel Cruz, Operations Support Group,
Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation
Administration, 1701 Columbia Avenue,
College Park, GA 30337; Telephone:
(404) 305-5571.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority, as it amends Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at ECU Health Edgecombe Heliport, Tarboro, NC for the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at this airport.

History

The FAA published a notice of proposed rulemaking for Docket No. FAA 2024-1980 in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 88683; November 8, 2024), proposing to amend Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for ECU Health Edgecombe Heliport, Tarboro, NC. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace is published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11J, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11J is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order JO 7400.11J lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Rule

This amendment to 14 CFR part 71 amends Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for Tarboro-Edgecombe Airport, Tarboro, NC, by increasing the radius to 6.9 miles (previously 6.5 miles) to encompass ECU Health Edgecombe Heliport, Tarboro, NC. Additionally, this action updates the coordinates for Tarboro-Edgecombe Airport, Tarboro, NC. Controlled airspace is necessary for the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations in the area.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, "Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures," paragraph 5-6.5a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant the preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

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

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

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024, is amended as follows:

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

* * * * *

ASO NC E5 Tarboro, NC [Amended]

Tarboro-Edgecombe Airport, NC
(Lat. 35°56'12" N, long. 77°33'00" W)
ECU Health Edgecombe Heliport, NC
(Lat. 35°55'20" N, long. 77°33'17" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.9-mile radius of Tarboro-Edgecombe Airport, serving Tarboro-Edgecombe Airport and ECU Health Edgecombe Heliport.

* * * * *

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on April 28, 2025.

Patrick Young,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-07628 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

**[Docket No. FAA-2024-1966; Airspace
Docket No. 24-ASO-19]**

RIN 2120-AA66

**Amendment of Class E Airspace;
Roanoke Rapids, NC**

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for Roanoke Rapids, NC, by adding required airspace to support the new RNAV (GPS) standard instrument approach for Halifax Regional Medical Center

Heliport, Roanoke Rapids, NC. Controlled airspace is necessary for the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at this airport.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, August 7, 2025. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, this final rule, and all background material may be viewed online at www.regulations.gov using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marc Ellerbee, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, GA 30337; Telephone: (404) 305-5589.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority, as it amends Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Halifax Regional Medical Center Heliport, Roanoke Rapids, NC.

History

The FAA published a notice of proposed rulemaking for Docket No. FAA 2024-1966 in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 88915; November 12, 2024),

proposing to amend Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for Halifax Regional Medical Center Heliport, Roanoke Rapids, NC. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace is published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11J, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11J is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order JO 7400.11J lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Rule

This amendment to 14 CFR part 71 amends Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6-mile radius of Halifax Regional Medical Center Heliport, Roanoke Rapids, NC, providing the controlled airspace required to support the new RNAV (GPS) standard instrument approach procedures for instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at the heliport. Controlled airspace is necessary for the safety and management of IFR operations in the area.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, "Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures," paragraph 5-6.5a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant the preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

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

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

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024, is amended as follows:

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

* * * * *

ASO NC E5 Roanoke Rapids, NC [Amended]

Halifax/Northampton Regional Airport, NC (Lat. 36°19'47" N, long. 77°38'07" W)
Halifax Regional Medical Center Heliport, NC (Lat. 36°25'56" N, long. 77°38'42" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.5-mile radius of Halifax/Northampton Regional Airport and within a 6-mile radius of Halifax Regional Medical Center Heliport.

* * * * *

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on April 29, 2025.

Patrick Young,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-07663 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**Bureau of Industry and Security****15 CFR Part 705****[Docket No. 250428–0073]****RIN 0694–AK13****Adoption and Procedures of the Section 232 Steel and Aluminum Tariff Inclusions Process****AGENCY:** Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce.**ACTION:** Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: On February 10, 2025, the President issued Proclamations 10895, “Adjusting Imports of Aluminum into The United States” (Aluminum Proclamation), and 10896, “Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States” (Steel Proclamation), imposing specified rates of duty on imports of aluminum and steel articles and certain derivative steel and aluminum articles, respectively (collectively, the Inclusions Proclamations). The Inclusions Proclamations also required the Secretary of Commerce to establish a process for including additional derivative aluminum and steel articles within the scope of the ad valorem duties. The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), in this interim final rule (IFR), establishes the process for including additional derivative aluminum and steel articles within the scope of the ad valorem duties authorized by the President under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (Section 232). This IFR also removes the aluminum and steel exclusions process authorized by clause 3 of the March 18, 2018, Presidential Proclamations 9704 and 9705 (collectively, the Exclusions Proclamations).

DATES: This rule is effective April 30, 2025. Comments on this interim final rule must be received by BIS no later than June 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Public comments are to be made via <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/BIS-2025-0023>. The [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) ID for this rule is: BIS–2025–0023. Please refer to RIN 0694–AK13 in all comments. All filers submitting comments in [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) should use the name of the person or entity submitting the comments as the name of their files, in accordance with the instructions below. Anyone submitting business confidential information should clearly identify the business confidential portion at the time of submission, file a statement justifying nondisclosure and referring to the

specific legal authority claimed, and provide a non-confidential version of the submission.

For comments submitted electronically containing business confidential information, the file name of the business confidential version should begin with the characters “BC.” Any page containing business confidential information must be clearly marked “BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL” on the top of that page. The corresponding non-confidential version of those comments must be clearly marked “PUBLIC.” The file name of the non-confidential version should begin with the character “P.” Any submissions with file names that do not begin with either a “BC” or a “P” will be assumed to be public and will be made publicly available at: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Commenters submitting business confidential information are encouraged to scan a hard copy of the non-confidential version to create an image of the file, rather than submitting a digital copy with redactions applied, to avoid inadvertent redaction errors which could enable the public to read business confidential information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions regarding this interim final rule, contact Stephen Astle at 202–482–2533, or email Steel232@bis.doc.gov regarding provisions in this rule specific to steel inclusion requests and Aluminum232@bis.doc.gov regarding provisions in this rule specific to aluminum inclusion requests.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Background***A. Section 232 and Adjustments of Imports of Aluminum and Steel*

On February 10, 2025, the President issued Proclamation 10895 “Adjusting Imports of Aluminum into the United States”, and Proclamation 10896 “Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States” which imposed a 25 percent ad valorem tariff on imports of aluminum and steel articles and certain derivative steel and aluminum articles, respectively. These Inclusions Proclamations terminated the aluminum and steel exclusions process as authorized in the clause 3 of Proclamation 9705, clause 1 of Proclamation 9777, and clause 2 of Proclamation 9980, as well as a number of country exemptions and alternative arrangements to the steel and aluminum duties implemented in subsequent Presidential Proclamations. The Inclusions Proclamations also required the Secretary of Commerce (the Secretary) to establish within 90 days a

process for including additional derivative aluminum and steel articles within the scope of the ad valorem duties proclaimed in Exclusion Proclamations, Presidential Proclamation 9704, Proclamation 9705, Proclamation 9980, clause 4 of the Proclamation 10896, and clause 5 of Proclamation 10895, respectively.

Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), provides authority for the Department of Commerce (Commerce) to conduct investigations to determine the effects of imports of an article on the national security of the United States and authorizes the President to adjust the imports of the article and its derivatives based on such an investigation and affirmative determination by the Department of Commerce that the article is being importing into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States. The Department of Commerce previously concluded Section 232 investigations into imports of steel and aluminum articles in 2018 that led to the implementation of the Section 232 Steel and Aluminum Duties in the Exclusions Proclamations. These duties were extended to apply to imports of certain derivative steel and aluminum articles in Presidential Proclamation 9980 of January 29, 2020, as well as Presidential Proclamations 10895 and 10896 of February 10, 2025.

Presidential Proclamations 10895 and 10896 set several requirements for the Department of Commerce to include certain derivative articles of steel and aluminum under the Section 232 Steel and Aluminum Duties established by the Exclusions Proclamations. It authorizes the Secretary to include additional derivative steel or aluminum articles within the scope of the tariffs unilaterally, or at the request of a producer of steel or aluminum articles or derivative articles within the United States, or an industry association representing one or more such producers. Applications for the inclusion of derivative articles must establish that imports of a derivative article have increased in a manner that threatens to impair the national security of the United States or otherwise undermine the objectives set forth in the 2018 Section 232 investigations or any Proclamations issued pursuant thereto. The Inclusions Proclamations direct that the Secretary of Commerce shall issue a determination on any such request within 60 days of its receipt by the Department.

B. Purpose of This IFR

BIS is publishing this IFR to establish the Section 232 inclusions process, as required by the Inclusions Proclamations. The Inclusions Proclamations direct that this process shall be established within 90 days, meaning no later than May 10, 2025.

This interim final rule serves two functions. First, this IFR establishes the Section 232 inclusions process. Second, this IFR makes conforming edits to remove the Section 232 aluminum and steel exclusions process regulatory provisions because that process is no longer in effect as of February 10, 2025, so those regulatory provisions are no longer needed.

C. Submitting Public Comments on This Interim Final Rule

The comment submission process on this IFR is separate and distinct from the comment submission process for the inclusion requests. For submitting comments on this IFR in *regulations.gov*, follow the instructions as specified in the **ADDRESSES** section of this IFR. For submitting comments on inclusion requests, please follow the instructions as provided in the regulatory text.

II. Amendments To Establish the Section 232 Inclusions Process

A. Submission Phase

BIS will establish a submissions window to receive aluminum and steel derivative inclusion requests from industry during two-week submission windows opening three times annually at the beginning of each May, September, and January, with the first such window to open on May 1, 2025. Submissions of inclusions requests must be submitted in PDF format via the Defense Industrial Base Programs inbox at DIBPrograms@bis.doc.gov. For the request to be considered valid, the requestor must provide the following in their request:

- Clear identification of the applicant (*i.e.*, individual, company, or trade association);
- A precise definition of the derivative article;
- The eight or ten-digit HTSUS classification requested to be included in the scope of the ad valorem tariffs;
- An explanation of why the article is a steel or aluminum derivative article, including, to the extent practicable, information on the total value of the article's steel and/or aluminum content as a share of the derivative article's total value;
- Pertinent information on the domestic industry affected;

- Statistics on imports and domestic production;

- A description of how and to what extent imports of the derivative article threaten to impair the national security or otherwise undermine the objectives set forth in the 2018 Steel and Aluminum Section 232 investigation reports or related Inclusions Proclamations;

- Any business confidential submissions must also include a non-confidential public version; and
- All information submitted must be limited to 30 pages inclusive of all attachments.

BIS will review the received requests on a rolling basis during the two-week submission window to validate that the received requests contain all the required elements and do not exceed the page limitation. In the instance where the requestor did not include all the required elements or improperly filed the submission, at the discretion of the Under Secretary for Industry and Security, the requestor will be granted a 48-hour window to ensure a proper filing. The use of fixed submission windows will provide predictability to industry and will be the most efficient use of BIS resources given the short timeframes to secure and process public comments and provide recommendations.

B. Review and Public Comment Phase

BIS will publicly post non-confidential versions of all valid requests for a 14-day public comment window on *regulations.gov* after the conclusion of the two-week submission window. Collecting public comments will ensure a transparent, complete, and legally robust process for conducting analysis and making final determinations of derivative inclusion requests. This action will also represent confirmation of receipt and acceptance by the Department of Commerce, initiating the 60-day timeline for processing derivative inclusion requests as directed in the Inclusions Proclamations. BIS will begin analysis of each accepted inclusion request concurrent with the start of the public comment window. Each inclusion request will be assessed for: (1) whether the described product at the eight- or ten-digit HTSUS classification is a derivative steel or aluminum article; and (2) whether such derivative article imports have increased in a manner that threatens to impair the national security or otherwise undermine the objectives set forth in the Section 232 investigation reports or related Inclusions Proclamations.

C. Where and How To Submit Public Comments

Public comments on inclusion requests are to be submitted through the *regulations.gov*, ID BIS–2025–0023, at: <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/BIS-2025-0023>, through the Federal eRulemaking website at: <https://www.regulations.gov>, within the 14-day public comment window. No other submission methods are being used for submitting public comments for the inclusions process. This comment submission process for inclusion requests is separate and distinct from the process for submitting public comments on this IFR. To submit comments on this IFR, follow the instructions as specified in the **ADDRESSES** section of this IFR.

D. Decision Phase

With respect to each request, the Secretary or designee will sign a positive or negative determination. After the determination and signature, BIS will generate and publicly post a determination memorandum in *regulations.gov* for each inclusions request within 60 days of receiving the requests that: (1) states whether the request was approved or denied; and (2) summarizes the rationale for making this determination. The date of signature on the determination memorandum must be prior to the close of the respective 60-day derivative inclusion processing period, as directed in the Inclusions Proclamations. A **Federal Register** notice will then be issued that modifies the Annexes to the Inclusions Proclamations with the included derivative products at the eight- to ten-digit HTSUS subheading. Duties on newly included derivative articles will take effect shortly thereafter through coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

III. Removal of the Section 232 Exclusions Process and Related Provisions

Since March 19, 2018, BIS has published five interim final rules (IFRs) that established and made various revisions to the Section 232 exclusions process, as well as several Notices of Inquiry seeking public comment on certain aspects of the Section 232 exclusions process.

On March 19, 2018, BIS issued an IFR, “Requirements for Submissions Requesting Exclusions from the Remedies Instituted in Presidential Proclamations Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States and Adjusting Imports of Aluminum into the United States; and the Filing of

Objections to Submitted Exclusion Requests for Steel and Aluminum” (83 FR 12106), establishing the Section 232 exclusions process in supplements no. 1 and 2 to 15 CFR part 705.

On September 11, 2018, BIS issued a second IFR, “Submissions of Exclusion Requests and Objections to Submitted Requests for Steel and Aluminum” (83 FR 46026), which revised the exclusions process to increase transparency, fairness, and efficiency.

On June 10, 2019, BIS issued a third IFR, “Implementation of New Commerce Section 232 Exclusions Portal” (84 FR 26751), that revised the two supplements to part 705 to grant the public the ability to submit new exclusion requests through the Section 232 Exclusions Portal while still allowing the opportunity for public comment on the portal.

On May 26, 2020, BIS issued a notice of inquiry with request for comment, “Notice of Inquiry Regarding the Exclusions Process for Section 232 Steel and Aluminum Import Tariffs and Quotas” (85 FR 31441), that sought public comment on the appropriateness of the information requested and considered in applying the exclusion criteria and the efficiency and transparency of the process employed.

On December 14, 2020, BIS issued a fourth IFR, “Section 232 Steel and Aluminum Tariff Exclusions Process” (85 FR 81060), which established General Approved Exclusions (GAEs) to reduce the number of exclusion requests for products consistently found not to be produced in the United States, reducing the submission burden on both industry and the Section 232 exclusions process. This IFR identified 123 GAEs that had generally never received an objection or very few objections via the Section 232 exclusions process. GAEs are available to all would-be requestors for steel and aluminum products imported under 10-digit HTSUS classifications without quantity limit or expiration date.

On December 9, 2021, BIS subsequently suspended 30 GAEs in its fifth IFR, “Removal of Certain General Approved Exclusions Under the Section 232 Steel and Aluminum Tariff Exclusion Process” (86 FR 70003), on the Section 232 exclusions process because they were determined by BIS to no longer fit the criteria of a GAE.

On January 3, 2022, Presidential Proclamations 10327 (87 FR 1) and 10328 (87 FR 11) were published. These Proclamations implemented an understanding reached between the United States and the European Union including the establishment of tariff rate quotas for steel and aluminum articles

imported from the European Union member countries. Proclamation 10328 also directed the Secretary of Commerce to seek public comment on the Section 232 exclusions process, including the responsiveness of the exclusions process to market demand and enhanced consultation with U.S. firms and labor organizations.

On February 10, 2022, BIS published the notice, “Request for Public Comments on the Section 232 Exclusions Process” (87 FR 7777) (February 2022 Notice), as directed by Presidential Proclamation 10328. The February 2022 Notice sought public comment on a variety of topics regarding the responsiveness of the exclusions process to market demand and enhanced consultation with U.S. firms and labor organizations. The comment period closed in March 2022 and BIS received nearly 100 comments.

On August 28, 2023, BIS published its proposed rule, “Revisions of the Section 232 Steel and Aluminum Exclusions Process” (88 FR 58525) (August 2023 Proposed Rule). The August 2023 Proposed Rule proposed several revisions to the Section 232 exclusions process, including adjustments to the current criteria for identifying GAEs, the introduction of new General Denied Exclusions (GDEs), and the introduction of new certification requirements for both Requestors and Objectors. This proposed rule was not finalized prior to the issuance of the Inclusion Proclamations.

Pursuant to the Inclusion Proclamations, this IFR makes conforming edits to remove the Section 232 aluminum and steel exclusions process regulatory provisions because that process is no longer in effect as of February 10, 2025, so those regulatory provisions are no longer needed.

As additional conforming changes for the termination of the Section 232 exclusions process, this IFR also removes supplement no. 2 to part 705 (General Approved Exclusions (GAEs) for Steel Articles Under the Section 232 Exclusions Process) and supplement no. 3 (General Approved Exclusions (GAEs) for Aluminum Articles Under the Section 232 Exclusions Process). These two supplements are no longer needed because of the termination of the Section 232 exclusions process.

IV. Regulatory Changes

The following revisions are made to supplement no.1 to part 705:

- An introductory paragraph is created explaining the background and establishment of the Section 232 aluminum and steel derivative inclusion process;

- Paragraph (a) is added to explain the scope of the aluminum and steel derivative process;

- Paragraph (b) is added to provide information on who may submit an inclusion request;

- Paragraph (c) is added to provide the timeframes for submitting inclusion requests. New paragraph (c) provides requestors with information on the submission windows of when to submit their requests;

- Paragraph (d) is added providing requestors information on where to submit inclusion requests, the general requirements for submitting an inclusion request, and the information required in the request;

- Paragraph (e) is added explaining to requestors the review process of received requests and the process for correcting invalid submissions;

- Paragraph (f) is added providing information on where and how to submit public comments;

- Paragraph (g) is added to provide information to requestors and commenters on the review and public comment phase;

- Paragraph (h) is added detailing the procedures BIS takes with determinations made regarding the inclusion requests; and

- Supplements nos. 2 and 3 are removed because they are no longer needed due to the termination of the Section 232 exclusions process.

Rulemaking Requirements

1. Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 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). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This IFR has been determined to be a “significant regulatory action,” although not economically significant, under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866. Pursuant to Proclamations 10895 and 10896 of February 10, 2025, the establishment of procedures for an inclusions process under each Proclamation shall be published in the **Federal Register**. This IFR is exempt from Executive Order 14192 because it is being issued with respect to a national security function of the United States.

2. The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA)

provides that an agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and no person is required to respond to nor be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information, unless that collection has obtained Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

The Department of Commerce requested and OMB authorized emergency processing of one information collection involved in this rule, consistent with 5 CFR 1320.13. Presidential Proclamations 10895 and 10896 also required the Secretary of Commerce to establish within 90 days a process for including additional derivative aluminum and steel articles within the scope of the *ad valorem* duties proclaimed in Proclamations 9704, 9705, 9980, and clause 4 of the Steel Proclamation and clause 5 of the Aluminum Proclamation, respectively and this interim final rule fulfills that direction. Presidential Proclamations 10895 and 10896 set several requirements for the Department of Commerce to process petitions requesting the inclusion of certain derivative articles of steel and aluminum under the Section 232 Steel and Aluminum Duties established by Presidential Proclamations 9704 and 9705 in March 2018. They state that the process shall provide for including additional derivative articles at the direction of the Secretary unilaterally, or at the request of a producer of steel or aluminum articles or derivative articles within the United States or an industry association representing one or more such producers. Applications for the inclusion of derivative articles must establish that imports of a derivative article have increased in a manner that threatens to impair the national security of the United States or otherwise undermine the objectives set forth in the 2018 Section 232 investigations or any Proclamations issued pursuant thereto. The Inclusions Proclamations direct that the Secretary of Commerce shall issue a determination on any such request within 60 days of its receipt by the Department of Commerce. The immediate implementation of an effective inclusions request process, consistent with the intent of the Inclusion Proclamations, also requires creating a process to allow any individual or organization in the United States to submit derivative inclusion requests and to submit comments in response to such derivative inclusion requests submitted by the public. The

Department has determined the following conditions have been met:

a. The collection of information is needed prior to the expiration of time periods normally associated with a routine submission for review under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act in view of the Inclusions Proclamations, <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/18/2025-02833/adjusting-imports-of-steel-into-the-united-states>, and <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/18/2025-02832/adjusting-imports-of-aluminum-into-the-united-states>.

b. The collection of information is essential to the mission of the Department, in particular to the adjudication of derivative inclusion requests.

c. The use of normal clearance procedures would prevent the collection of information of derivative inclusions requests, for national security purposes, as discussed under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 as amended and the Inclusions Proclamations.

Agency: Commerce Department.

Type of Information Collection: New Collection.

Title of the Collection: Inclusions to the Section 232 National Security Adjustments to Imports.

Affected Public: Private Sector—Businesses.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: [100].

Average Responses per Year: [1].

Total Estimated Number of Responses: [100].

Average Time per Response: 8 hours.

Total Annual Time Burden: [800].

Type of Information Collection: [New Collection].

OMB Control Number: [0694–0146].

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

4. The provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, the opportunity for public comment, and a delay in effective date are inapplicable because this regulation involves a military function of the United States (5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1)) because steel and aluminum, as well as certain steel and aluminum derivatives, are essential products for producing U.S. weapons that are vital for protecting U.S. national security. As explained in the reports submitted by the Secretary to the President, steel and aluminum are being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten

to impair the national security of the United States, and therefore the President is implementing these remedial actions (as described in the Inclusions Proclamations) to protect U.S. national security interests by identifying and imposing tariffs on derivative products to protect the U.S. defense industrial base. The U.S. defense industrial base is critical to protecting U.S. national security interests. For example, if there is only one defense contractor in the U.S. that makes a specialized aluminum derivative product used in nuclear submarines, and if there is a surge of imports of these aluminum derivative products or are dumped in the U.S. by an adversary, and if these imports are not subject to the tariffs for aluminum derivatives, these imports of aluminum derivatives may endanger the existence of this U.S. defense contractor. This poses a detriment to U.S. national security by potentially eliminating a supplier of items needed for U.S. defense purposes.

That implementation includes the creation of an effective process by which affected domestic parties can submit inclusion requests based upon imports that “threaten to impair the national security” of the United States. BIS started this process with the publication of the imposition of the tariffs on steel and aluminum to protect critical U.S. national security interests. The tariffs have been implemented to ensure imports of steel and aluminum including certain derivative products do not impair the national security. The immediate implementation of this inclusion process, as directed by the President, is necessary to identify additional derivatives that warrant tariffs to protect U.S. national security interests. Specifically, delaying the adoption of these changes to solicit public comments would further delay the identification and imposition of tariffs on derivative products to protect U.S. national security, and ensure that steel and aluminum producers in the United States are able to supply the current and projected needs of the U.S. military and avoid the risk caused by overreliance on steel and aluminum manufacturers located outside of the United States.

The Department of Commerce also finds that there is good cause to exempt this rule from the APA requirements for public notice and comment under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and delayed effective date under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) because it would be contrary to the public interest to have a notice and comment period or other delay prior to this action taking effect. Specifically, delaying adoption of

this inclusion process would further harm U.S. manufacturers by further delaying their ability to request relief from these imports that are damaging their companies and the U.S. defense industrial base in the process. The U.S. defense industrial base is critical to protecting U.S. national security and implementation of this inclusions process needs to be adopted as soon as possible in order to mitigate any potential national security threat that acts as a detriment to the public interest.

5. Because neither the APA nor any other law requires an opportunity for public comment be given for this rule, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable. Accordingly, no Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is required and none has been prepared.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 705

Administrative practice and procedure, Business and industry, Classified information, Confidential business information, Imports, Investigations, National security.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, part 705 of subchapter A of 15 CFR chapter VII is amended as follows:

PART 705—EFFECT OF IMPORTED ARTICLES ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY

■ 1. The authority citation for part 705 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862) and Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1979 (44 FR 69273, December 3, 1979).

■ 2. Supplement no. 1 to part 705 is revised to read as follows:

Supplement No. 1 to Part 705—Requirements for Submissions Requesting Inclusions to the Adjustment of Imports of Aluminum and Steel Imposed Pursuant to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as Amended

On March 8, 2018, the President issued Proclamations 9704 and 9705 concurring with the findings of the January 11, 2018 reports of the Secretary of Commerce on the effects of imports of aluminum and steel mill articles (steel articles) on the national security and determining that adjusting aluminum and steel imports through the imposition of duties is necessary so that their imports will no longer threaten to impair the national security. On February 10, 2025, the President issued Proclamations 10895 “Adjusting Imports of Aluminum into The United States” (Aluminum Proclamation), and

10896 “Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States” (Steel Proclamation), imposing specified rates of duty on imports of aluminum and steel, respectively (collectively, the Inclusions Proclamations). The Inclusions Proclamations also required the Secretary of Commerce to establish within 90 days a process for including additional derivative aluminum and steel articles within the scope of the ad valorem duties proclaimed in Proclamations 9704, 9705, 9980, and clause 4 of the Steel Proclamation and clause 5 of the Aluminum Proclamation, respectively. Presidential Proclamations 10895 and 10896 set several requirements for the Department of Commerce to process petitions requesting the inclusion of certain derivative articles of steel and aluminum under the Section 232 Steel and Aluminum Duties established by Presidential Proclamations 9704 and 9705 in March 2018. They state that the process shall provide for including additional derivative articles at the direction of the Secretary unilaterally, or at the request of a producer of steel or aluminum articles or derivative articles within the United States or an industry association representing one or more such producers. Applications for the inclusion of derivative articles must establish that imports of a derivative article have increased in a manner that threatens to impair the national security of the United States or otherwise undermine the objectives set forth in the 2018 Section 232 investigations or any Proclamations issued pursuant thereto. The Inclusions Proclamations direct that the Secretary of Commerce shall issue a determination on any such request within 60 days of its receipt by the Department.

(a) *Scope.* This supplement specifies the requirements and process for how directly affected parties located in the United States may submit requests for inclusions to the duties imposed by the President. This supplement also specifies the requirements and process for how parties in the United States may submit inclusion requests (both business confidential and public versions) and public comments in response to submitted inclusion requests for inclusion of aluminum and steel derivative articles in the duties or quantitative limitations imposed by the President (collectively, 232 submissions). This supplement also identifies the time periods for such submissions, the methods of submission, and the information that must be included in such submissions. This supplement also identifies the

process for analysis of the submissions and public comments and the action taken upon the final determinations by the Secretary or designee.

(b) *Inclusion requests.* Who may submit an inclusion request?

(1) Producers of steel or aluminum articles or derivative articles within the United States; or

(2) An industry association representing one or more such producers may submit inclusion requests.

(c) *Timeframe of submitting requests.* The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) will open a submissions window to receive aluminum and steel derivative inclusion requests from industry during two-week submission windows three times annually at the beginning of each May, September, and January, with the first such window to open on May 1, 2025.

(d) *Inclusion request requirements.* For the request to be considered a valid request, the requestor must adhere to the following general requirements and provide the following:

(1) Submission through Defense Industrial Base Programs inbox at DIBPrograms@bis.doc.gov;

(2) Requests must be submitted in PDF format;

(3) Limited to 30 pages inclusive of all attachments;

(4) Any business confidential submissions must also include a non-confidential public version;

(5) Clear identification of the applicant (*i.e.*, individual, company, or trade association);

(6) A precise definition of the derivative article;

(7) The eight or ten-digit HTSUS designation that serves as the basis for the determination;

(8) An explanation of why the article is a steel or aluminum derivative article; including, to the extent practicable, information on the total value of the article's steel and/or aluminum content as a share of the derivative article's total value;

(9) Pertinent information on the domestic industry affected;

(10) Statistics on imports and domestic production; and

(11) A description of how and to what extent imports of the derivative article threaten to impair the national security or otherwise undermine the objectives set forth in the 2018 Steel and Aluminum Section 232 investigation reports or related Inclusions Proclamations.

(e) *BIS review of inclusion petition requests.* BIS will review the received requests on a rolling basis during the two-week submission window to

validate that the received requests contain all the required elements and do not exceed the page limitation. In the instance where the requestor did not include all the required elements or improperly filed the submission, at the discretion of the Under Secretary for Industry and Security, the requestor will be granted a 48-hour window to resubmit a proper filing.

(f) *Where and how to submit public comments.* (1) Where to submit? Public comments are to be made via [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) via the [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov/docket/BIS-2025-0023) ID BIS–2025–0023 at <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/BIS-2025-0023>. You may submit business confidential and public version public comments, identified by the [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) ID BIS–2025–0023 through the Federal eRulemaking website: <https://www.regulations.gov>. No other submission methods are being used for submitting public comments for the inclusions process. Follow the instructions for submitting public comments. All filers using the [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) should use the name of the person or entity submitting the comments as the name of their files, in accordance with the instructions below. Anyone submitting business confidential information should clearly identify the business confidential portion at the time of submission, file a statement justifying nondisclosure and referring to the specific legal authority claimed, and provide a non-confidential version of the submission.

(2) Business confidential submissions. For comments submitted electronically containing business confidential information, the file name of the business confidential version should begin with the characters “BC.” Any page containing business confidential information must be clearly marked “BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL” on the top of that page. The corresponding non-confidential version of the comments must be clearly marked “PUBLIC.” The file name of the non-confidential version should begin with the character “P.” The “BC” and “P” should be followed by the name of the person or entity submitting the comments. Any submissions with file names that do not begin with a “BC” or “P” will be assumed to be public and will be made publicly available through <https://www.regulations.gov>. Commenters submitting business confidential information are encouraged to scan a hard copy of the non-confidential version to create an image of the file, rather than submitting a digital copy with redactions applied, to avoid inadvertent redaction errors

which could enable the public to read business confidential information.

(g) *Review and Public Comment Phase.* BIS will publicly post non-confidential versions of all valid requests for a 14-day public comment window on <https://www.regulations.gov> after the conclusion of the two-week submission window. Members of the public will have the opportunity to comment on the inclusion requests submitted by parties. Collecting public comments ensures a transparent, complete, and legally robust process for conducting analysis and making final determinations of derivative inclusion requests. BIS will review all accepted inclusion requests and public comments.

(h) *Decision Phase.* The Secretary or designee will sign a positive or negative determination. After the determination, BIS will, for each inclusions request, and, within 60 days of receiving the request, generate and publicly post on [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) a determination memorandum that:

(1) States whether the request was approved or denied, and

(2) Summarizes the rationale for making this determination.

(3) The date of signature on the determination memorandum must be prior to the close of the respective 60-day derivative inclusion processing period, as directed in the Inclusions Proclamations. A **Federal Register** notice will then be issued that modifies the Annexes to the Inclusions Proclamations with the included derivative products at the eight- to ten-digit HTSUS subheading. Duties on newly included derivative articles will take effect shortly thereafter through consultation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Supplement Nos. 2 and 3 to Part 705 [Removed]

■ 3. Remove Supplement no. 2 and 3 to part 705.

Eric Longnecker,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Technology Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–07676 Filed 4–30–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

28 CFR Part 50

[Docket No. OAG193; AG Order No. 6251–2025]

Policy Regarding Obtaining Information From, or Records of, Members of the News Media; and Regarding Questioning, Arresting, or Charging Members of the News Media

AGENCY: Office of the Attorney General, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends the Department of Justice regulations regarding obtaining information from news media to bring the regulations back into alignment with the decades-long practices in place before dramatic changes were adopted in 2022. The purpose of these regulations since their first adoption more than 50 years ago has been to strike the proper balance between the public’s interest in the free dissemination of ideas and information and the public’s interest in effective law enforcement and the fair administration of justice. But after several years under these changes, the Department has concluded that the current policy strikes the wrong balance, undermining the Department’s ability to safeguard classified, privileged, and other sensitive information, and that the earlier, longstanding practices related to news media records were more optimal. The rule therefore rescinds the amendments of 2022 and adopts a modified version of the 2014 regulations, revised to better align with what had been longstanding Department practice.

DATES: This rule is effective on May 2, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ashley Dugger, Director, Office of Enforcement Operations, Criminal Division, (202) 514–6809. Although not required by 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(4), a summary of this rule may be found in the docket for this rulemaking at www.regulations.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Discussion

On April 25, 2025, the Attorney General issued a memorandum revoking an earlier memorandum issued by then-Attorney General Garland on July 19, 2021 (“2021 AG Memo”). The revoked 2021 AG Memo was a significant departure from the Department’s decades-old practices regarding the use of compulsory legal process for the purpose of obtaining information from,

or records of, members of the news media and directed the Deputy Attorney General to promulgate regulations to codify those new policies. Accordingly, the Department published a final rule implementing those policies on November 3, 2022. *Policy Regarding Obtaining Information From or Records of Members of the News Media; and Regarding Questioning, Arresting, or Charging Members of the News Media*, 87 FR 66239 (Nov. 3, 2022).

Since the promulgation of those regulations, there have been growing concerns about Federal government employees intentionally disseminating confidential, privileged, or otherwise protected information to the media for the purpose of undermining Executive agencies' legal obligations and policies. The Attorney General has determined that the constraints imposed by the 2022 amendments to 28 CFR 50.10 have unduly hindered the Department's efforts to subpoena journalists who have coordinated with Federal employees to leak protected materials. Accordingly, the Attorney General has revoked the 2021 AG Memo and is issuing regulations that will allow the Department of Justice to better safeguard the security of protected government information.

The Attorney General is issuing this final rule to revise the existing provisions in the Department's regulations at 28 CFR 50.10. These revisions implement the Attorney General's April 25, 2025, directive.

II. Regulatory Certifications

A. Administrative Procedure Act

Because, for purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act, this regulation concerns general statements of policy, or rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice, notice and comment and a delayed effective date are not required. *See* 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A), (d).

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because this final rule is not promulgated as a "final rule under [5 U.S.C.] 553" and is not required under that section to be published as a proposed rule, the requirements for the preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis under 5 U.S.C. 604(a) do not apply. In any event, the Attorney General, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 605(b), has reviewed this regulation and by approving it certifies that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because it pertains to administrative matters affecting the Department.

C. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563—Regulatory Planning and Review

This action has been drafted and reviewed in accordance with section 1(b) of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, Regulatory Planning and Review, and with section 1(b) of Executive Order 13563 of January 18, 2011, Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review.

This rule is limited to agency organization, management, or personnel matters as described by section 3(d)(3) of Executive Order 12866, and therefore is not a "regulation" as defined by that Executive Order. Regardless, out of an abundance of caution, this action has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

D. Executive Order 12988—Civil Justice Reform

This regulation meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988 of February 5, 1996, Civil Justice Reform.

E. Executive Order 13132—Federalism

This regulation 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 Executive Order 13132 of August 4, 1999, Federalism, this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism assessment.

F. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, Public Law 104–4.

G. Congressional Review Act

This action pertains to agency management and is a rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice that does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties; accordingly, this action is not a "rule" as that term is used in the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.* Therefore, the reporting requirement of 5 U.S.C. 801 does not apply.

H. Executive Order 14192—Regulatory Costs

This regulation is excepted from Executive Order 14192 of January 31, 2025, Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation, because it is related to agency organization, management, or personnel.

List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 50

Administrative practice and procedure, Crime, News, Media, Subpoena, Search warrants.

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the preamble, part 50 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 50—STATEMENTS OF POLICY

■ 1. The authority citation for part 50 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 18 U.S.C. 1162; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 516, and 519; 42 U.S.C. 1921 *et seq.*, 1973c; and Pub. L. 107–273, 116 Stat. 1758, 1824.

■ 2. Revise § 50.10 to read as follows:

§ 50.10 Policy regarding obtaining information from, or records of, members of the news media; and regarding questioning, arresting, or charging members of the news media.

(a) *Statement of principles.* (1) Because freedom of the press can be no broader than the freedom of members of the news media to investigate and report the news, the Department's policy is intended to provide protection to members of the news media from certain law enforcement tools, whether criminal or civil, that might unreasonably impair lawful newsgathering activities. The policy is not intended to extend special protections to members of the news media who are the focus of criminal investigations for conduct not based on, or within the scope of, such activities.

(2) In determining whether to seek information from, or records of, members of the news media, the approach in every instance must be to strike the proper balance among several vital interests: protecting national security, ensuring public safety, promoting effective law enforcement and the fair administration of justice, and safeguarding the essential role of the free press in fostering government accountability and an open society.

(3) The Department views the use of certain law enforcement tools, including subpoenas, court orders issued pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2703(d) or 3123, and search warrants to seek information from, or records of, non-consenting members of the news media as extraordinary

measures, not standard investigatory practices.

(4) Investigative activities pursuant to this policy may also be subject to the Privacy Protection Act of 1979, 42 U.S.C. 2000aa.

(b) *Scope*—(1) *Covered individuals and entities*. (i) The policy governs the use of certain law enforcement tools to obtain information from, or records of, members of the news media.

(ii) Regardless of affiliation with the news media, the protections of the policy do not extend to any individual or entity who is or is reasonably likely to be—

(A) A foreign power or agent of a foreign power, as those terms are defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801);

(B) A member or affiliate of a foreign terrorist organization designated under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a));

(C) Designated as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist by the Department of the Treasury under Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001 (66 FR 49079);

(D) A terrorist organization as that term is defined in section 212(a)(3)(B)(vi) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)(vi));

(E) Committing or attempting to commit a crime of terrorism, as described in 18 U.S.C. 2331(5) or 2332b(g)(5);

(F) Committing or attempting to commit a crime involving the provision of material support or resources to a terrorist organization; or

(G) Aiding, abetting, or conspiring in illegal activity with a person or organization described in paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(A) through (F) of this section.

(2) *Covered law enforcement tools and records*. (i) The policy governs the use by law enforcement authorities of subpoenas or, in civil matters, other similar compulsory process such as civil investigative demands (collectively “subpoenas”) to obtain information from members of the news media, including documents, testimony, and other materials; and the use by law enforcement authorities of subpoenas, or court orders issued pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2703(d) (“2703(d) orders”) or 18 U.S.C. 3123 (“3123 orders”), to obtain from third parties communications records or business records of members of the news media.

(ii) The policy also governs applications for warrants to search the premises or property of members of the news media pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41, or to obtain from

third-party communication service providers the communications records of members of the news media, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2703(a) and (b).

(3) *Definitions*—(i) *Communications records*. (A) Communications records include the contents of electronic communications as well as source and destination information associated with communications, such as email transaction logs and local and long distance telephone connection records, stored or transmitted by a third-party communication service provider with which the member of the news media has a contractual relationship.

(B) Communications records do not include information described in 18 U.S.C. 2703(c)(2)(A), (B), (D), (E), and (F).

(ii) *Communication service provider*. A communication service provider is a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service as defined, respectively, in 18 U.S.C. 2510(15) and 18 U.S.C. 2711(2).

(iii) *Business records*. (A) Business records include records of the activities, including the financial transactions, of a member of the news media related to the coverage, investigation, or reporting of news, which records are generated or maintained by a third party with which the member of the news media has a contractual relationship. Business records are limited to those that could provide information about the newsgathering techniques or sources of a member of the news media.

(B) Business records do not include records unrelated to lawful newsgathering activities, such as those related to the purely commercial, financial, administrative, or technical operations of a news media entity.

(C) Business records do not include records that are created or maintained either by the government or by a contractor on behalf of the government.

(c) *Issuing subpoenas to members of the news media, or using subpoenas or court orders issued pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2703(d) or 3123 to obtain from third parties communications records or business records of a member of the news media*. (1) Except as set forth in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, members of the Department must obtain the authorization of the Attorney General to issue a subpoena to a member of the news media; or to use a subpoena, 2703(d) order, or 3123 order to obtain from a third party communications records or business records of a member of the news media.

(2) Requests for the authorization of the Attorney General for the issuance of a subpoena to a member of the news media, or to use a subpoena, 2703(d)

order, or 3123 order to obtain communications records or business records of a member of the news media, must be approved by the United States Attorney or Assistant Attorney General responsible for the matter.

(3) Exceptions to the Attorney General authorization requirement may be made as follows:

(i)(A) A United States Attorney or Assistant Attorney General responsible for the matter may authorize the issuance of a subpoena to a member of the news media (e.g., for documents, video or audio recordings, testimony, or other materials) if the member of the news media expressly agrees to provide the requested information in response to a subpoena. This exception applies, but is not limited, to both published and unpublished materials and aired and unaired recordings.

(B) In the case of an authorization under paragraph (c)(3)(i)(A) of this section, the United States Attorney or Assistant Attorney General responsible for the matter shall provide notice to the Director of the Criminal Division’s Office of Enforcement Operations within 10 business days of the authorization of the issuance of the subpoena.

(ii) Authorization of the Attorney General will not be required of members of the Department in the following circumstances:

(A) To issue subpoenas to news media entities for purely commercial, financial, administrative, or other information unrelated to lawful newsgathering activities; or for information or records relating to personnel not involved in lawful newsgathering activities.

(B) To use subpoenas to obtain information from, or to use subpoenas, 2703(d) orders, or 3123 orders to obtain communications records or business records of, members of the news media who may be perpetrators or victims of, or witnesses to, crimes or other events, when such status (as a perpetrator, victim, or witness) is unrelated to their lawful newsgathering activities.

(iii) In the circumstances identified in paragraphs (c)(3)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section, the United States Attorney or Assistant Attorney General responsible for the matter must—

(A) Authorize the use of the subpoena or court order;

(B) Consult with the Criminal Division regarding appropriate review and safeguarding protocols prior to issuing a subpoena or requesting a court order; and

(C) Provide a copy of the subpoena or court order to the Director of the Office of Public Affairs and to the Director of

the Criminal Division's Office of Enforcement Operations within 10 business days of the issuance of the subpoena or court order.

(4) Considerations for the Attorney General in determining whether to authorize the issuance of a subpoena to a member of the news media, or whether to authorize the use of a subpoena, 2703(d) order, or 3123 order to obtain from third parties the communications records or business records of a member of the news media.

(i)(A) In criminal matters, there should be reasonable grounds to believe, based on public information, or information from sources other than the member of the news media who would be the target of the requested compulsory process, that a crime has occurred, and that the information sought is essential to a successful investigation or prosecution. The subpoena or court order should not be used to obtain peripheral, nonessential, or speculative information.

(B) In civil matters, there should be reasonable grounds to believe, based on public information or information from sources other than the member of the news media who would be the target of the requested compulsory process, that the information sought is essential to the successful completion of the investigation or litigation in a case of substantial importance. The subpoena should not be used to obtain peripheral, nonessential, cumulative, or speculative information.

(ii) The government should have made all reasonable attempts to obtain the information, communications records, or business records from alternative sources.

(iii)(A) The government should have pursued negotiations with the affected member of the news media, unless the Attorney General determines that such negotiations would pose a substantial threat to the integrity of the investigation, risk grave harm to national security, or present an imminent risk of death or serious bodily harm.

(B) The requirement that members of the Department secure authorization from the Attorney General to question a member of the news media, as required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, does not apply to negotiations described in paragraph (c)(4)(iii)(A) of this section. Accordingly, members of the Department do not need to secure authorization from the Attorney General to pursue such negotiations.

(iv) In investigations of unauthorized disclosures of national defense information or of classified information, where the relevant Department or

agency head certifies to the Attorney General the significance of the harm raised by the unauthorized disclosure and that the information disclosed was properly classified, and reaffirms the Department's or agency's continued support for the investigation and prosecution, the Attorney General may authorize the Department of Justice, in such investigations, to issue subpoenas to members of the news media. The Attorney General may also authorize the Department, in such investigations, to use subpoenas, 2703(d) orders, or 3123 orders to obtain communications records or business records of a member of the news media.

(v) The proposed subpoena or court order should be narrowly drawn. It should be directed at material and relevant information regarding a limited subject matter, should cover a reasonably limited period of time, should avoid requiring production of a large volume of material, and should give reasonable and timely notice of the demand.

(vi) If appropriate, investigators should propose to use search protocols designed to minimize intrusion into potentially protected materials or newsgathering activities unrelated to the investigation, including but not limited to keyword searches (for electronic searches) and filter teams (reviewing teams separate from the prosecution and investigative teams).

(d) *Applying for warrants to search the premises, property, or communications records of members of the news media.* (1) Members of the Department must obtain the authorization of the Attorney General to apply for a warrant to search the premises, property, or communications records of a member of the news media.

(2) All requests for authorization of the Attorney General to apply for a warrant to search the premises, property, or communications records of a member of the news media must be approved by the United States Attorney or Assistant Attorney General responsible for the matter.

(3) In determining whether to authorize an application for a warrant to search the premises, property, or communications records of a member of the news media, the Attorney General should take into account the considerations identified in paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(4) In executing a warrant authorized by the Attorney General or by a Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division, investigators should use search protocols designed to minimize intrusion into potentially protected materials or newsgathering

activities unrelated to the investigation, including but not limited to keyword searches (for electronic searches) and filter teams (reviewing teams separate from the prosecution and investigative teams).

(e) *Notice to affected member of the news media.* (1)(i) When the Attorney General has authorized the use of a subpoena, court order, or warrant to obtain from a third party communications records or business records of a member of the news media, the affected member of the news media shall be given reasonable and timely notice of the Attorney General's determination before the use of the subpoena, court order, or warrant, unless the Attorney General determines that, for compelling reasons, such notice would pose a substantial threat to the integrity of the investigation, risk grave harm to national security, or present an imminent risk of death or serious bodily harm.

(ii) The mere possibility that notice to the affected member of the news media, and potential judicial review, might delay the investigation is not, on its own, a compelling reason to delay notice.

(2) When the Attorney General has authorized the use of a subpoena, court order, or warrant to obtain communications records or business records of a member of the news media, and the affected member of the news media has not been given notice of the Attorney General's determination before the use of the subpoena, court order, or warrant, the United States Attorney or Assistant Attorney General responsible for the matter shall provide to the affected member of the news media notice of the order or warrant as soon as it is determined that such notice will no longer pose a substantial threat to the integrity of the investigation, risk grave harm to national security, or present an imminent risk of death or serious bodily harm. In any event, such notice shall occur within 45 days of the government's receipt of any return made pursuant to the subpoena, court order, or warrant, except that the Attorney General may authorize delay of notice for an additional 45 days if he or she determines that, for compelling reasons, such notice would pose a substantial threat to the integrity of the investigation, risk grave harm to national security, or present an imminent risk of death or serious bodily harm. No further delays may be sought beyond the 90-day period.

(3) The United States Attorney or Assistant Attorney General responsible for the matter shall provide to the Director of the Office of Public Affairs

and to the Director of the Criminal Division's Office of Enforcement Operations a copy of any notice to be provided to a member of the news media whose communications records or business records were sought or obtained at least 10 business days before such notice is provided to the affected member of the news media, and immediately after such notice is, in fact, provided to the affected member of the news media.

(f) *Questioning members of the news media about, arresting members of the news media for, or charging members of the news media with, criminal conduct they are suspected of having committed in the course of, or arising out of, the coverage or investigation of news, or while engaged in the performance of duties undertaken as members of the news media.* (1) No member of the Department shall subject a member of the news media to questioning as to any offense that he or she is suspected of having committed in the course of, or arising out of, the coverage or investigation of news, or while engaged in the performance of duties undertaken as a member of the news media, without providing notice to the Director of the Office of Public Affairs and obtaining the express authorization of the Attorney General. The government need not view the member of the news media as a subject or target of an investigation, or have the intent to prosecute the member of the news media, to trigger the requirement that the Attorney General must authorize such questioning.

(2) No member of the Department shall seek a warrant for an arrest, or conduct an arrest, of a member of the news media for any offense that he or she is suspected of having committed in the course of, or arising out of, the coverage or investigation of news, or while engaged in the performance of duties undertaken as a member of the news media, without providing notice to the Director of the Office of Public Affairs and obtaining the express authorization of the Attorney General.

(3) No member of the Department shall present information to a grand jury seeking a bill of indictment, or file an information, against a member of the news media for any offense that he or she is suspected of having committed in the course of, or arising out of, the coverage or investigation of news, or while engaged in the performance of duties undertaken as a member of the news media, without providing notice to the Director of the Office of Public Affairs and obtaining the express authorization of the Attorney General.

(4) In requesting the Attorney General's authorization to question, to arrest or to seek an arrest warrant for, or to present information to a grand jury seeking an indictment or to file an information against, a member of the news media for an offense that he or she is suspected of having committed in the course of, or arising out of, the coverage or investigation of news, or while engaged in the performance of duties undertaken as a member of the news media, a member of the Department shall state all facts necessary for a determination by the Attorney General.

(g) *Exigent circumstances.* (1) A Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division may authorize the use of a subpoena or court order, as described in paragraph (c) of this section, or the questioning, arrest, or charging of a member of the news media, as described in paragraph (f) of this section, if he or she determines that the exigent use of such law enforcement tool or technique is necessary to prevent or mitigate an act of terrorism; other acts that are reasonably likely to cause significant and articulable harm to national security; death; kidnapping; substantial bodily harm; conduct that constitutes a specified offense against a minor (as those terms are defined in section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, 34 U.S.C. 20911), or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such a criminal offense; or incapacitation or destruction of critical infrastructure (for example, as defined in section 1016(e) of the USA PATRIOT Act, 42 U.S.C. 5195c(e)).

(2) A Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division may authorize an application for a warrant, as described in paragraph (d) of this section, if there is reason to believe that the immediate seizure of the materials at issue is necessary to prevent the death of, or serious bodily injury to, a human being, as provided in 42 U.S.C. 2000aa(a)(2) and (b)(2).

(3) Within 10 business days of a Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division approving a request under paragraph (g) of this section, the United States Attorney or Assistant Attorney General responsible for the matter shall provide to the Attorney General and to the Director of the Office of Public Affairs a statement containing the information that would have been given in requesting prior authorization.

(h) *Failure to comply with policy.* Failure to obtain the prior approval of the Attorney General, as required by this section, may constitute grounds for an administrative reprimand or other appropriate disciplinary action.

(i) *General provision.* This policy 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.

Dated: April 25, 2025.

Pamela Bondi,

Attorney General.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 26

[ET Docket No. 13-115; DA 25-270; FRS 289920]

Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Announces Licensing and Coordination Procedures for the Space Launch Service

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final action.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB or Bureau) announces licensing and frequency coordination procedures and data requirements for Space Launch Service licensees seeking Commission authorization to perform non-Federal space launch operations in the 2,025–2,110 MHz, 2,200–2,290 MHz, and 2,360–2,395 MHz bands.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 45 L St. NE, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark DeSantis, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Mobility Division, (202) 418-0678 or mark.desantis@fcc.gov. For information regarding the PRA information collection requirements, contact Cathy Williams, Office of Managing Director, at 202-418-2918 or Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the WTB document, ET Docket No. 13-115; DA 25-270, released on March 25, 2025. The released, formatted version of this document is available at <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-25-270A1.pdf>. Text and Microsoft Word formats are also available (replace “.pdf” in the link with “.txt” or “.docx”, respectively). Alternative formats are available for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), by

sending an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Commission's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice), (202) 418-0432 (TTY).

Supplemental Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), requires that an agency prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for notice and comment rulemakings, unless the agency certifies that the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities." If an agency files a certification with a rulemaking, the certification must contain a statement that provides a factual basis for its conclusion that there will not be significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Accordingly, the Commission has prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Certification (FRFC) certifying that the rule and policy changes contained in this document will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis

This document may contain new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104-13. All such requirements will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under section 3507(d) of the PRA. OMB, the general public, and other federal agencies will be invited to comment on any new or modified information collection requirements contained in this proceeding. In addition, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), the Bureau previously sought specific comment on how the Commission might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

Synopsis

By this document, as directed by the Commission in the *Third Report and Order* (90 FR 11480-01, March 7, 2025) in this proceeding, the Bureau announces licensing and coordination procedures for the commercial Space Launch Service. On December 6, 2024, the Bureau issued a Public Notice proposing and seeking comment on procedures for licensees in the Space Launch Service to electronically register—under a non-exclusive, nationwide license—launch sites;

individual fixed, base, itinerant, and mobile stations; and technical parameters of launches that have been successfully coordinated with federal and non-federal users. The Bureau also proposed and sought comment on procedures for space launch licensees to complete federal and non-federal coordination via a third-party frequency coordinator to be selected at a later date.

After reviewing the record, we adopt the substantial majority of our proposals, with certain modifications described below. This approach is necessitated by the near-term timelines established by the Launch Communications Act. Moreover, we recognize that key data elements that we proposed be included in ULS registrations and provided to the space launch frequency coordinator were requested by, and coordinated with, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and associated federal government agency stakeholders, in a collaborative effort to ensure that secondary commercial space launch operations do not cause harmful interference to incumbent federal users. Where appropriate and consistent with the *Second Report and Order* (89 FR 63296-301, August 5, 2024) and *Third Report and Order* in this proceeding, we adopt certain modified proposals to further facilitate coordination of commercial space launch operations with non-federal incumbent uses. We note that certain procedures clarified through delegated authority in today's action may be revised by future Bureau public notice if necessitated by specific details associated with the future implementation of NTIA's automated mechanism and if consistent with the Commission's *Second Report and Order* and *Third Report and Order*, the authority delegated to the Bureau thereunder, and any subsequent Commission action in this proceeding.

I. Background

In the *Second Report and Order* in this proceeding, the Commission adopted a secondary allocation in the 2,025-2,110 MHz band for non-federal Space Operation and, with respect to the 2,200-2,290 MHz band, lifted a prior restriction limiting such operations to four sub-bands, thus making the entire band available on a secondary basis for non-federal Space Operation. These allocations are subject to various conditions, including being limited to pre-launch testing and space launch operations. The Commission also adopted a licensing framework for these two bands under a new part 26 Space Launch Service. Through that framework, eligible space launch

operators seeking authorization in the Space Launch Service will: (1) apply for and obtain a non-exclusive nationwide license via the Commission's Universal Licensing System (ULS); (2) register in ULS each launch site and each corresponding station (fixed, base, itinerant, or mobile) that will be used in their space launch operations; (3) complete a frequency coordination process using a third-party frequency coordinator; and (4) following successful coordination, register in ULS the technical and operating parameters associated with each specific coordinated launch prior to commencing launch operations. A space launch operator must register the final coordinated technical parameters in ULS to be authorized to commence launch operations.

The Launch Communications Act. Following the Commission's adoption of the *Second Report and Order*, Congress enacted the Launch Communications Act (LCA) on September 26, 2024. The LCA requires Commission action with respect to three frequency bands: the 2,025-2,110 MHz and 2,200-2,290 MHz bands that were the subject of the *Second Report and Order* and the 2,360-2,395 MHz band, upon which the Commission sought comment in the *Second Further Notice* and that was addressed in the *Third Report and Order*. The LCA first requires the Commission, within 90 days of the LCA's enactment, to allocate each of these bands on a secondary basis for commercial space launches and reentries and to complete any proceeding in effect related to the adoption of service rules for these three bands. The Commission also must issue, within 180 days of the LCA's enactment, new regulations to streamline the process for granting authorizations for access to these three bands. These regulations must provide for, among other things: (1) authorizations that include multiple uses of the frequencies for multiple launches and reentries from one or more private and federal launch and reentry sites; (2) electronic filing and processing of applications for access to such frequencies for commercial space launches and reentries; and (3) improved coordination with NTIA to increase the speed of review of applications for authorizations to access frequencies for space launch and reentry through increased automation similar to an approach currently used for the 70/80/90 GHz bands.

Delegations of Authority. In the *Second Report and Order*, the Commission delegated authority to the Bureau to issue a public notice

proposing and seeking comment on issues related to the licensing framework for the Space Launch Service to refine the application process and accommodate frequency coordination, including required information for license registrations and frequency coordination requests. The Commission also delegated authority to the Bureau to issue a public notice seeking further comment on the circumstances attending the designation of a single third-party space launch coordinator, including a mechanism for selecting the frequency coordinator.

The Bureau issued each of these public notices on December 6, 2024. In the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN* (89 FR 104502–01, December 23, 2024), the Bureau proposed licensing and frequency coordination procedures and corresponding data requirements for the Space Launch Service and sought comment on those proposals. The Bureau acknowledged that its delegation of authority from the *Second Report and Order* applied only to two of the three frequency bands identified in the LCA, the 2,025–2,110 MHz and 2,200–2,290 MHz bands, as the Space Launch Service at that time consisted solely of those two bands. However, the Bureau anticipated that the Commission would benefit from the development of a record with respect to the third band identified in the LCA, the 2,360–2,395 MHz band, which had not yet been incorporated into the Space Launch Service. Accordingly, the Bureau clarified that its proposals, and any subsequent final action taken, would apply not only to the 2,025–2,110 MHz and 2,200–2,290 MHz bands, but also to the 2,360–2,395 MHz band in the event the Commission took future action in that band pursuant to the LCA and delegated additional authority to the Bureau to clarify and establish procedures therein.

Third Report and Order. On December 23, 2024, the Commission adopted a *Third Report and Order* in this proceeding that reallocated the third band, 2,360–2,395 MHz, on a secondary basis for non-federal Space Operation and incorporated the band into its part 26 Space Launch Service. The Commission satisfied the 90-day LCA requirement to complete any proceeding in effect through a combination of: (1) previously adopting the *Second Report and Order*, thereby creating the part 26 licensing framework for authorizing commercial space launches and commercial space reentries and allocating the 2,025–2,110 MHz and 2,200–2,290 MHz bands for non-federal Space Operation on a

secondary basis and (2) adopting the *Third Report and Order*, which allocated the 2,360–2,395 MHz band on a secondary basis for non-federal Space Operation, and extended the part 26 licensing framework to that band. The Commission in the *Third Report and Order* also affirmed the Bureau's proposals in the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN* and delegated it additional authority to specify, among other things, application, licensing, registration, and frequency coordination procedures—including the data requirements that must be included in frequency coordination requests for space launch registrations—for all three bands identified in the LCA.

In this document, we adopt final licensing and coordination procedures for all three bands identified in the LCA: the 2,025–2,110 MHz, 2,200–2,290 MHz, and 2,360–2,395 MHz bands. As part of these final procedures, we adopt, as required in the Commission's *Second Report and Order* and *Third Report and Order*, data requirements for launch site, individual station, and post-coordination launch registrations in ULS, as well as information that licensees must submit to the space launch frequency coordinator to facilitate coordination requests. In Section II, we discuss the record and our decisions regarding required data points and related issues in implementing the part 26 licensing framework. In Section III, we set forth the specific data points required for initial registration of launch sites and stations for a particular launch, frequency coordination, and the registration of coordinated technical parameters necessary to obtain authority to conduct space launch operations under part 26 of the Commission's rules.

II. Discussion

We received eight comments and seven *ex parte* letters in response to the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*. We generally note in the context of discussing particular issues whether any commenter addressed those issues. We clarify from the outset, however, that commenters raise a substantial number of issues regarding the Bureau's December 2024 proposals and appear to seek, through the Bureau's issuance of a document on delegated authority, a fundamental paradigm shift of the allocations and the licensing and coordination framework the Commission established in the *Second Report and Order* and *Third Report and Order*. We find that these requested revisions fall outside of the Bureau's delegated authority established through

two Commission actions in the Space Launch Service proceeding. We note that, as of the release of this document, the period for seeking reconsideration of the Commission's *Third Report and Order* has not yet lapsed, and that the Commission received no petitions for reconsideration of the Commission's *Second Report and Order*. We also find that Commission compliance with the near-term timeframes mandated by the LCA precludes wholesale revisions to our proposed approach with respect to data requirements. We therefore adopt, as discussed in detail below, the substantial majority of our proposed data requirements, with certain modifications based on record input.

A. Launch Site and Station Registrations

Launch Site Registrations. The *Second Report and Order* established that a Space Launch Service licensee must register the launch site to be used in a particular launch in ULS under its non-exclusive, nationwide license. In the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*, the Bureau proposed the following data requirements for launch site registrations in ULS:

1. Launch site name and launch designation (if applicable);
2. Geographic coordinates referenced to NAD83 (*i.e.*, lat/long);
3. Address; and
4. Whether the site is an FAA-licensed commercial site or federal site.

We received no comments on the data requirements for registering launch sites in ULS and adopt these requirements, while adding potential categories for private, exclusive use sites and for those that are both commercial and federal sites.

Fixed, Base, Itinerant, and Mobile Station Registrations. As established in the *Second Report and Order*, a Space Launch Service licensee must register the fixed, base, itinerant, and mobile stations needed to support a launch in ULS under its nationwide, nonexclusive license. Through delegated authority, the Bureau sought to provide clarity for applicants and, after coordinating with NTIA, proposed one set of data requirements for itinerant and mobile station registrations, and a separate set for fixed and base station registrations.

Commenters are divided regarding our data proposals for station registration. Aerospace and Flight Test Radio Coordinating Council, Inc. (AFTRCC) generally supports our proposal and states that all of the information required could be useful in analyzing interference potential. It requests that we require maximum antenna height above ground level (AGL) for itinerant and mobile station

registration. The Society of Broadcast Engineers (SBE) requests that we require the height AGL to the radiation center when the antenna is pointed along the horizon for fixed and base stations, and the tracking arc path for each transmit station. Conversely, United Launch Alliance (ULA) requests that we significantly reduce the required data for initial station registration in ULS, arguing that only the frequency band, center frequency, emission bandwidth, output power, and antenna gain are needed for analyzing interference potential. For receive-only stations, ULA argues that only the antenna's latitude and longitude are needed, and that the receivers' antenna gain-to-noise temperature ratio should be optional. ULA also requests that the Bureau eliminate any requirement for duplicative and extraneous submissions for station registration.

We agree with launch operators that eliminating certain data we proposed for initial station registration in ULS would reduce administrative burdens and serve the public interest. To promote streamlining, we find that the specific antenna details we proposed to require for initial station registration should not be required to be submitted at that point. This data is more appropriate for direct submission to the space launch frequency coordinator, as its essential purpose is to enable frequency coordinators to assess a proposed space launch operation and its potential to cause harmful interference to the federal and non-federal users sharing the bands. AFTRCC, the incumbent coordinator in the 2,360–2,395 MHz band, states that all of the data we proposed to require in the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN* could assist the space launch frequency coordinator and the incumbent coordinators in assessing the potential for harmful interference. SBE, the incumbent coordinator in the 2,025–2,110 MHz band, also supports the proposed level of detail. We therefore require licensees to provide antenna details in frequency coordination requests for submission to the space launch frequency coordinator, as discussed below, but we decline to adopt our proposal that would require that data also to be submitted for initial station registrations in ULS. We reflect this change in the final data requirements set forth in Section III below. Regarding more specific antenna details, SBE requests that we require the height AGL to the radiation center when the antenna is pointed along the horizon for initial ULS station registration, so that the data becomes available in frequency coordination requests.

AFTRCC requests that we require maximum antenna height AGL for itinerant and mobile station registration because that data will be a factor in dictating the zone of potential interference to an incumbent station. We find the data requested by each party is not necessary at the initial station registration stage, but would assist in assessing the potential for harmful interference, and is thus more appropriate for frequency coordination purposes.

AFTRCC recommends that we add to our list of required parameters the expected range of launch trajectories from the launch site, indicating that such information could assist incumbent users in the band in identifying the areas in which potential interference will be received. SBE requests that we require the tracking arc path for the registration of each transmit station in ULS. Space launch operators, however, argue that launch trajectory information is confidential and proprietary and therefore inappropriate for the public ULS database. In order to further streamline, we find it unnecessary to require launch trajectory data for initial ULS registrations, as this information is most beneficial at the frequency coordination stage for assessing the potential for harmful interference. By requiring trajectory information in the frequency coordination process, rather than as a data field in initial ULS registration, we maintain consistency with the current part 5 licensing process, where such information is provided to federal agency stakeholders and not included as a data field in FCC Form 442 for an experimental license or in an application for experimental special temporary authority (STA). We therefore need not reach the issue of prospective confidentiality of this information in ULS. We note, however, that in today's companion document regarding criteria and a selection mechanism for the space launch frequency coordinator, we take steps to ensure that information provided by space launch operators to the frequency coordinator will be secured and only shared with appropriate stakeholders, unless otherwise required by applicable law.

Launch Vehicle Registrations. In the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*, we proposed that launch vehicles be registered as mobile stations, but with additional technical details beyond those required for terrestrial mobile stations. We proposed data requirements for launch vehicle registrations consisting of the launch vehicle name, geographic coordinates of

the launch site, location of transmitter on launch vehicle, and antenna details.

SpaceX opposes our proposal to treat launch vehicles as mobile stations, arguing that installing a mobile station on a launch vehicle does not convert the vehicle itself into a mobile station and seeking clarification that the launch vehicle itself is not a mobile station. SpaceX states that the Communications Act, the Commission's rules, and the ITU Radio Regulations treaty clearly distinguish between a "mobile station"—i.e., the radio equipment—and the platform on which that station is installed, whether a land vehicle, maritime vessel, aircraft, spacecraft, or building. SpaceX further argues that "maintaining this delineation between the radio equipment and the underlying launch vehicle will help ensure that the Commission's Part 26 licensing regime remains squarely within the Commission's statutory jurisdiction without duplicating or conflicting with the responsibilities of other agencies, including the Federal Aviation Administration."

We agree with SpaceX that clarification is warranted and confirm that, consistent with Commission authority, licensees will be required to register as a mobile station each radio attached to the launch vehicle used in the specific launch, and provide the details as specified in Section III below, but not independently register the actual launch vehicle. We find this approach consistent with the *Second Report and Order*, in which the Commission discussed registering mobile stations associated with the launch vehicle, as opposed to the actual vehicle, and we therefore condense the data required for mobile stations into a single section.

Requests for Bandwidth in Excess of 5 Megahertz. Licensees in the Space Launch Service are permitted to choose their own bandwidth, up to and including 5 megahertz. However, licensees may request a bandwidth exceeding 5 megahertz for a particular station where they can demonstrate, on a case-by-case basis, why a larger bandwidth is necessary "to accomplish the specific telemetry, tracking, or command operation(s)," including an "explanation of why the operator's requirements cannot be satisfied using a bandwidth of 5 megahertz or less." As required in the *Second Report and Order*, a licensee seeking to operate in excess of 5 megahertz bandwidth must submit its justification as part of the registration process for a launch. Given the need to review the submission, the Bureau necessarily proposed that such a

justification be included in the initial ULS registration.

In both the *Second Report and Order* and *Third Report and Order*, the Commission cautioned that the applicant's justification for exceeding 5 megahertz would be carefully assessed and would not be routinely granted. The Commission also noted in both Orders that a launch operator's ability to operate in excess of 5 megahertz would be dependent on its ability to coordinate such a bandwidth, which could be difficult given the congested nature of all three bands. In the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*, we proposed that the space launch frequency coordinator would not be required to coordinate requests for bandwidth in excess of 5 megahertz unless the Commission first indicated to the space launch frequency coordinator that a licensee's justification provided with a registration for a specific launch is complete and provides the fulsome explanation required pursuant to § 26.301 of the Commission's rules. We sought comment on this proposal.

AFTRCC agrees that the space launch frequency coordinator should not be required to process such requests until the Commission first indicates that the justification complies with § 26.301 of the Commission's rules. ULA states the licensee should not have to repeat the approval process for future launches if the justification and associated equipment remains the same. Virgin requests that the Bureau clarify that the space launch frequency coordinator is permitted to grant requests for greater than 5 megahertz, as the coordinator will have a "day-to-day understanding of spectrum use" and will know, during deconfliction on a mission-by-mission basis, whether more bandwidth can be granted.

As proposed, we will not require the space launch frequency coordinator to coordinate requests for bandwidth in excess of 5 megahertz unless and until it has been notified by the Commission that the licensee's justification, as provided in its initial station registration for a specific launch, is complete and complies with § 26.301 of the Commission's rules. Although Virgin seeks to afford the space launch frequency coordinator increased authority, the *Second Report and Order* and *Third Report and Order* foreclose the Bureau from designating the coordinator the sole arbiter of whether a justification for increased bandwidth complies with Commission rules. Moreover, we caution that a Commission finding that the accompanying justification meets the Commission's rules does not guarantee

that the space launch frequency coordinator can accommodate each request, which, as the Commission clearly highlighted, may be precluded in certain circumstances due to interference concerns raised in the frequency coordination process. We find our proposed approach to be consistent with the *Second Report and Order*, in which the Commission stated that requests for greater bandwidth would be carefully assessed on a case-by-case basis and not routinely granted. Although ULA disagrees with this approach, citing the need for greater flexibility, we find that adopting our proposal increases efficiency by avoiding a scenario where the space launch frequency coordinator expends significant resources coordinating a space launch request with an assumed parameter, only for the request to be later deemed noncompliant with the Commission's rules.

ULA's proposal for submitting one justification covering multiple launches is also foreclosed by the *Second Report and Order's* case-by-case approach, which specified that the Commission was "allowing licensees to exceed the 5 megahertz bandwidth to the extent they can demonstrate such additional bandwidth is necessary for a given launch." We find merit, however, in streamlining submissions where possible, as ULA suggests. With respect to emission bandwidth, we therefore will require a space launch operator to only specify the emission bandwidth in the relevant required fields set forth in Section III below, rather than submit an excess bandwidth justification in each of the multiple fields requiring emission bandwidth. In the initial station registration in ULS, we will instead require that a justification for greater than five megahertz be submitted as a single attachment, which must identify each station for which increased bandwidth is sought. AFTRCC requests that the justification for greater than five megahertz bandwidth detail the specific throughputs and other communications requirements for the launch. Although space launch operators are free to provide this information in support of a request for excess bandwidth, we do not mandate that such information be included, as it does not directly relate to analysis of interference potential. Rather, we require a licensee's justification for larger bandwidths to include the details required in § 26.301 of the Commission's rules.

B. Frequency Coordination

Federal coordination is required in all three bands in the Space Launch Service. Specifically, the frequency

coordinator is required to initiate coordination with NTIA by providing the licensee's launch site and station registrations with their corresponding technical and operational parameters to initiate the coordination process for each proposed launch. As noted in the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*, the LCA requires the Commission to improve coordination with NTIA within 180 days of enactment, including coordination to increase automation similar to the automation described in the Commission's service rules for the 70/80/90 GHz service.

In the 2,025–2,110 MHz and 2,360–2,395 MHz bands, non-federal coordination is also required. In the 2,025–2,110 MHz band, the frequency coordinator is required to initiate site-specific frequency coordination with the local Broadcast Auxiliary Service (BAS) frequency coordinator, including the provision of all necessary technical and operational parameters for each space launch licensee, to protect BAS, Cable Television Relay Service (CARS), and Local Television Transmission Service (LTTS) operations, as well as federal entities that have completed coordination with the BAS frequency coordinator. In the 2,360–2,395 MHz band, the frequency coordinator must initiate a post-grant coordination request for site-specific coordination with the part 87 frequency coordinating committee as well as federal entities that have completed coordination with that committee.

Data Requirements for Coordination Requests. Following coordination with NTIA and federal agency partners, we proposed in the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN* a list of data requirements for frequency coordination requests that would apply to the frequency coordination process in all three bands. We noted that the Commission anticipated that a licensee would identify the following for coordination requests: (1) the specific coordinates of fixed, base, and itinerant stations (e.g., latitude and longitude); (2) frequency channels; (3) launch trajectories; (4) launch window or planned launch date; and (5) any other technical and operational information (e.g., antenna characteristics, power levels, emission designators) needed by a third-party frequency coordinator to submit the frequency coordination request to the relevant non-federal and federal entities.

In proposing data requirements, we anticipated that the Commission would, consistent with the LCA, reallocate the 2,360–2,395 MHz band on a secondary basis for Space Operation, incorporate it into the part 26 Space Launch Service,

and require Space Launch Service licensees to coordinate their operations with part 87 non-federal flight test users. In the event the Commission did reallocate the 2,360–2,395 MHz band as anticipated and require coordination with non-federal flight test users, we proposed incorporating the data that the part 87 frequency advisory committee currently requires into the part 26 frequency coordination data requirements. Accordingly, we proposed data requirements for coordination requests in all three bands that include data currently required in the part 87 frequency advisory committee flight test coordination process, the data required in the STA process currently used to authorize space launch communications under part 5 of the Commission's rules, and the aforementioned data points the Commission anticipated would be required. We sought comment on whether any additional data should be required, and whether the proposal provided a third-party space launch frequency coordinator with sufficient information to coordinate launches with federal and non-federal users in all three LCA bands.

In response to our proposals, several commenters suggest modifications and clarifications. As noted above in the context of initial registration, SBE requests that we require for each transmit station the height AGL to the antenna radiation center when the antenna is pointed along the horizon, and for each fixed and base station the projected space launch tracking arc path. Blue Origin and Virgin request that we clarify that some data elements required for coordination requests will not be applicable to suborbital launch providers. ULA requests that we reduce the required data for coordination requests to eight elements, which it claims would be sufficient for the use of simplified propagation models for analyzing interference potential. ULA asserts that the information required under our proposal can be obtained from other federal agencies. ULA also submits that equipment suppliers should be responsible for providing emission details for each designator of each transmitter, not the launch providers.

After review of the record, we find it in the public interest to take the following approach. First, we require as a data point for each transmit station the height AGL to the antenna radiation center when the antenna is pointed along the horizon, and for each fixed and base station the projected space launch tracking arc path. We agree with SBE that this data would be useful in

analyzing interference potential in three congested bands. Second, we agree with Blue Origin and Virgin that certain required data would be inapplicable to suborbital launch providers.

Accordingly, we clarify that launch operators proposing suborbital launches need not provide the following data tailored for orbital launch operations: (1) list of objects to achieve orbit during launch operation, (2) orbital location (orbit insertion), and (3) duration of transmission(s), to include on/off time (nominal and maximum durations) for each transmitter and receiving station(s) corresponding to the on/off times.

With respect to comments requesting revisions that would substantially eliminate data requirements, in particular ULA's conclusion that just eight specific datapoints are sufficient for simplified propagation models, we reiterate that the proposed data elements were requested by NTIA following federal agency stakeholder input, with a focus on preventing interference to incumbent federal operations from secondary space launch operations in these congested bands. Further, two additional incumbent frequency coordinators concur with our proposal to require this level of detail in coordination requests. We therefore do not find it appropriate to adopt commenter suggestions to significantly reduce the data required for coordination requests, as requiring this level of information can also facilitate expedited, successful coordination where feasible. ULA also submits that certain data needed for site and station registration and frequency coordination should be manually retrieved by the frequency coordinator from equipment suppliers and federal agencies, *e.g.*, the FAA. We find such an approach administratively inefficient and inconsistent with the Commission's part 26 rules, which require the submission of data by the space launch operator licensee.

Next, Virgin Galactic requests that we enable licensees with high flight cadences of similar, if not nearly identical profiles, an option to submit "blanket mission requests" that cover several missions over a longer period of time. We find that the submission of a single "blanket mission request" seeking authorization of "several missions" with "nearly identical flight profiles" over a period of time is impermissible under the part 26 rules, which require frequency coordination on a per-launch basis. We clarify that licensees may submit, with their initial ULS registration, information regarding multiple launch sites and related station information associated with multiple

launches for which actual authority to launch is sought. In conjunction, space launch licensees are free to submit multiple frequency coordination requests to the space launch frequency coordinator covering these multiple launches, provided each request seeks authorization and provides technical details for a single planned launch. Licensee are cautioned against registering and seeking frequency coordination for speculative launches.

Finally, similar to the argument raised in the context of initial registration of data in ULS, space launch providers emphasize the confidential and proprietary nature of the data required for frequency coordination requests, especially the required launch trajectory data. ULA asks that we address how the space launch frequency coordinator should handle, preserve, and safeguard launch service provider data. Currently, various technical parameters associated with a typical space launch are available for public review in the Commission's Experimental Licensing System (ELS), either through a filed application or through the grant instrument authorizing launch. We find it in the public interest, as noted in the *Frequency Coordinator Selection Public Notice*, to require applicants seeking to be the space launch frequency coordinator to demonstrate in their applications how they will secure the data provided by space launch operators.

Coordination Request Filing Destinations. In the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*, we proposed different filing destinations for coordination requests based on the band(s) for which the licensee seeks authorization. To complete non-federal coordination in the 2,025–2,110 MHz band, we proposed that the space launch frequency coordinator submit the coordination request to the local SBE frequency coordinator. We also proposed filing destinations for requesting federal coordination. For coordination requests that involve the 2,025–2,110 MHz and/or 2,200–2,290 MHz bands, we proposed requiring the frequency coordinator to submit frequency coordination requests to the NTIA Office of Spectrum Management's Frequency Assignment Branch. For coordination requests in the 2,360–2,395 MHz band, we proposed that the space launch frequency coordinator submit coordination requests to the applicable Area Frequency Coordinator (AFC) listed in Annex D, Table 2 of NTIA's Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management. We also recognized that some coordination requests might

combine 2,360–2,395 MHz with 2,025–2,110 MHz and/or 2,200–2,290 MHz, which could require routing to different destinations. For that reason, we sought comment on whether, in those instances, federal coordination requests should be directly submitted to NTIA's Office of Spectrum Management's Frequency Assignment Branch.

No commenters addressed the proposed filing destinations for initiating frequency coordination. Following further coordination with NTIA, and to reduce administrative burdens, we find it appropriate to adopt a single filing destination for all federal frequency coordination requests involving space launch frequencies. Specifically, the space launch frequency coordinator shall submit requests for federal coordination involving any of the three Space Launch Service bands, or any combination thereof, to the NTIA Office of Spectrum Management's Frequency Assignment Branch. For non-federal coordination requests in the 2,025–2,110 MHz band, we adopt our proposal that the space launch frequency coordinator submit coordination requests to the local SBE frequency coordinator. As noted above, after the Bureau issued the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*, the Commission adopted the *Third Report and Order* and established non-federal frequency coordination requirements for the 2,360–2,395 MHz band. Specifically, the Commission required licensees to complete non-federal, site-specific coordination with the part 87 frequency coordinating committee, which is currently AFTRCC. We clarify that, to initiate non-federal coordination in the 2,360–2,395 MHz band, licensees must follow AFTRCC's current practice and procedure applicable to part 87 frequency coordination requests, which are submitted to AFTRCC via its online coordination portal.

Timing for Submission of Coordination Requests to Space Launch Frequency Coordinator and Format. With respect to the timing of the filing of coordination requests, we sought comment in the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN* on a proposal in all three bands that would require the space launch frequency coordinator to submit coordination requests to incumbent coordinators 60 days in advance of a proposed launch date or window.

Commenters hold varying views regarding the timeframe for the submission of frequency coordination requests. AFTRCC requests that the space launch frequency coordinator receive the coordination request 80 days in advance of launch to review prior to

submitting to incumbent coordinators, but otherwise supports our proposed timeframes for submission to the incumbent coordinators. Given the anticipated increased cadence of commercial space launches, space launch operators caution that a mandatory timeframe could result in an increased need for re-coordination requests as launch parameters and conditions change. SpaceX disagrees with the imposition of any minimum timeframe for filing coordination requests, arguing that most coordinations can be completed “within just a few days.” SpaceX believes that the Bureau should forgo a specific timeframe and instead establish an expectation that parties will begin coordination as early as practicable before launch to avoid the need for re-coordination, coupled with a mutual requirement to coordinate in good faith and conclude coordination expeditiously to meet anticipated launch dates. More recently, however, SpaceX argued that “setting an initial coordination timeframe of five-to-ten days before launch” would be “an appropriate means to ensure high-fidelity coordination information while reducing the extent to which parties must re-coordinate prior to launch.” ULA argues that “the space launch industry does not typically manifest 60 days from launch.” Blue Origin indicates that flexibility with launch dates and times is needed for a 60-day requirement to be practicable. Virgin Galactic claims the 60-day notice period is too long to support quick turnaround times and recommends a 15- or 30-day notice period instead.

We clarify that our focus is on the timeframe for space launch operators to submit coordination requests to the space launch frequency coordinator, not to the incumbent coordinators. Incumbent coordinators include NTIA and related federal AFCs, SBE, and AFTRCC. After review of the record, to provide increased flexibility, we do not herein mandate timeframes for the submission of coordination requests to the incumbent coordinators. We also do not mandate a specific timeframe for the submission of coordination requests from the space launch frequency coordinator to the incumbent coordinators. We note that part 26 licensees are required by Commission rule to initiate frequency coordination by submitting coordination requests to the space launch frequency coordinator, not the incumbent coordinators.

For these same reasons, we also decline to establish a fixed timeframe within which a space launch operator must submit coordination requests to

the space launch frequency coordinator, such that the failure to submit by that date would result in an automatic rejection of the request as, in effect, late-filed. Rather, in seeking to facilitate successful launches, we clarify that a space launch frequency coordination request submitted to the space launch frequency coordinator 60 days or more from the launch date or start of a primary launch window would best facilitate effective coordination with relevant incumbent coordinators to prevent harmful interference in admittedly congested bands. We do anticipate, as space launch operators request, that the space launch frequency coordinator will exercise good faith and reasonable diligence to process a request expeditiously upon receipt by promptly reviewing the data and submitting the request to applicable incumbent coordinators for consideration. Although we recognize space launch operator interest in limiting the need for re-coordination requests based on, for example, changes to launch parameters as a launch date approaches, we must balance that concern with a compelling need for the space launch frequency coordinator to coordinate with, in many circumstances, multiple stakeholders. We therefore caution that a failure to submit a frequency coordination request to the space launch frequency coordinator 60 days or more from the anticipated launch date or start of a primary launch window may leave insufficient time for the coordinator to fully engage all relevant incumbent coordinators, whether federal or non-federal, and receive critical input necessary to process the request prior to the requested launch date.

With respect to the format and method for space launch operators to submit the required data elements set forth in Section III below for frequency coordination, we seek to provide flexibility for the space launch frequency coordinator. We therefore will permit the coordinator, once selected, to establish and communicate to space launch operators the appropriate details for receipt of this information to commence the frequency coordination process.

Timing of Response from Incumbent Frequency Coordinators. In the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*, we sought comment on requiring a response from incumbent SBE frequency coordinators to the space launch frequency coordinator within 15 days following receipt of the coordination request. We received no comment directly addressing this proposed timeframe, though commenters generally seek flexibility

where possible in the coordination process. We find it appropriate to afford incumbent coordinators such flexibility in evaluating space launch requests and accompanying data, and to manage their frequency coordination services. To further streamline our requirements, and as we anticipate that incumbent coordinators will respond to the space launch coordinator as expeditiously as possible, we do not find it necessary at this time to mandate a specific timeframe for incumbent coordinators to respond to the space launch frequency coordinator. If we find, after gaining experience with the part 26 framework, that there is a need to establish a mandatory timeframe for responding to frequency coordination requests, we may revisit this timing issue. Although we do not impose a timeframe for incumbent coordinators to respond to frequency coordination requests, we reiterate that licensees must obtain consent from relevant incumbent coordinators through the space launch frequency coordinator, as discussed below, to be able to register technical parameters and obtain authorization to commence space launch operations. The space launch frequency coordinator has no authority to independently authorize such operations.

Space Launch Frequency Coordinator Response to Licensee. In the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*, we proposed that the space launch frequency coordinator respond in writing to the licensee with the results of the coordination upon its completion, including any conditions, restrictions, or other limitations. AFTRCC agrees that, for denials of coordination requests, the space launch frequency coordinator must provide an explanation to the licensee. Although some commenters seek implementation of a revised paradigm that would alter the interactions between the space launch frequency coordinator and space launch licensees, no party opposes this proposal as specifically applied to the part 26 licensing framework adopted in the *Second Report and Order*. We therefore adopt our proposal, finding it an appropriate measure to facilitate prompt frequency coordination with clearly communicated approved parameters and related conditions, if any, of a space launch.

Non-Federal Coordination in the 2,360–2,395 MHz Band. In the 2,360–2,395 MHz band, the space launch frequency coordinator is required to initiate a post-grant coordination request for site-specific coordination with the part 87 frequency coordinating committee, as well as federal entities that have completed coordination with

that committee. In the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*, we anticipated that the space launch frequency coordinator, in coordinating with the part 87 frequency advisory committee, would consider all stations within 320 kilometers (200 miles), which is the required procedure for part 87 flight test coordination. However, we proposed that the space launch frequency coordinator have the ability to expand that radius at its discretion if necessary for analyzing interference potential. After considering all such stations and coordinating with the part 87 frequency advisory committee, the space launch frequency coordinator would then propose necessary changes in technical parameters to minimize the risk of harmful interference to non-federal flight test stations. We sought comment on this proposal.

AFTRCC supports our proposal to allow the space launch frequency coordinator, in coordinating with the part 87 frequency advisory committee, to consider flight test stations outside the 320-kilometer (200-mile) radius. It states that the space launch and incumbent frequency coordinators having the ability to consider additional stations is essential to protecting primary flight test operations in the band because the geographic zone of potential interference from the space launch vehicle expands as the vehicle gains altitude. SpaceX disagrees, arguing that requiring deconfliction over an area larger than 200 miles could needlessly create uncertainty, delay, and additional burdens on coordinating parties, particularly as the launch rate increases.

Based on the record, we find it unnecessary at this time to revise the part 87 requirement as applied to part 26 space launch operations, as we have not received complaints of harmful interference to incumbent stations resulting from space launch operator use, authorized through parts 5 or 87 of the Commission's rules, of center frequencies 2,364.5 MHz, 2,370.5 MHz, and/or 2,382.5 MHz. These three frequencies are currently available within the 2,360–2,395 MHz band for telemetry and associated telecommand operations of expendable and re-usable launch vehicles. We therefore maintain the requirement that the space launch frequency coordinator consider relevant stations within a 320-kilometer (200-mile) radius in its interference analysis. This approach is subject to re-evaluation in the event complaints arise from impacted primary incumbent facilities, potentially resulting from the anticipated increased cadence of commercial space launch operations,

and given the part 26 framework that provides access to frequencies on a secondary basis across the entire 2,360–2,395 MHz band.

Automated Federal Coordination Procedures. The LCA requires the Commission to improve NTIA coordination to increase the speed of review of space launch applications for authorization in all three bands, including automation similar to that required in the service rules for the 70/80/90 GHz service. In order to comply with the LCA, we proposed to require the space launch frequency coordinator to complete federal coordination in all three LCA bands using the automated coordination mechanism to be developed by NTIA.

Commenters support this requirement, with no commenter opposing this approach to complying with this particular LCA mandate. We adopt our proposal to require the space launch frequency coordinator to use the NTIA automated mechanism when available. We conclude that taking this action, in addition to ensuring from the outset that the space launch frequency coordinator has the ability to undertake automated frequency coordination, fulfills the 180-day LCA obligation to increase automation in NTIA coordination. The Bureau will subsequently announce the availability of the NTIA automated mechanism and any necessary adjusted data components and filing procedures resulting therefrom, which may include action through rulemaking, with notice and comment to the extent required or desired, and to the extent consistent with the Commission's delegation to the Bureau.

Coordination Disputes. We received comments seeking clarification on circumstances in which there is disagreement during frequency coordination among the launch operators, incumbent coordinators, and/or space launch frequency coordinator. Blue Origin states there should be a clearly defined escalation path made available to promote swift resolution in the event users are unable to reach a solution during the coordination process. AFTRCC asks that we clarify that the space launch frequency coordinator does not supplant the ultimate approval authority of the incumbent coordinators. It also states that, where the space launch frequency coordinator disagrees with the incumbent coordinator's denial or imposition of mitigation measures as a condition to a coordination request, the two should be required to meet expeditiously to resolve differences. According to AFTRCC, the Commission

should be notified if a disagreement persists, but the incumbent coordinator's position should take precedence.

In the *Second Report and Order*, the Commission established the role of the space launch frequency coordinator in § 26.202 of the Commission's rules. Rather than indicate that the space launch frequency coordinator would approve or deny frequency coordinator requests following consultation with incumbent coordinators, the Commission specified that the space launch frequency coordinator was to serve as both a clearinghouse and an intermediary in negotiating operational parameters with incumbent coordinators. The Commission found that a single third-party coordinator, armed with knowledge of the operational guidelines imposed by prior coordination, could cross-reference that data with new requests for coordination in real time and act as an intermediary with SBE and NTIA to speed up the review process. We reiterate that part 26 licensees, working through the space launch frequency coordinator, must obtain consent from the incumbent coordinators, and that the space launch frequency coordinator has no authority to independently authorize operations. Consistent with the *Second Report and Order*, we clarify that the space launch frequency coordinator's role is limited to acting as a facilitator and an intermediary in negotiating with incumbent coordinators.

We recognize that certain circumstances may result in a lack of consensus in the frequency coordination process, particularly as launch cadences and congestion increase in the three bands available for space launch operations on a secondary basis. The Commission anticipated these circumstances and specified that, should a conflict arise, the affected coordinators are "jointly responsible for taking action to resolve the conflict, up to and including notifying the Commission and NTIA that a launch request must be denied." The Commission's language makes clear that it anticipated that a launch coordination request may in fact be denied where an incumbent coordinator(s) and the space launch frequency coordinator are unable to resolve a dispute and agree on operational and technical parameters, conditions, or limitations. We find the *Second Report and Order* and *Third Report and Order* preclude our adoption of a dispute resolution system in which licensees are afforded a remedy for the denial of a coordination request.

Changes to Launch Parameters.
Section 26.202 of the Commission's

rules states that any changes to the technical and operational parameters for a launch that occur after completion of post-grant frequency coordination also require coordination, and that these changes must be provided to the space launch frequency coordinator to initiate an updated coordination. In the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*, we sought comment on procedures for licensees that seek to change launch parameters close in time to a scheduled launch date. Specifically, we sought comment on whether we should establish a cut-off date for licensees to modify launch parameters that have previously been coordinated, given that a cut-off date would need to afford sufficient time for re-coordination of a launch. We also sought comment on establishing a separate cut-off date for changes solely related to the coordinated launch date/time, potentially to accommodate weather or technical delays, that seek no changes to technical parameters.

Space launch operators unanimously advocate that the Commission not establish a cut-off date for coordinating changes to launch parameters, and no incumbent coordinator advocates for such a cut-off date. AFTRCC submits that the space launch frequency coordinator should be under no greater obligation than to exercise good faith and reasonable diligence to process a request for revised coordination, noting that such requests could be submitted only a few days prior to launch. SBE acknowledges that non-substantive changes to launch parameters do not require a new coordination request and asks that we require licensees to provide the coordinator any updates to launch particulars and timing information as soon as reasonably practicable once they are known. Finally, commenters agree that changes solely to launch date and time should not require re-coordination.

We agree with commenters that establishing a cut-off date for coordinating changes to launch parameters would not provide the flexibility needed to conduct commercial space launch operations, particularly with an anticipated increase in cadence, and we decline to adopt such a deadline. As suggested by AFTRCC, we instead will require space launch operators to submit a revised coordination request to the space launch frequency coordinator as soon as practicable, and the space launch frequency coordinator must exercise good faith and reasonable diligence to expeditiously process such a request upon receipt.

We further clarify that, based on record support, a space launch operator

is not required to submit a new coordination request with all associated data elements to the space launch frequency coordinator for changes to a specific scheduled launch registered in ULS that do not change the technical parameters of that launch. Rather, in circumstances solely requiring a change to the date/time of a launch if set for a particular date or a date change that falls outside a coordinated and registered launch window, a space launch operator will be permitted to notify the space launch frequency coordinator as soon as practicable of the requested new date, using a format to be determined by the space launch frequency coordinator following selection. Under the current part 5 experimental STA process, STAs are typically granted for a 6-month period, which provides flexibility in the event a launch date must be changed. We understand that, in the part 5 context, an update to a targeted launch date/time without technical parameter changes is typically completed following 48 hours' notice. As noted above, the space launch frequency coordinator has no authority to independently approve or deny launch parameters. We afford the space launch frequency coordinator the flexibility to coordinate changes solely related to the previously coordinated launch date/time with incumbent frequency coordinators on an expedited basis, without the licensee submitting a new coordination request. In the event the requested new date/time can be accommodated, the space launch frequency coordinator must communicate the result to the space launch operator which, to promote transparency and remain consistent with the *Second Report and Order*, is then required to update the previously approved registered coordination parameters in ULS, as discussed below, to reflect the new launch date/window. After the updated registration is accepted in ULS, the space launch operator is authorized to conduct the space launch operation.

Finally, we separately sought comment on a proposal that space launch licensees seeking to operate in the 2,360–2,395 MHz band, following coordination and registration of technical parameters in ULS and absent a change in technical parameters, be required to provide pre-launch notification to both the space launch frequency coordinator and the part 87 frequency advisory committee 96 hours in advance of the commencement of the registered launch window. We asked whether the 96-hour notification would provide sufficient notice for flight test

operators. AFTRCC and Virgin Galactic support such a requirement. SBE notes that a launch notification is also typically provided for space launch operations in the 2,025–2,110 MHz band. SBE explains that the launch notification is typically provided several days prior to a coordinated launch, outlining the particulars of the launch, such as launch windows, orbital parameters, and event sequencing. Thus, the launch notification is not currently relied upon as a substitute for frequency coordination requests, but as a supplement. SBE supports adoption of this format to the Space Launch Service.

Above, we clarified the applicable procedures for re-coordination of changed launch technical parameters, as well as afforded the flexibility to provide notice to the space launch frequency coordinator for launch date and time changes without changes to coordinated parameters. We find that these clarifications to the rules adopted in the *Second Report and Order* and *Third Report and Order* are sufficient to provide clarity to space launch stakeholders regarding the scope, limitations, and responsibilities surrounding a space launch. To facilitate a streamlined process, we find it unnecessary at this time to further mandate a separate, supplemental launch notification procedure specific to any of the three secondary space launch bands. The record makes clear that certain procedures, not currently required under Commission rules, have been developed to supplement interactions between incumbent coordinators and space launch operators (e.g., providing 96-hour advanced launch notification; separate notifications outlining launch parameters/windows). The record also confirms that much of the data for these supplemental notifications overlaps with the data we already require for frequency coordination. Stakeholders are of course free to continue current best practices developed through mutual agreement to foster an environment that can facilitate continuing increased use of these three bands for secondary space launch operations.

C. Post-Frequency Coordination Launch Registrations

Pursuant to the *Second Report and Order*, after a licensee has successfully coordinated, through the space launch frequency coordinator, its launch operations with NTIA and other relevant non-federal users, it must register those technical and operating parameters of the launch in ULS. In addition, a licensee is only authorized

for space launch operations after it has successfully registered the coordinated technical and operational parameters in ULS, subject to the condition that the licensee re-register, if necessary, and re-coordinate the launch if technical or operational details change.

Data Requirements for Post-Coordination Launch Registrations. In the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN*, we proposed the following requirements for data for post-coordination launch registrations, to be incorporated from the licensee's approved coordination request:

1. Purpose of operation;
2. Operation start date and time;
3. Operation end date and time;
4. Stations to be used;
5. Launch site to be used;
6. Transmission characteristics, including frequency, emission designator, output power and effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP); and
7. Response from the third-party frequency coordinator regarding outcome of coordination, including conditions and limitations, and a list of entities with which it coordinated.

We also proposed that the parameters in the post-coordination launch registration would reflect the binding operational parameters for a given launch, and that a licensee would be authorized to commence launch operations thereunder, once that registration is accepted in ULS. SpaceX argues generally that the “binding operational parameters” of each launch are confidential and should not be publicly registered in ULS.

We did not receive specific comments regarding the data requirements we proposed for post-coordination launch registrations, with the exception of those seeking fundamental changes deemed outside the scope of the Bureau's delegated authority, as referenced. We adopt the proposed data parameters for such post-coordination registration purposes, as set forth in Section III below. We clarify in Section III that the “transmission characteristics” required at this stage are required for each station the licensee will use in its launch. We find it in the public interest to also adopt our proposal that a licensee be authorized to conduct launch operations under the parameters in the post-coordination launch registration once that registration is accepted in ULS. We find that such an approach fosters transparency and data accuracy as it relates to reflecting coordinated parameters, and provides operational certainty in three congested bands for space launch stakeholders. With respect to SpaceX's general position that binding launch parameters

are confidential and should not be included in public-facing ULS, we note that the *Second Report and Order* requires registration through that vehicle, and it is outside the scope of our delegated authority to change that decision. Further, as noted above, we do not anticipate that such information will meet the standards for obtaining confidentiality, particularly given the fact that many of the technical parameters required under part 26 are consistent with those currently made public through the part 5 experimental STA process. We reiterate that confidentiality must be requested on a case-by-case basis through existing Commission rules.

III. Required Data Elements for Space Launch Initial Site/Station Registration, Frequency Coordination, and Registration of Coordinated Launch Parameters

A. Initial Launch Site and Station Registration

To register a launch site that will be used in their space launch operations under a nationwide license, as required by § 26.108(b) of the Commission's rules, Space Launch Licensees shall provide the following data in ULS:

Launch Site Details

1. Launch site name and launch designation (if applicable);
2. Geographic coordinates referenced to NAD83 (i.e., lat/long);
3. Address; and
4. Whether the site is an FAA-licensed commercial site, FAA-licensed federal site, FAA-licensed commercial and federal site, or private exclusive use site.

To register the individual terrestrial fixed, base, itinerant, and mobile stations that will be used in their space launch operations, as required by § 26.108(b) of the Commission's rules, Space Launch Licensees shall provide the following data in ULS. For licensees that specify a bandwidth in excess of 5 megahertz, a justification for greater than five megahertz must be submitted in the initial station registration in ULS as a single attachment, which must identify each station for which increased bandwidth is sought.

Fixed and Base Station Details

1. Description of station, including its overall purpose within the proposed launch operation and specific function (e.g., transmit/receive, command/telemetry);
2. Antenna support structure type;
3. Height above ground level to the highest point of the supporting structure only;

4. Overall height above ground to tip of antenna in meters;
5. Elevation of ground at antenna site above mean sea level in meters;
6. Frequency band;
7. Emission bandwidth; and
8. Address.

Itinerant and Mobile Station Details

1. Description of station, including its overall purpose within the proposed launch operation and specific function (e.g., transmit/receive, command/telemetry);
2. Radius of operation and geographic coordinates of the transmit location referenced to NAD83;
3. Frequency band;
4. Emission bandwidth;
5. For stations attached to the launch vehicle: name of launch vehicle; and
6. For stations attached to the launch vehicle: location of transmitter on launch vehicle or payload (e.g., first stage, second stage).

B. Frequency Coordination Requests

To initiate frequency coordination prior to each specific launch, as required by § 26.202 of the Commission's rules, Space Launch Service licensees shall provide the following data to the space launch frequency coordinator in a frequency coordination request:

1. Licensee details:
 - a. Name of licensee;
 - b. Call sign; and
 - c. Primary and alternate point of contact for questions (name, title, email, and business phone number);
2. Previously registered launch site where launch will take place and corresponding site details;
3. Previously registered itinerant and mobile stations to be used in the launch and corresponding station details;
4. Previously registered fixed and base stations to be used in the launch and corresponding station details;
5. Transmitter characteristics for each transmit station (center frequency):
 - a. Transmitter make/model;
 - b. Output power;
 - c. Antenna type (e.g., blade, parabolic);
 - d. Number of antennas deployed;
 - e. Antenna gain;
 - f. Width of beam in degrees at half-power point;
 - g. Frequency tolerance;
 - h. Orientation in horizontal/vertical planes (if the antenna is tracking, state "tracking");
 - i. Antenna polarization;
 - j. Antenna azimuth (if the antenna is tracking, state "tracking");
 - k. Antenna elevation angle (if the antenna is tracking, state "tracking");

- l. For fixed and base stations, projected space launch tracking arc path;
 - m. For fixed and base stations, the height AGL to the radiation center when the antenna is pointed along the horizon;
 - n. For mobile and itinerant stations, maximum antenna height AGL;
 - o. EIRP (per individual antenna);
 - p. Total EIRP (from all radiating sources using a specific location); and
 - q. Emission designator;
6. Emission details for each designator of each transmitter:
 - a. Emission bandwidth;
 - b. Modulating signal;
 - c. Modulation type (e.g., BPSK, QPSK, APK, FSK, Analog);
 - d. If it is a digital signal, the final symbol rate in symbols/second after all overhead encoding or the final bit rate in bits/second after all overhead encoding;
 - e. If FSK, include the type of FSK and the peak-to-peak frequency deviation as well as the final symbol rate or final bit rate;
 - f. Indicate whether the signal has subcarriers and, if so, which ones are used;
 - g. RF fundamental emission data (two-sided) including a minimum of -3 dB, -20 dB, and -60 dB bandwidth data points; and
 - h. Description of any signal filtering techniques employed;
7. Launch details:
 - a. Name of launch vehicle;
 - b. Launch mission name and/or designator number;
 - c. Launch and reentry date/time window (primary and backup), including launch window open time, and the duration of each window;
 - d. List of objects to achieve orbit during launch operation, if applicable;
 - e. Total elapsed time from launch to end of transmission;
 - f. Requested frequencies used for launch and reentry, including required center frequency(ies);
 - g. Orbital location (orbit insertion), if applicable;
 - h. Mean launch azimuth (degrees, clockwise from the North);
 - i. Ground track from lift-off until end of transmission;
 - j. ECF Cartesian Vectors Format (position and velocity vs. time or position, velocity, and acceleration vs. time) in one minute time steps (at least) for each phase of launch through the end of transmission;
 - k. A plot image of the two-dimensional ground track of the launch vehicle including demarcations for important mission events (e.g., main engine cut-off (MECO), stage separation, payload jettison, passivation);

- l. Duration of transmission(s), to include on/off time (nominal and maximum durations) for each transmitter and receiving station(s) corresponding to the on/off times, if applicable;
- m. Trajectory (azimuth, heading) of the launch (i.e., expected launch vehicle flight profile);
- n. Reentry landing zone, if applicable;
- o. If applicable, expected reentry coordinates and the landing trajectory (from the reentry point) of reusable launch vehicles and boosters;
- p. Maximum heights above ground level and above sea level for both launch and reentry activity; and
- q. Operational contact information, including name, email address, and telephone number;
8. Additional station details:
 - a. Name and location of each relay satellite station supporting launch operation;
 - b. Ground receiver sensitivity and selectivity; and
 - c. Antenna gain to noise temperature ratio (G/T) for each ground station used for reception of launch vehicle telemetry.

C. Registration of Coordinated Launch Parameters

To complete the post-coordination launch registration in ULS, as required by § 26.108(b) of the Commission's rules, Space Launch Service licensees shall provide the following data:

1. Purpose of operation;
2. Operation start date and time (Eastern Time Zone);
3. Operation end date and time (Eastern Time Zone);
4. Stations to be used;
5. Launch site to be used;
6. Transmission characteristics for each station—specifically, frequency, emission designator, output power, and EIRP; and
7. Response from the third-party frequency coordinator regarding outcome of coordination, including conditions and limitations, and a list of entities with which it coordinated.

This document shall be effective 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**, except for new or modified information collections contained herein, for which the Bureau will seek such review by the Office of Management and Budget as provided below. Following completion of OMB review, the Bureau will announce the effective date of any such new or modified information collections.

Federal Communications Commission.

Amy Brett,

Acting Chief of Staff, Wireless
Telecommunications Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2025-07643 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 26

[WT Docket No. 24-687; DA 25-269; FRS
289896]

Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Announces Mechanism and Criteria for Selecting Space Launch Frequency Coordinator

AGENCY: Federal Communications
Commission.

ACTION: Final action.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB or Bureau) announces a mechanism and criteria for selecting the Space Launch Frequency Coordinator for the Federal Communications Commission's (Commission) Space Launch Service. Specifically, interested parties will file applications electronically using the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System in WT Docket 24-687, through which they will demonstrate certain minimum qualifying criteria.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 45 L St. NE, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark DeSantis, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Mobility Division, (202) 418-0678 or mark.desantis@fcc.gov. For information regarding the PRA information collection requirements, contact Cathy Williams, Office of Managing Director, at 202-418-2918 or Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the WTB document, WT Docket No. 24-687; DA 25-269, released on March 25, 2025. The released, formatted version of this document is available at <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-25-269A1.pdf>. Text and Microsoft Word formats are also available (replace “.pdf” in the link with “.txt” or “.docx”, respectively). Alternative formats are available for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), by sending an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Commission's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice), (202) 418-0432 (TTY).

Supplemental Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), requires that an agency prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for notice and comment rulemakings, unless the agency certifies that the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.” If an agency files a certification with a rulemaking, the certification must contain a statement that provides a factual basis for its conclusion that there will not be significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Accordingly, the Commission has prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Certification (FRFC) certifying that the rule and policy changes contained in this document will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis

This document may contain new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104-13. All such requirements will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under section 3507(d) of the PRA. OMB, the general public, and other federal agencies will be invited to comment on any new or modified information collection requirements contained in this proceeding. In addition, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), the Bureau previously sought specific comment on how the Commission might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

Synopsis

By this document, as directed by the Commission in the *Third Report and Order* (90 FR 11480-01, March 7, 2025) in this proceeding, the Bureau establishes a mechanism and criteria for selecting the third-party frequency coordinator for the part 26 commercial Space Launch Service. Specifically, the Bureau sets forth an application process and required contents for applications from parties requesting to be certified as the space launch frequency coordinator, and sets forth minimum qualifying criteria for such applicants. The Bureau issues this document at this time as part of an effort to meet the statutorily mandated deadlines set forth in the Launch Communications Act.

I. Background

In the *Second Report and Order* (89 FR 63296-01, August 5, 2024) in this proceeding, the Commission adopted a new secondary allocation in the 2,025-2,110 MHz band for non-federal Space Operation and, with respect to the 2,200-2,290 MHz band, lifted a prior restriction limiting such operations to four sub-bands, thus making the entire band available on a secondary basis for non-federal Space Operation. These allocations are subject to various conditions, including being limited to pre-launch testing and space launch operations. The Commission also adopted a licensing framework for these two bands under a new part 26 Space Launch Service. Through that framework, eligible space launch operators seeking authorization in the Space Launch Service will: (1) apply for and obtain a non-exclusive nationwide license via the Commission's Universal Licensing System (ULS); (2) register in ULS each launch site and each corresponding station (fixed, base, itinerant, or mobile) that will be used in their space launch operations; (3) complete a frequency coordination process using a third-party frequency coordinator; and (4) following successful coordination, register in ULS the technical and operating parameters associated with each specific coordinated launch prior to commencing operations. A space launch operator must register the final coordinated technical parameters in ULS to be authorized to commence launch operations.

The Launch Communications Act. Following the Commission's adoption of the *Second Report and Order*, Congress enacted the Launch Communications Act (LCA) on September 26, 2024. The LCA requires Commission action with respect to three frequency bands: the 2,025-2,110 MHz and 2,200-2,290 MHz bands that were the subject of the *Second Report and Order*, and the 2,360-2,395 MHz band, upon which the Commission sought comment in the Second Further Notice, and that was addressed in the *Third Report and Order*. The LCA first requires the Commission, within 90 days of the LCA's enactment, to allocate each of these bands on a secondary basis for commercial space launches and reentries and to complete any proceeding in effect related to the adoption of service rules for these three bands. The Commission also must issue, within 180 days of the LCA's enactment, new regulations to streamline the process for granting authorizations for access to these three bands. These

regulations must provide for, among other things: (1) authorizations that include multiple uses of the frequencies for multiple launches and reentries from one or more private and federal launch and reentry sites; (2) electronic filing and processing of applications for access to such frequencies for commercial space launches and reentries; and (3) improved coordination with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to increase the speed of review of applications for authorizations to access frequencies for space launch and reentry through increased automation similar to an approach currently used for the 70/80/90 GHz bands.

Delegations of Authority. In the *Second Report and Order*, the Commission delegated authority to the Bureau to issue a public notice proposing and seeking comment on issues related to the licensing framework for the Space Launch Service to refine the application process and accommodate frequency coordination, including required information for license registrations and frequency coordination requests. The Commission also delegated authority to the Bureau to issue a public notice seeking further comment on the designation of the third-party space launch coordinator, including a mechanism for its selection. The Bureau issued both of these public notices on December 6, 2024. In the *Frequency Coordinator Comment PN* (89 FR 104499–01, December 23, 2024), the Bureau proposed and sought comment on the mechanism for selecting the space launch frequency coordinator and the minimum industry and technical expertise that parties interested in being designated as the space launch frequency coordinator must demonstrate. The Bureau proposed that the applicant selected from this process to serve as the space launch frequency coordinator would be required to execute a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Commission, formally memorializing its duties and obligations.

Third Report and Order. On December 23, 2024, the Commission issued a *Third Report and Order* that reallocated the third band, 2,360–2,395 MHz, on a secondary basis for non-federal Space Operation and incorporated the band into its part 26 Space Launch Service framework. The Commission satisfied the 90-day LCA requirement to complete any proceeding in effect through a combination of: (1) previously adopting the *Second Report and Order*, thereby creating the part 26 licensing framework for authorizing commercial space launches and

commercial space reentries and allocating the 2,025–2,110 MHz and 2,200–2,290 MHz bands for non-federal Space Operation on a secondary basis; and (2) adopting the *Third Report and Order*, which allocated the 2,360–2,395 MHz band on a secondary basis for non-federal Space Operation, and extended the part 26 licensing framework to that band. The Commission in the *Third Report and Order* also affirmed the Bureau's proposals in the *Frequency Coordinator Comment PN* and, expanding on the delegation provided in the *Second Report and Order*, delegated it authority to establish a mechanism and criteria for the Bureau to select the space launch frequency coordinator responsible for coordinating requests to operate in all three bands identified in the LCA.

II. Discussion

We received four comments and three *ex parte* letters in response to the *Frequency Coordinator Comment PN*. After reviewing the record, the Bureau adopts herein an application process and minimum qualifying criteria for parties interested in being selected as the space launch frequency coordinator. As discussed below, interested parties shall submit applications in the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS) using WT Docket No. 24–687. Further, applicants must demonstrate in their applications the extent to which they meet minimum qualifying criteria, including a willingness and capability to complete coordination using machine-to-machine interface with any NTIA automated coordination process, a key objective of the LCA. The selected applicant will be required to execute an MOU with the Commission.

A. Mechanism for Selection of the Space Launch Frequency Coordinator

Application Mechanism. In the *Frequency Coordinator Comment PN*, the Bureau proposed and sought comment on the mechanism for selecting the space launch frequency coordinator, as well as the minimum industry and technical expertise that parties interested in being designated as the space launch frequency coordinator must demonstrate. Specifically, we proposed to rely on a mechanism for the Bureau to select a third-party frequency coordinator similar to those that have been successfully implemented in other radio services where the Bureau was tasked with designating a single frequency coordinator. Following those prior examples, we proposed to require interested parties to file applications

electronically using ECFS in WT Docket 24–687 with the following information:

1. A description of the entity requesting to be the space launch frequency coordinator and its qualifications, including how it meets or will meet minimum qualifying criteria ultimately specified by the Bureau;
2. How the applicant will prevent conflicts of interest;
3. A proposed fee structure; and
4. The length of time before the applicant will be able to begin duties as the space launch frequency coordinator.

We received no comments addressing the vehicle for accepting applications, and we adopt our proposal for applicants to submit their applications in ECFS in WT Docket 24–687. We also adopt the four required application contents as proposed. Information regarding the minimum qualifying criteria and how applicants will demonstrate those criteria are outlined below.

Conflicts of Interest. We sought comment on how to ensure that the space launch frequency coordinator administers its responsibilities in a neutral and non-discriminatory manner. The Aerospace and Flight Test Radio Coordinating Council, Inc. (AFTRCC) suggests that an applicant should explain what it will treat as a conflict and how it will prevent those conflicts, including any details regarding its experience dealing with such issues if it is an existing coordinator. Further, AFTRCC proposes that incumbent coordinators that apply to become the space launch frequency coordinator explain how they envision distinguishing between the carrying out of their duties as the space launch frequency coordinator and their existing duties in the bands they already coordinate. Virgin Galactic proposes that applicants be required to disclose any relationships they hold with FCC licensees.

Based on the record, we find it in the public interest to require each applicant to describe any interest held in FCC licenses, including interests held through a subsidiary or affiliate, and similarly adopt a requirement that applicants disclose how it will prevent personal or organizational conflicts of interest. To that end, we find it appropriate to require applicants to disclose any interests, activities, or relationships involving FCC licensees that may implicate personal or organizational conflicts of interest. We also will require applicants to disclose any interests, activities, or relationships specifically involving space launch operators that may implicate personal or organizational conflicts of interest. We

confirm that each applicant must explain in detail how it will carry out its duties as space launch frequency coordinator in a neutral and nondiscriminatory manner. As raised by AFTRCC, we find it particularly relevant that an applicant proposing to serve as the space launch frequency coordinator while also serving as a frequency coordinator for a different Commission radio service fully explain how it will carry out its dual roles in a neutral and non-discriminatory manner. Though we require a demonstration with each application, we provide applicants flexibility with respect to the supporting details. For example, applicants are free to describe, as commenters suggest, any existing policies or those that will be implemented, such as publicly posting their coordination policies and points of contact, providing clear procedures for licensees to file a complaint regarding coordination, and any internal procedures for responding to complaints.

Fee Structure. We sought comment in the *Frequency Coordinator Comment PN* on whether the Bureau should impose any limits on the space launch frequency coordinator's fee structure, including whether it can charge fees on a per-application basis. AFTRCC suggests that the space launch frequency coordinator should have flexibility in establishing its proposed fee structure, provided it clearly explains the structure in its application. AFTRCC explains that each applicant's proposed fee structure will make clear on its own how those fees will be applied on a neutral and non-discriminatory basis. Federated Wireless supports our proposal to require applicants to disclose their fee structures. No other commenter addressed this issue.

We agree with AFTRCC regarding the need to afford the coordinator flexibility in charging fees, recognizing the complexity of facilitating space launch coordination with federal and non-federal incumbent users across multiple frequency bands. We find it in the public interest to require, as proposed, that frequency coordination fees be applied in a neutral and non-discriminatory manner, and that fees be reasonable. Consistent with the Commission's approach in the "white space" database context, the Bureau will, upon request, review the space launch frequency coordinator's fees and require changes to those fees if they are found to be excessive.

To properly evaluate an application, we will require each applicant to provide and clearly explain its proposed fee structure, while also describing how

it will assess fees in a neutral and non-discriminatory manner. Consistent with our approach to wireless medical telemetry frequency coordination, we will permit the space launch frequency coordinator to determine an appropriate fee structure, and do not mandate that fees be limited to recovery of costs on a not-for-profit basis. We note, however, that an applicant may indicate whether it intends to provide space launch coordination services on a not-for-profit basis, which we will consider as a factor in evaluating applications. An applicant seeking to become the space launch frequency coordinator on a for-profit basis must include a description of its anticipated costs, as well as the proposed mark-up for services to be provided. If an applicant proposes to collect the fees charged by incumbent non-federal coordinators, in addition to its own fees, it must explain how it will collect and distribute the fees charged by incumbent coordinators.

As part of our decision to allow the space launch frequency coordinator flexibility in charging and administering its fees, we decline to adopt AFTRCC's suggestion to require the frequency coordinator to publicly post its fees. AFTRCC also requests that we impose certain administrative requirements on the space launch frequency coordinator, such as the requirement that point(s) of contact be clearly posted on the coordinator's website, as well as clear procedures for users to lodge a complaint or concern with the coordinator. We decline to mandate these specific details, finding it appropriate for the space launch frequency coordinator to have flexibility in providing its coordination services. As noted above, however, we encourage applicants to detail any such administrative policies currently in place or that they will implement as part of a demonstration as to how they will provide frequency coordination services in a neutral and non-discriminatory manner.

Deadline for Provision of Service. We sought comment on whether to impose a deadline by which an applicant must be able to begin its duties as the space launch frequency coordinator. No commenter specifically addressed this issue. AFTRCC does, however, suggest that the selected frequency coordinator have 150 days to develop any necessary interfaces upon notice from NTIA that NTIA's automated mechanism is operational. At this time, we decline to adopt a specific deadline or timeframe for the space launch frequency coordinator to commence service, consistent with our approach in other frequency coordinator selection

processes. We will establish the date by which the selected frequency coordinator must commence service as a term in the MOU executed with the Commission as addressed below, taking into consideration the status of NTIA's development and implementation of an automated mechanism.

Memorandum of Understanding. The Bureau proposed that the applicant selected from this process to serve as space launch frequency coordinator would be required, consistent with precedent, to execute an MOU with the Commission formally memorializing its duties and obligations. Commenters support this approach and we received no objections. Accordingly, we adopt our proposal.

B. Minimum Qualifying Criteria

In addition to the mechanism for selecting the coordinator, we proposed and sought comment on minimum qualifying criteria for entities interested in being designated as the space launch frequency coordinator. We proposed that interested parties be required to demonstrate in their applications the extent to which they meet the following qualifications:

1. Ability to implement a mechanism to receive technical data from licensees and maintain a database of transmitter locations and operational parameters;
2. Knowledge of or experience with wireless telemetry;
3. Knowledge of or experience with space launch and aerospace transmissions;
4. Technical expertise in analyzing and avoiding interference between licensees/operators in various frequency bands;
5. Knowledge of frequency coordination processes;
6. Willingness and capability to complete coordination using machine-to-machine interface with any NTIA automated coordination process, and the ability to promptly notify the licensee of the response from the automated coordination process;
7. Ability to address requests for operation at launch sites that potentially could be located anywhere in the United States and its territories; and
8. Experience analyzing and interpreting FCC rules and policies.

After review of the record, we find it in the public interest to adopt the above minimum qualifying criteria proposed in the *Frequency Coordinator Comment PN*. After fully considering commenter suggestions, we discuss and clarify below potential approaches to demonstrating how such criteria can be met.

As an initial matter, we note that SpaceX reiterates its overarching view, initially expressed in response to the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN* (89 FR 104502–01, December 23, 2024) that the Commission remove unnecessary complexity in its current and proposed rules. SpaceX states that the Commission could achieve this by “consolidating initial site and station registration, per-launch coordination, and final coordinated parameter registration within the third-party frequency coordinator, rather than by bifurcating initial registration, coordination, and final registration across the coordinator and the Commission’s 1990s-era Universal Licensing System (ULS).” As reflected in today’s *Licensing and Coordination Procedures PN*, we find that requests seeking fundamental changes to the adopted part 26 licensing framework are outside the scope of the Bureau’s delegated authority derived from the *Second Report and Order* and *Third Report and Order*.

SpaceX also requests, however, certain modifications to the Bureau’s proposals that we deem within our delegated authority, for example, that a space launch frequency coordinator applicant be required to: (1) demonstrate that it “can and will facilitate coordination between spectrum users in the most efficient, expeditious and unbiased manner possible to keep pace with increasing launch cadence and growing demand . . .”; (2) demonstrate that “the system minimizes the process steps and manual intervention necessary to coordinate and re-coordinate individual launches . . .”; and (3) provide an explanation as to “how their solution minimizes the risk of vendor ‘lock-in’” so as to avoid “trap[ping] agencies and end users in outdated, inefficient, and expensive proprietary tools for years or even decades.” We agree that a demonstration addressing these points could support an applicant’s contention that it meets the minimum qualifying criteria set forth above to be selected as the space launch frequency coordinator. We recognize that certain proprietary decisions regarding database implementation will be informed by the requirement to be capable of interfacing with an NTIA automated mechanism under development. We nonetheless encourage applicants to fully discuss how their proposed frequency coordination strategies, policies, and solutions can maximize efficiencies in a commercial space launch environment with increasing cadence, while

remaining flexible to adapt to, and accommodate, future innovation.

Commenters also suggest that we add specific types of experience as minimum qualifying criteria that applicants must possess to be considered as the space launch frequency coordinator. For example, Virgin requests that we adopt as part of any minimum qualifying criteria experience with orbital and suborbital missions, knowledge of frequency coordination processes in Space Launch Delta 30 and Space Launch Delta 45, and experience in high-cadence operations at other federal or military test ranges with specialized or localized processes. SBE asserts that an additional minimum qualifying criterion should be relevant experience resolving disputes between industry stakeholders. AFTRCC argues we should give additional weight to certain criteria over others, such as experience coordinating space launch operations.

Rather than weighting the adopted criteria, we conclude that it is in the public interest to evaluate each application encompassing the totality of factors, with careful consideration of how the applicant meets each qualifying criterion. In addition, we received comments in response to the *Licensing and Coordination Comment PN* expressing concern regarding the submission of what commenters describe as “sensitive and/or proprietary information” to the space launch frequency coordinator. We need not address here the potential sensitive or propriety nature of any information related to commercial space launch operations, which under Commission rules is a fact-specific determination. We generally find merit, however, in requiring a prospective space launch frequency coordinator, as an additional minimum qualifying criterion, to demonstrate the willingness and ability to secure the information submitted by part 26 applicants and, unless otherwise required by law, to share such information only with NTIA/related incumbent federal coordinators, the government agencies comprising the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, the Commission, and applicable non-federal frequency coordinators necessary to complete frequency coordination.

With respect to the specific coordination experience commenters believe the space launch frequency coordinator should demonstrate, we clarify that an applicant is free to provide information supporting any relevant experience in those areas. We find it unnecessary, however, to establish as a minimum qualifying

criterion that the coordinator possess a particular level of experience, as doing so might decrease the potential pool of applicants for consideration as the space launch frequency coordinator. In this vein, we encourage applicants to describe their experience with specific spaceports and launch ranges, if applicable, as well as any experience coordinating suborbital missions, and we will factor such experience in assessing an application. We will also take into account any relevant dispute resolution experience with relevant stakeholders that an applicant can demonstrate.

We next sought comment on how applicants should demonstrate an ability to complete frequency coordination using an NTIA automated process such that the Commission is able to fulfill its statutory obligation under the LCA to increase automation with NTIA coordination similar to the automation in the 70/80/90 GHz service rules. As a general matter, commenters support our proposal to require applicants to demonstrate their ability to complete frequency coordination using an NTIA automated process. Federated Wireless requests that applicants demonstrate the ability to support automation for “green light” and “yellow light” responses, enabling rapid resolution of potential interference issues. AFTRCC suggests that we seek a demonstration that applicants have experience developing software tools for automation of coordination requests, which would indicate the applicant’s level of experience.

We adopt our proposal to require applicants to demonstrate an ability to complete frequency coordination using an NTIA automated process. Although we require this demonstration, we decline to compel a specific type of system or process. This approach provides the prospective space launch frequency coordinator flexibility in developing an appropriate interface, while ensuring that the LCA directive is met. Although it is unclear at this time whether NTIA’s automated system for coordinating space launch requests will in fact incorporate a “green light” and “yellow light” response functionality similar to that currently available for coordination requests in the Commission’s 70/80/90 GHz service, we will consider a demonstration of this capability, if available, as a factor in evaluating space launch frequency coordinator applications.

The Bureau will subsequently issue a Public Notice announcing the opening of a filing window for interested parties to submit applications on ECFS,

including instructions for obtaining an FCC Registration Number and for filing applications.

This document shall be effective 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**, except for new or modified information collections contained herein, for which the Bureau will seek such review by the Office of Management and Budget as provided below. Following completion of OMB review, the Bureau will announce the effective date of any such new or modified information collections.

Federal Communications Commission.
Amy Brett,
Chief of Staff, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2025-07641 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[**MB Docket No. 25-106; RM-11996; DA 25-374; FR ID 292581**]

**Television Broadcasting Services
Monroe, Louisiana**

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Table of TV Allotments (table) of the Federal Communications Commission’s (Commission) rules by substituting channel 8 for channel 24 at Monroe, Louisiana in response to a Petition for Rulemaking filed by Gray Television Licensee, LLC (Gray), the licensee of KNOE-TV, Monroe, Louisiana. The staff engineering analysis finds that the proposal is in compliance with the Commission’s principal community coverage and technical requirements. The substitution of channel 8 for channel 24 in the table will allow the station to continue to operate on its licensed channel and provide uninterrupted service to its viewers.

DATES: Effective May 2, 2025.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emily Harrison, Media Bureau, at *Emily.Harrison@fcc.gov*, (202) 418-1665, or Mark Colombo, Media Bureau, at *Mark.Colombo@fcc.gov*, (202) 418-7611.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission’s *Report and Order*, MB Docket No. 25-106; RM-11996; DA 25-374, adopted April 28, 2025, and released April 28, 2025. The proposed rule was published at 90 FR 11147 on March 4, 2025. The full text

of this document is available online at <https://www.fcc.gov/edocs>.

This document does not contain information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any proposed information collection burden “for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees,” pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4). Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601-612, do not apply to this proceeding.

The Commission will send a copy of this *Report and Order* in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television.
Federal Communications Commission.
Thomas Horan,
Chief of Staff, Media Bureau.

Final Rule

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

- 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:
Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 301, 303, 307, 309, 310, 334, 336, 339.
- 2. In § 73.622, in the table in paragraph (j), under Louisiana, revise the entry for “Monroe” to read as follows:

§ 73.622 Digital television table of allotments.

* * * * *				
(j) * * *				
Community				Channel No.
* * * *				*
Louisiana				
* * * *				*
Monroe				8, * 29
* * * *				*
* * * * *				

[FR Doc. 2025-07665 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[**Docket No. 250424-0072**]
RIN 0648-BN64

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Fishing Year 2025 Measures

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.
ACTION: Temporary rule; emergency action; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This temporary rule implements emergency measures under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) to revise portions of the fishing year 2025 provisions in the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan (FMP). This action is necessary to address an emergency presented by a gap of approved specifications and other measures for fishing year 2025, based on the most recent fisheries data and scientific information, during consideration of two actions to the amend the FMP that would transition conservation and management of Atlantic cod from two biological stock units to four biological stock units. This temporary rule is intended to mitigate economic harm to the Northeast multispecies fishery participants by establishing fish stock quotas and related measures that allow the fishery to operate while preventing overfishing.
DATES: This action is effective May 1, 2025, through October 28, 2025. Comments must be received by June 2, 2025.

ADDRESSES: NMFS developed a Supplemental Impact Report (SIR) for the Environmental Assessments (EA) for Framework Adjustments 65 and 66 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP that describes the impact that the measures in this temporary rule would have on the human environment. Copies of the SIR and the Regulatory Impact Review of this rulemaking are available on the internet at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/region/new-england-mid-atlantic>. Copies of each sector’s operations plan and contracts for fishing years 2025-2026; the Sector Operations Plan, Contract, and EA requirements

guidance document for fishing years 2025–2026; and other supporting documents are available from the NMFS Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office website at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/region/new-england-mid-atlantic>. Copies of supporting sector documents are available from Heather Nelson at heather.nelson@noaa.gov. Copies of Amendment 25 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP and the EAs for Framework Adjustments 65, 66, and 69 are available from Dr. Cate O’Keefe, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950. The Council’s documents are also accessible via the internet at: <http://www.nefmc.org/management-plans/northeast-multispecies> or <http://www.regulations.gov>.

You may submit comments on this document, identified by NOAA–NMFS–2025–0020, by the following method:

- **Electronic Submission:** Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Visit <https://www.regulations.gov> and type NOAA–NMFS–2025–0020 in the Search box. 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 on <https://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:

Mark Grant, Fishery Policy Analyst, phone: 978–281–9145; email: Mark.Grant@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Summary of Measures

This action temporarily implements management measures to revise some fishing year 2025 provisions in the Northeast Multispecies FMP. This action establishes annual catch limits (ACL) and total allowable catches (TAC), and approves Northeast multispecies sector operations plans and sector allocations that will allow the fishery to operate during the 2025 fishing year (beginning May 1, 2025). These and several other measures are

necessary to address the potential for serious conservation and management problems by ensuring that the fishery can operate beginning May 1, 2025, without causing overfishing.

The New England Fishery Management Council (Council) has transmitted Amendment 25 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP (Amendment 25) to the Secretary of Commerce for review (90 FR 11246, March 5, 2025). If approved, Amendment 25 would revise the stocks of Atlantic cod managed in the Northeast Multispecies FMP. That action was developed to incorporate the best scientific information available into the FMP. The intended effect of Amendment 25 is to revise the FMP to manage Atlantic cod in U.S. waters as four stocks rather than two. The Council has also submitted Framework Adjustment 69 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP (Framework 69) to NMFS for review. If Amendment 25 is approved, Framework 69 would be necessary to respond to updated scientific information and to achieve the goals and objectives of the FMP, as well as implementing other measures that are intended to help prevent overfishing, rebuild overfished stocks, achieve optimum yield, and ensure that management measures are based on the best scientific information available.

To ensure that the fishery can operate beginning May 1, 2025, without causing overfishing, this temporary rule:

- Sets fishing year 2025 ACLs for Gulf of Maine (GOM) cod, Georges Bank (GB) cod, and GB haddock;
- Sets fishing year 2025 TACs for Eastern GB cod and Eastern GB haddock that are shared stocks between the United States and Canada;
- Confirms projected fishing year 2025 specifications for other Northeast multispecies stocks that were previously published in Framework Adjustments 65 and 66 (88 FR 56527, August 18, 2023; 89 FR 35755, May 2, 2024, respectively);
- Approves Northeast multispecies sector operations plans and allocates annual catch entitlements (ACE) to the sectors;
- Prohibits recreational fishing vessels from possessing GB cod;
- Prohibits commercial fishing vessels fishing under the common pool management program from possessing GB cod; and
- Sets trimester TACs and possession limits for commercial vessels fishing under the common pool management program.

Background

This action is necessary to address an emergency arising from the gap of approved specifications and other measures for fishing year 2025, based on the most recent scientific information, stemming from the transition from two stocks of Atlantic cod to four stocks, which is the subject of Amendment 25 and Framework 69. This action allows for completion of the normal rulemaking process for Amendment 25 and Framework 69 without prejudicing an approval or disapproval determination of those actions. The actions recommended by the Council in Amendment 25 and Framework 69 will not be able to proceed through the notice and comment rulemaking process toward approval or disapproval prior to the beginning of the Northeast multispecies fishing year on May 1, 2025. Absent this emergency action, the lack of measures to facilitate commercial and recreational fishing that are based on the most recent scientific information and that are effective on May 1, 2025, would create severe economic harm to the Northeast multispecies fishery participants. Without implementation of specifications and their accompanying allocations for the 2025 fishing year, as provided in this emergency action, there would be no allocations for GOM cod and GB cod, which would prevent commercial and recreational fishery access to Atlantic cod and other groundfish species.

NMFS recognizes that the delay in full consideration of Amendment 25 and Framework 69 prevents a decision and full implementation of these actions before May 1, 2025. This emergency rule ensures that the fishery can operate at the start of the fishing year on May 1 in an efficient manner consistent with scientifically based management measures that are necessary for preventing overfishing and achieving optimum yield. NMFS also recognizes that fully transitioning management from two stock units of cod to the four stock units proposed in Amendment 25 in the middle of the fishing year would create significant administrative challenges and disruptions to NMFS, the sectors, and fishery participants. Therefore, although NMFS has not yet made a decision to approve, disapprove, or partially approve Amendment 25 or Framework 69, should the Amendment be approved before then, NMFS does not intend to implement the management transition to the proposed four stocks of cod until May 1, 2026. If Amendment 25 and Framework 69 are fully approved, NMFS would work with

the Council to ensure a complete and effective transition to four stocks for the 2026 fishing year.

This action is intended to mitigate significant economic harm and prevent overfishing by establishing ACLs, approving Northeast multispecies sector operations plans and allocating ACEs that allow the sector fishery to operate during the 2025 fishing year, and setting recreational and commercial common pool trip limits and prohibitions necessary to prevent overfishing. Without these provisions, vessels enrolled in sectors (responsible for 96 percent of commercial groundfish catch) would be unable to fish during the 2025 fishing year, which would result in

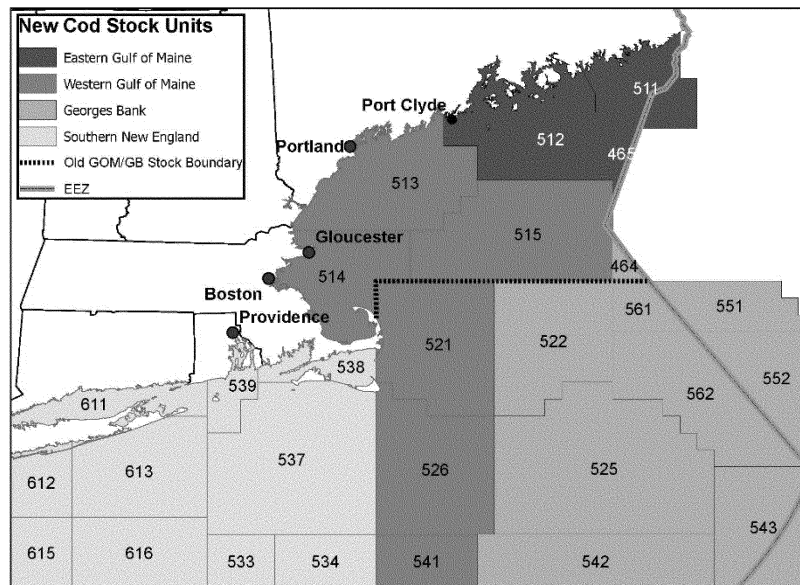
substantial adverse economic impacts on vessel owners and operators, dealers, and the fishing communities that rely on them. Recreational fishery and commercial common pool measures in this action are necessary to allow those fisheries to operate while preventing overfishing of Atlantic cod. These temporary measures are designed to allow fishing beginning on May 1 under conditions that afford the time necessary to consider comments submitted on whether to approve or disapprove Amendment 25 and Framework 69 without prejudicing NMFS' determinations. Comments for either Amendment 25 of Framework 69 may be submitted for consideration as

instructed under those actions. A full discussion of the justification of this emergency action follows a description of this action's measures.

Atlantic Cod Stocks

On March 5, 2025, NMFS published a Notice of Availability for Amendment 25 (90 FR 11246) and provided a 60-day comment period through May 5, 2025, consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Amendment 25 recommends revising the Northeast Multispecies FMP to include four cod biological stock units: Eastern GOM (EGOM) cod; Western GOM (WGOM) cod; GB cod; and Southern New England (SNE) cod.

Figure 1: Map of current and recommended Atlantic cod stock units



The Council developed Framework 69 in coordination with Amendment 25 to specify status determination criteria (SDC), overfishing limits (OFL), acceptable biological catches (ABC), and ACLs; and include other management measures for each of the four new cod stocks. In December 2024, the Council adopted Framework Adjustment 69 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP to recommend to NMFS the annual specifications for fishing year 2025.

While NMFS is reviewing Amendment 25 and Framework 69, the Northeast Multispecies FMP continues to include two cod stocks: GOM cod and GB cod. There are no approved specifications for the existing two stocks of Atlantic cod for 2025. In the absence of specifications, the Northeast Multispecies FMP includes provisions, at 50 CFR 648.90(a)(3), for setting

default specifications for up to 6 months. The default measures are designed to prevent overfishing while achieving optimum yield on a continuing basis by temporarily allowing fishing to occur at levels that are expected to prevent overfishing until more permanent levels are implemented. To that end, the default catch limits are set at the lesser of 75 percent of the previous year's specifications or the Council's recommended specifications for the current year.

An exact comparison between 75 percent of last fishing year's (2024) U.S. ABCs for GB cod and GOM cod and the Council's recommended U.S. ABCs for EGOM cod, WGOM cod, SNE cod, and the new GB cod is not possible. However, NMFS compared 75 percent of the U.S. ABC for 2024 GOM cod (413

mt) to the Council's recommended 2025 U.S. ABCs for EGOM (48 mt) and WGOM (387), and 75 percent of the U.S. ABC for 2024 GB cod (401 mt) to the Council's recommended 2025 U.S. ABCs for SNE cod (22mt) and the new GB cod (397 mt). The default allocations of 75 percent would exceed the Council's recommended U.S. ABC for the proposed four stocks of Atlantic cod in Framework 69, and the default allocations of 75 percent would also exceed the Council's recommended 2025 U.S. ABCs when converted to the current two stocks (see table 1). The overall cod catch, when the four cod U.S. ABCs recommended by the Council are combined and allocated to GOM cod and GB cod, represents a 50-percent reduction in cod quotas overall from the 2024 fishing year for the two cod stocks. The Council's recommended 2025 limits

are based on the best scientific information available and reflect the biological conditions of the four stocks and the levels of catch that are expected to prevent overfishing. To ensure this action prevents overfishing while it is in effect, and to be consistent with the Northeast Multispecies FMP's default specification provisions, in this action NMFS is setting fishing year 2025 specifications for the existing GB cod and GOM cod stocks based on an application of the Council-recommended four Atlantic cod ABCs.

The Council's recommended limits incorporate an apportionment of catch history (for the purpose of allocating the commercial sub-ACLs) from the two stocks to the four that approximates the commercial fishery's operations under two stocks. In this action, NMFS applies the Council-recommended apportionment method to derive two ABCs for Atlantic cod. The apportionment for GOM cod in this emergency action includes the Council's recommended EGOM ABC, 68 percent of the Council's recommended WGOM

commercial ABC, and 100 percent of the Council's recommended WGOM recreational ABC. The GB cod quota in this emergency action includes the Council's recommended SNE cod ABC, the Council's recommended GB cod ABC, and 32 percent of the Council's recommended WGOM commercial ABC (this excludes the recreational portion of the WGOM total ABC). This calculation results in 2025 U.S. ABCs of 345 mt for GOM cod and 194 mt for GB cod (see table 1).

TABLE 1—2025 ATLANTIC COD QUOTAS CALCULATED USING COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATIONS IN FRAMEWORK 69

Stock	U.S. ABC— 4 stocks	Commercial sub-ABC	Apportionment (%)	Dividend commercial sub-ABC	Recreational sub-ABC	U.S. ABC— 2 stocks	Total ABC	Stock
EGOM Cod	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	345	345	GOM cod.
WGOM Cod	387	281	68 32	191 90	106	194	509	GB cod.
GB Cod	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
SNE Cod	22	.....	.....	.....	.....

Prohibition of GB Cod Possession by Recreational Vessels

This action prohibits possession of GB cod by recreational vessels. The Northeast Multispecies FMP includes recreational sub-ACLs for GOM cod and GOM haddock. Recreational catch of GB cod would contribute to catch in the State Waters sub-component and the Other sub-component. The interim GB cod sub-components in this rule are very low at a combined 47 mt (103,617 lb), which cannot support a directed recreational cod fishery. The default recreational possession limit for GB cod is five fish per person per day, with a closed season from June 1 through August 31. Prohibiting possession of GB cod by private recreational vessels and for-hire recreational vessels is necessary to prevent overfishing of GB cod.

Prohibition of GB Cod Possession by Commercial Vessels Fishing in the Common Pool

This action prohibits possession of GB cod by commercial vessels fishing in the common pool. The interim common pool sub-ACL for GB cod in this rule is extremely low at 4 mt (8,818 lb), which cannot support a directed common pool cod fishery. The default common pool possession limits range between 75 lb (34 kg) and 2,000 lb (907 kg) per day.

Similar to the measure described above for the recreational fishery, prohibiting commercial possession of GB cod by common pool vessels is necessary to prevent overfishing of GB cod.

GB Haddock

This action temporarily sets the 2025 U.S. ABC for GB haddock at 1,556 mt, consistent with the Council's recommendation in Framework 69, to prevent overfishing. Framework 66 set the GB haddock catch limit for fishing year 2025 based on stock assessments completed in 2023. However, a new stock assessment completed in 2024 resulted in the Council recommending a new 2025 U.S. ABC in Framework 69 that is 78 percent lower than the U.S. ABC previously projected for 2025 (1,556 mt vs. 7,058 mt). The U.S. ABC for 2025 projected in Framework 66 (7,058 mt) is only 12 percent less than the overfishing limit (8,034 mt) identified in the 2024 assessment. The Canadian share of the 2025 total ABC is 5,854 mt, based on the U.S./Canada process described below; therefore, in combination with Canadian catch, maintaining the U.S. ABC projected by Framework 66 for fishing year 2025 could allow overfishing and must be changed, at least temporarily, by this emergency action to prevent overfishing

while providing an opportunity for full consideration of Framework 69 measures and public comments.

Fishing Year 2025 Shared U.S./Canada Quotas

Consistent with setting ABCs for GB cod and GB haddock, this action also temporarily sets new TACs for two of the U.S./Canada stocks: Eastern GB cod and Eastern GB haddock (see table 2). The TAC for Eastern GB haddock is consistent with the recommendations of the joint U.S./Canada Transboundary Management Guidance Committee (TMGC) that recommends shared quotas for transboundary stocks each year. The TMGC did not come to an agreement on a shared quota for Eastern GB cod, but, in Framework 69, the Council adopted a TAC for the U.S. fishery that would remain under the ABC for GB cod after accounting for estimated Canadian catch. This emergency action implements the same TACs as the Council recommended in Framework 69. Although GB yellowtail flounder is also within the process of setting catch limits for U.S./Canada shared stocks, NMFS is not including GB yellowtail flounder in this action, because the catch limits implemented by Framework 66 for fishing year 2025 would not allow overfishing.

TABLE 2—2025 FISHING YEAR U.S./CANADA QUOTAS (mt, LIVE WEIGHT) AND PERCENT OF QUOTA ALLOCATED TO EACH COUNTRY

Quota	Eastern GB cod	Eastern GB haddock	GB yellowtail flounder
Total Shared Quota	No agreement	7,410 mt	168 mt.
U.S. Quota	82 mt	1,556 mt (21 percent)	71 mt (42 percent).

TABLE 2—2025 FISHING YEAR U.S./CANADA QUOTAS (mt, LIVE WEIGHT) AND PERCENT OF QUOTA ALLOCATED TO EACH COUNTRY—Continued

Quota	Eastern GB cod	Eastern GB haddock	GB yellowtail flounder
Canadian Quota	370 mt (catch estimated to be 315 mt).	5,854 mt (79 percent)	97 mt (58 percent).

These 2025 U.S. quotas for Eastern GB cod and Eastern GB haddock would represent 46-percent and 50-percent decreases, respectively, compared to 2024. The GB yellowtail flounder is unchanged from 2024. For a more detailed discussion of the TMGC's 2025 catch advice, including a description of each country's quota share, see the TMGC's guidance document that is posted at: <https://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/>.

Catch Limits for Fishing Year 2025

Summary of the 2025 Catch Limits

This action temporarily implements specifications for the remaining 17 stocks of Northeast multispecies for fishing year 2025 that were published in Frameworks 65 and 66, pending further consideration in Framework 69. Table 3 provides an overview of which framework set the catch limit for each stock, as well as when the stock was most recently assessed. Tables 4 through 9 show the catch limits for the 2025 fishing year, including the common pool trimester TACs for allocated stocks (except for SNE/Mid-Atlantic (MA)

winter flounder) and incidental catch TACs for certain stocks of concern. A summary of the basis for how these catch limits were developed, including the distribution to the various fishery components, was provided in the Framework 65 and Framework 66 proposed rules (May 31, 2023, 88 FR 34810; and March 22, 2024, 89 FR 20412, respectively) and is not repeated here. While the catch limits for GB cod, GOM cod, and GB haddock are based on those proposed in Framework 69, the distribution of those catch limits to various fishery components is consistent with the process followed in Framework 66.

TABLE 3—BASIS OF INTERIM CATCH LIMITS FOR MAY 1, 2025

Stock	Basis of catch limit: action	Basis of catch limit: assessment
GB Cod	Framework 69 (proposed and translated from 4 stocks to 2)	2024
GOM Cod	Framework 69 (proposed and translated from 4 stocks to 2)	2024
GB Haddock	Framework 69 (proposed)	2024
GOM Haddock	Framework 66 (2024)	2022
GB Yellowtail Flounder	Framework 66 (2024)	2023
SNE/MA Yellowtail Flounder	Framework 65 (2023)	2022
CC/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	Framework 65 (2023)	2022
American Plaice	Framework 65 (2023)	2022
Witch Flounder	Framework 65 (2023)	2022
GB Winter Flounder	Framework 65 (2023)	2022
GOM Winter Flounder	Framework 65 (2023)	2022
SNE/MA Winter Flounder	Framework 65 (2023)	2022
Redfish	Framework 66 (2024)	2023
White Hake	Framework 66 (2024)	2022
Pollock	Framework 65 (2023)	2022
N Windowpane Flounder	Framework 66 (2024)	2023
S Windowpane Flounder	Framework 66 (2024)	2023
Ocean Pout	Framework 65 (2023)	2022
Atlantic Halibut	Framework 66 (2024)	2022
Atlantic Wolffish	Framework 65 (2023)	2022

N = northern; S = southern; SNE/MA = Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic; CC/GOM = Cape Cod/Gulf of Maine.

TABLE 4—INTERIM CATCH LIMITS FOR THE 2025 FISHING YEAR
[Mt, live weight]

Stock	Total ACL	Groundfish sub-ACL	Sector sub-ACL	Common pool sub-ACL	Recreational sub-ACL	Midwater trawl fishery	Scallop fishery	Small-mesh fisheries	State waters sub-component	Other sub-component
	A to H	A + B + C	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
GB Cod	186	140	136	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	31
GOM Cod	327	297	170	6	120	.....	.....	.....	30	0.0
GB Haddock	1,478	1,449	1,415	34	.....	29	.....	.....	0	0
GOM Haddock	2,183	2,108	1,349	30	729	22	.....	.....	46	7.6
GB Yellowtail Flounder	69	56	53	3.3	.....	.....	11.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
SNE/MA Yellowtail Flounder	38	33	26	7.7	.....	.....	2.7	.....	0.2	2.0
CC/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	873	808	768	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	37
American Plaice	5,009	4,957	4,819	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26
Witch Flounder	1,196	1,146	1,104	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	31
GB Winter Flounder	1,446	1,431	1,389	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	15

TABLE 4—INTERIM CATCH LIMITS FOR THE 2025 FISHING YEAR—Continued
[Mt, live weight]

Stock	Total ACL	Groundfish sub-ACL	Sector sub-ACL	Common pool sub-ACL	Recreational sub-ACL	Midwater trawl fishery	Scallop fishery	Small-mesh fisheries	State waters sub-component	Other sub-component
	A to H	A + B + C	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
GOM Winter Flounder	772	607	525	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	12.1
SNE/MA Winter Flounder	604	441	388	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	144
Redfish	7,859	7,859	7,782	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
White Hake	1,825	1,816	1,798	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	10
Pollock	12,683	11,619	11,502	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	598	465
N Windowpane Flounder	127	94	n/a	94	.....	.....	27	.....	0.0	6.8
S Windowpane Flounder	205	30	n/a	30	.....	.....	71	.....	6.4	98
Ocean Pout	83	49	n/a	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	34
Atlantic Halibut	75	58	n/a	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1.2
Atlantic Wolffish	87	87	n/a	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0

n/a: not allocated to sectors.

TABLE 5—INTERIM FISHING YEAR 2025 COMMON POOL TRIMESTER TACS
[Mt, live weight]

Stock	2025		
	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
GB Cod	1.1	1.4	1.6
GOM Cod	3.1	2.1	1.1
GB Haddock	9.2	11.2	13.6
GOM Haddock	8.0	7.7	14.0
GB Yellowtail Flounder	0.6	1.0	1.7
SNE/MA Yellowtail Flounder	1.6	2.2	3.9
CC/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	23.1	10.6	6.9
American Plaice	101.9	11.0	24.8
Witch Flounder	22.7	8.3	10.3
GB Winter Flounder	3.4	10.2	28.8
GOM Winter Flounder	30.4	31.2	20.6
Redfish	19.2	23.8	33.8
White Hake	6.8	5.5	5.5
Pollock	32.8	41.0	43.3

TABLE 6—INTERIM FISHING YEAR 2025 COMMON POOL INCIDENTAL CATCH TACS
[Mt, live weight]

Stock	Percentage of common pool sub-ACL	2025
GB Cod	1.68	0.07
GOM Cod	1	0.06
GB Yellowtail Flounder	2	0.07
CC/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	1	0.41
American Plaice	5	6.89
Witch Flounder	5	2.07
SNE/MA Winter Flounder	1	0.53

TABLE 7—PERCENTAGE OF INCIDENTAL CATCH TACS DISTRIBUTED TO EACH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Stock	Regular B DAS program (percent)	Eastern U.S./CA haddock SAP (percent)
GB Cod	60	40
GOM Cod	100	n/a
GB Yellowtail Flounder	50	50
CC/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	100	n/a
American Plaice	100	n/a
Witch Flounder	100	n/a
SNE/MA Winter Flounder	100	n/a

TABLE 8—INTERIM FISHING YEAR 2025 INCIDENTAL CATCH TACS FOR EACH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
[Mt, live weight]

Stock	Regular B DAS program	Eastern U.S./Canada haddock SAP
GB Cod	0.04	0.03
GOM Cod	0.06	n/a
GB Yellowtail Flounder	0.03	0.03
CC/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	0.41	n/a
American Plaice	6.89	n/a
Witch Flounder	2.07	n/a
SNE/MA Winter Flounder	0.53	n/a

TABLE 9—INTERIM FISHING YEAR 2025 REGULAR B DAS PROGRAM QUARTERLY INCIDENTAL CATCH TACS
[Mt, live weight]

Stock	2025			
	1st quarter (13 percent)	2nd quarter (29 percent)	3rd quarter (29 percent)	4th quarter (29 percent)
GB Cod	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
GOM Cod	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
GB Yellowtail Flounder	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
CC/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.12
American Plaice	0.90	2.00	2.00	2.00
Witch Flounder	0.27	0.60	0.60	0.60
SNE/MA Winter Flounder	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.15

Sectors

Northeast Multispecies FMP regulations provide that the Regional Administrator may approve sector operations plans and allocate ACEs to allow sectors to operate in the fishery. This emergency action temporarily approves sectors' 2025–2026 operations plans for the Northeast Multispecies FMP on an interim basis for fishing year 2025. NMFS approved 15 sectors to operate in fishing years 2023 and 2024, (88 FR 26502, May 1, 2023; 89 FR 23941, April 5, 2024). Copies of the approved operations plans and contracts from fishing years 2023–2024 are available at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/new-england-mid-atlantic/commercial-fishing/fishing-year-2024-sectors> and from NMFS (see ADDRESSES). All 15 active sectors submitted operations plans and contracts for approval for fishing years 2025 and 2026. Sector exemptions are unchanged from fishing year 2024. This action temporarily approves measures submitted in these sector operations plans, including sector regulatory exemptions intended to provide additional operational flexibility, and at-sea monitoring (ASM) and electronic monitoring (EM) programs.

Regional Administrator approval is required for sectors to receive their ACE for specific groundfish stocks. This action allocates a share of each allocated groundfish stock to each sector based on

its members' landings history. Without this action, ACEs would not be allocated and sectors, and the vessels enrolled in them, would not be able to fish in the groundfish fishery or use approved regulatory exemptions for the 2025 fishing year. Those vessels would be restricted to participating in other fisheries unless they opted to instead fish for the entire year under the common pool management measures for the groundfish fishery, which are more restrictive than the sector system. NMFS expects overall sector enrollment for fishing year 2025 to be similar to fishing years 2023 and 2024.

The Northeast Multispecies FMP defines a sector as a group of persons holding limited access Northeast multispecies permits who have voluntarily entered into a contract and agree to certain fishing restrictions for a specified period of time, and which has been granted ACEs in order to achieve objectives consistent with applicable Northeast Multispecies FMP goals and objectives. Sectors are self-selecting, meaning participation is voluntary, and each sector can choose its members.

The Northeast multispecies sector management system includes an annual allocation of available catch for a portion of the Northeast multispecies stocks to each approved sector. These annual sector allocations are known as ACE and are portions of a stock's ACL available to commercial Northeast multispecies sector vessels. A sector's

ACE is based on the collective fishing history of the permits held by the sector's members. Sectors may receive allocations of large-mesh Northeast multispecies stocks, with the exception of Atlantic halibut, windowpane flounder, Atlantic wolffish, and ocean pout, which are non-allocated species managed under separate effort controls. A sector determines how to harvest its ACE. In addition to the sectors, there are several state-operated permit banks that each receive an allocation based on the fishing history of permits they hold. Allocations in state operated permit banks may be leased to fishermen enrolled in sectors. State-operated permit banks are no longer approved through the sector approval process, but current state-operated permit banks contribute to the total allocation under the sector system.

Sector Operations Plans

Sector operations plans contain the rules under which each sector will fish, and also provide the legal contract that binds each member to the sector for the length of the sector's operations plan. Each sector's operations plan, and each sector's members, must comply with the regulations governing sectors, found at § 648.87. Sectors are also responsible for developing and implementing a monitoring program that meets the requirements at § 648.11(l). For fishing year 2025, sector vessels may choose to use human ASM or the audit model EM

program to meet monitoring requirements, provided that the sector has a corresponding monitoring program approved as part of its operations plan.

Prior to the 2025 fishing year, NMFS received sector operations plan submissions from these same sectors. The initial fishing years 2025–2026 operations plans submitted by sectors do not request substantial changes from fishing years 2023–2024 final operations plans. All sectors that harvest fish included a NMFS-approved ASM program or EM program as part of their operations plans. NMFS did not receive any new operations plans for approval for fishing year 2025. As a result, this action approves all 15 sector operations plans on an interim basis for fishing year 2025.

Sector Exemptions

Because sectors elect to receive an allocation under a quota-based system, the Northeast Multispecies FMP grants sector vessels several universal exemptions from the FMP's effort controls. These universal exemptions are codified at § 648.87(c)(2)(ii). Sectors may request additional exemptions annually as part of their sector operations plans to increase flexibility and fishing opportunities. The Northeast Multispecies FMP prohibits sectors from requesting exemptions from permitting restrictions, gear restrictions designed to minimize habitat impacts, and most reporting requirements.

For fishing year 2025, sectors did not request any novel exemptions. NMFS previously granted 18 exemptions for fishing years 2023 and 2024 (88 FR 26502; May 1, 2023). These previously approved exemptions are approved, on an interim basis, for all sectors that requested them in their operations plans.

NMFS may revoke exemptions in-season if: It determines that the exemption jeopardizes management measures, Northeast Multispecies FMP

objectives, or rebuilding efforts; the exemption results in unforeseen negative impacts on other managed fish stocks, habitat, or protected resources; the exemption causes enforcement concerns; catch from trips using the exemption cannot be adequately monitored; or a sector is not meeting certain administrative or operational requirements. If it becomes necessary to revoke an exemption, NMFS will do so through a process consistent with the existing regulations or in a separate rulemaking action, as appropriate.

Sector Allocations for Fishing Year 2025

The sector allocations in this rule are based on the interim catch limits implemented by this emergency action. NMFS calculates the sector's allocation for each stock by summing its members' potential sector contributions (PSC) for a stock and then multiplying that total percentage by the available commercial sub-ACL for that stock.

At the time this rule was drafted, sectors had not yet submitted their rosters, and the 2024 sector rosters are the best available information to provide industry with ACE allocation estimates. Any permits that change ownership after the enrollment deadline established by the Regional Administrator retain the ability to join a sector through April 30, 2025. All permit holders who have joined a sector for fishing year 2025 have until April 30, 2025, to withdraw and instead elect to fish in the common pool, although sectors may specify a more restrictive withdrawal date for their members. NMFS will provide sectors with their final interim allocations, to the nearest pound, based on their final May 1 rosters. These interim final allocations, along with later adjustments including ACE transfers, reductions for overages, or increases for carryover, are used to monitor sector catch.

Table 10 shows the preliminary cumulative PSC for each sector, by stock, for fishing year 2025 based on 2024 sector rosters. Tables 11 and 12

show the interim ACEs allocated to each sector, in pounds and metric tons, respectively, for fishing year 2025, based on their fishing year 2024 rosters. The interim common pool sub-ACLs are also included in tables 11 and 12 for comparison.

Instead of assigning separate PSCs for Eastern GB cod or Eastern GB haddock, a PSC is assigned to each permit for the GB cod stock and GB haddock stock. Each sector's GB cod and GB haddock allocations are then divided into an Eastern ACE and a Western ACE, based on each sector's percentage of the GB cod and GB haddock ACLs. For example, if a sector is allocated 4 percent of the GB cod ACL, the sector is allocated 4 percent of the commercial Eastern GB cod TAC as its Eastern GB cod. The Eastern GB haddock allocations are determined in the same way. These amounts are then subtracted from the sector's overall GB cod and haddock allocations to determine its Western GB cod and haddock ACEs. A sector may only harvest its Eastern GB cod and haddock ACEs in the Eastern U.S./Canada Area.

Each sector is required to ensure that it does not exceed its ACE during the fishing year. Sector vessels are required to retain all legal-sized allocated Northeast multispecies stocks, unless a sector is granted an exemption allowing its member vessels to discard legal-sized unmarketable fish at sea. Catch (defined as landings and discards) of all allocated Northeast multispecies stocks by a sector's vessels counts against the sector's allocation. Groundfish catch from a sector trip targeting non-groundfish species will be deducted from the sector's ACE because these are groundfish trips using gear capable of catching groundfish. Catch from a non-sector trip in an exempted fishery does not count against a sector's allocation and is assigned to a separate ACL sub-component to account for any groundfish bycatch that occurs in non-groundfish fisheries.

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Table 10 – Preliminary cumulative PSC (percentage) each sector is receiving by stock for fishing year 2025

Sector Name	MRI Count	GB Cod	GOM Cod	GB Haddock	GOM Haddock	GB Yellowtail	SNE/MA Yellowtail	CC/GOM Yellowtail	Plaice	Witch Flounder	GB Winter Flounder	GOM Winter Flounder	SNE/MA Winter Flounder	Redfish	White Hake	Pollock
Fixed Gear Sector	59	10.66368130	0.69697957	1.73925106	0.19342970	1.33811259	0.20776918	1.80040167	0.69211258	1.41865619	2.25552402	2.03553546	0.96475271	0.55322185	0.98718417	2.69363866
Maine Coast Community Sector	106	2.14346576	15.77574417	3.28033123	12.14315523	1.94946572	2.52115190	6.24764686	15.57467423	12.30874340	0.80738762	7.86986961	2.23258492	9.19242287	13.81106273	12.67065727
Maine Permit Bank	11	0.13439158	1.16146439	0.04453277	1.12519137	0.01387770	0.03207071	0.31964833	1.16764302	0.72914170	0.00021875	0.42733162	0.01820600	0.82280520	1.65671908	1.69628627
Mooncausser Sector	49	12.21498381	6.25895548	3.86013747	3.69077682	1.2201957	0.86302266	3.17594964	1.00980372	2.17400068	0.95245393	2.85889051	2.60089539	4.75754255	10.70394103	10.5524351
NEFS 2	135	9.82228000	27.04066117	15.17276820	25.36676561	5.92646785	7.02589636	28.12000891	15.89262521	20.96256112	4.63876282	27.99459834	5.73741578	22.02654142	13.37972591	18.19110532
NEFS 4	58	8.63064256	11.18021805	6.05566788	8.86146971	2.17847227	2.28497979	6.42213790	9.43836833	8.82303259	0.69996269	7.42431329	1.03338340	6.69552217	8.27302876	7.26648727
NEFS 5	18	0.45848210	0.32875539	0.45599711	0.111135826	0.74730041	15.06499951	0.92544848	0.29012444	0.46533873	0.19884758	0.84381463	9.55163414	0.01340476	0.06758295	0.06684655
NEFS 6	3	0.53277963	0.16897341	0.55629310	0.15125674	0.06623359	0.00032970	0.02492228	0.88199052	0.47903664	0.08026315	0.07106409	0.01437459	1.11265001	0.52914348	0.31850611
NEFS 8	106	32.11316989	6.40852604	39.68172848	18.97439005	41.09524423	17.83763985	17.94217290	21.26970176	20.53655322	56.89112069	5.88574825	39.85817683	26.34851753	19.18399138	18.73395295
NEFS 10	22	0.17523522	1.79892855	0.10430337	1.06675053	0.00105731	0.56741519	3.07968080	0.30002701	0.59803093	0.01076846	7.05366487	0.43185483	0.01074806	0.02873017	0.07356997
NEFS 11	42	0.39886389	11.36750608	0.03379870	2.73739463	0.00147257	0.01232212	2.28957044	1.51568258	1.54445775	0.00310767	2.00546790	0.02573992	1.86957788	4.01717963	8.77006607
NEFS 12	25	0.66695944	3.70211898	0.15518034	1.33202724	0.00051982	0.03715834	9.30680020	1.54946832	1.79775784	0.00058497	12.24691996	0.33391380	0.54739034	0.89356742	1.39219765
NEFS 13	64	10.67776988	0.55767891	15.66572687	0.79296250	32.44409249	22.91614576	7.10938390	7.37756652	7.53594702	18.93842632	2.00909872	16.27060293	1.76058706	1.29687589	1.30419154
New Hampshire Permit Bank	4	0.00082696	1.15165725	0.00003421	0.03236683	0.00002041	0.00001803	0.02192453	0.02856511	0.00617882	0.00000326	0.06080509	0.00003694	0.01942367	0.08147906	0.11143280
Sustainable Harvest Sector 1	59	6.59488586	6.97935052	8.49027525	16.80493455	6.25856384	5.46705969	4.82490089	16.51623947	13.41249257	10.92899272	4.02657897	5.54519351	18.46133885	20.22470442	11.80101981
Sustainable Harvest Sector 2	20	1.75601730	1.68695288	2.35874044	4.19777672	0.93533973	1.71793597	2.56396440	2.81484093	2.78750859	0.63465289	3.06112792	2.50774026	4.79387649	3.44070357	3.23580284
Sustainable Harvest Sector 3	3	0.08038283	0.18792499	0.00389341	0.25359846	0.00000000	0.48368689	0.80290989	0.90262401	0.81756929	0.00000000	0.58666734	0.78545860	0.03544103	0.43984416	0.11493299
Common Pool	480	2.93518199	3.54760417	2.34134012	2.16439506	5.81173991	22.96039816	5.02252797	2.7788225	3.60297251	2.95892247	13.53850344	12.08603544	0.97898826	0.98453621	1.00696243
Sector Total	784	97.06	96.45	97.66	97.84	94.19	77.04	94.98	97.22	96.40	97.04	86.46	87.91	99.02	99.02	98.99

Table 11 –Interim ACE (in 1,000 lb), by stock, for each sector for fishing year 2025 #^

Sector Name	GB Cod East	GB Cod West	GOM Cod	GB Haddock East	GB Haddock West	GOM Haddock Emergency Action	GOM Haddock Proposed in Framework 65	GB Yellowtail Flounder	SNE/MA Yellowtail Flounder	CC/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	Plaice	Witch Flounder	GB Winter Flounder	GOM Winter Flounder	SNE/MA Winter Flounder	Redfish	White Hake	Pollock
Fixed Gear Sector	19	14	3	56	0	6	2	0	32	76	36	71	27	9	96	40	690	19
Maine Coast Community Sector	4	3	61	105	0	369	2	2	111	1,702	311	25	105	22	1,593	553	3,246	4
Maine Permit Bank	0	0	5	1	0	34	0	0	6	128	18	0	6	0	143	66	435	0
Moonscuser Sector	22	16	24	123	0	112	2	1	57	110	55	30	38	25	824	429	2,703	22
NEFS 2	18	13	105	485	0	771	7	5	501	1,737	529	146	375	56	3,817	536	4,660	18
NEFS 4	16	11	43	193	0	269	3	2	114	1,031	223	22	99	10	1,160	331	1,861	16
NEFS 5	1	1	1	15	0	3	1	11	16	32	12	6	11	93	2	3	17	1
NEFS 6	1	1	1	18	0	5	0	0	0	96	12	3	1	0	193	21	82	1
NEFS 8	58	41	25	1,267	0	577	51	13	320	2,324	519	1,795	79	387	4,565	768	4,799	58
NEFS 10	0	0	7	3	0	32	0	0	55	33	15	0	94	4	2	1	19	0
NEFS 11	1	1	44	1	0	83	0	0	41	166	39	0	27	0	324	161	2,246	1
NEFS 12	1	1	14	5	0	40	0	0	166	169	45	0	164	3	95	36	357	1
NEFS 13	19	14	2	500	0	24	40	17	127	806	190	597	27	158	305	52	334	19
New Hampshire Permit Bank	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	29	0
Sustainable Harvest Sector 1	12	8	27	271	0	511	8	4	86	1,805	339	345	54	54	3,199	810	3,023	12
Sustainable Harvest Sector 2	3	2	7	75	0	128	1	1	46	308	70	20	41	24	831	138	829	3
Sustainable Harvest Sector 3	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	14	99	21	0	8	8	6	18	29	0
Common Pool	5	4	14	75	0	66	7	17	90	304	91	93	181	117	170	39	258	5
Sector Total	175	124	375	3,119	0	2,974	117	57	1,693	10,624	2,434	3,061	1,157	834	17,157	3,964	25,358	175

Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds. In some cases, this table shows an allocation of 0, but that sector may be allocated a small amount of that stock in tens or hundreds pounds.

^ The data in the table represent the total allocations to each sector.

Table 12 – Interim ACE (in metric tons), by stock, for each sector for fishing year 2025 #^

Sector Name	GB Cod East	GB Cod West	GOM Cod	GB Haddock East	GB Haddock West	GOM Haddock Emergency Action	GOM Haddock Proposed in Framework 65	GB Yellowtail Flounder	SNE/MA Yellowtail Flounder	CC/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	Place	Witch Flounder	GB Winter Flounder	GOM Winter Flounder	SNE/MA Winter Flounder	Redfish	White Hake	Pollock
Fixed Gear Sector	19	14	3	56	0	6	2	0	32	76	36	71	27	9	96	40	690	19
Maine Coast Community Sector																		
Maine Permit Bank	4	3	61	105	0	369	2	2	111	1,702	311	25	105	22	1,593	553	3,246	4
Moonscuser Sector	0	0	5	1	0	34	0	0	6	128	18	0	6	0	143	66	435	0
	22	16	24	123	0	112	2	1	57	110	55	30	38	25	824	429	2,703	22
NEFS 2	18	13	105	485	0	771	7	5	501	1,737	529	146	375	56	3,817	536	4,660	18
NEFS 4	16	11	43	193	0	269	3	2	114	1,031	223	22	99	10	1,160	331	1,861	16
NEFS 5	1	1	1	15	0	3	1	11	16	32	12	6	11	93	2	3	17	1
NEFS 6	1	1	1	18	0	5	0	0	0	96	12	3	1	0	193	21	82	1
NEFS 8	58	41	25	1,267	0	577	51	13	320	2,324	519	1,795	79	387	4,565	768	4,799	58
NEFS 10	0	0	7	3	0	32	0	0	55	33	15	0	94	4	2	1	19	0
NEFS 11	1	1	44	1	0	83	0	0	41	166	39	0	27	0	324	161	2,246	1
NEFS 12	1	1	14	5	0	40	0	0	166	169	45	0	164	3	95	36	357	1
NEFS 13	19	14	2	500	0	24	40	17	127	806	190	597	27	158	305	52	334	19
New Hampshire Permit Bank	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	29	0
Sustainable Harvest Sector 1	12	8	27	271	0	511	8	4	86	1,805	339	345	54	54	3,199	810	3,023	12
Sustainable Harvest Sector 2	3	2	7	75	0	128	1	1	46	308	70	20	41	24	831	138	829	3
Sustainable Harvest Sector 3	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	14	99	21	0	8	8	6	18	29	0
Common Pool	5	4	14	75	0	66	7	17	90	304	91	93	181	117	170	39	258	5
Sector Total	175	124	375	3,119	0	2,974	117	57	1,693	10,624	2,434	3,061	1,157	854	17,157	3,964	25,358	175

Numbers are rounded to the nearest metric ton, but allocations are made in pounds. In some cases, this table shows a sector allocation of 0 metric tons, but that sector may be allocated a small amount of that stock in pounds.

^ The data in the table represent the total allocations to each sector.

Interim Possession Limits for Fishing Year 2025

This action also temporarily implements common pool possession

limits and trip limits for groundfish stocks because the measures set pursuant to Regional Administrator authority for fishing year 2024 expire on April 30, 2025 (see table 13). Without

setting new measures commensurate with the interim fishing year 2025 ACLs that are implemented by this action, the fishery would default to measures that could allow overfishing.

Table 13 -- Interim 2025 Common Pool Daily and Trip Possession Limits

	Proposed 2025 Common Pool Daily and Trip Possession Limits			
Stock	DAS permits	Handgear A	Handgear B	Small Vessel Category
GOM Cod	0 lb (0 kg) per trip; possession prohibited			
GB Cod	0 lb (0 kg) per trip; possession prohibited			
GB Haddock	1,000 lb (454 kg) per DAS, up to 2,000 lb (907 kg) per trip	1,000 lb (454 kg) per trip		300 lb (136 kg) per trip
GOM Haddock	1,000 lb (454 kg) per DAS, up to 2,000 lb (907 kg) per trip	1,000 lb (454 kg) per trip		300 lb (136 kg) per trip
GB Yellowtail Flounder	100 lb (45 kg) per trip			
SNE/MA Yellowtail Flounder	200 lb (91 kg) per DAS, up to 400 lb (181 kg) per trip	200 lb (91 kg) per trip		
Cape Cod (CC)/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	1,500 lb (680 kg) per DAS, up to 3,000 lb (1,361 kg) per trip	1,500 lb (680 kg) per trip		300 lb (136 kg) per trip
American plaice	3,000 lb per (1,361 kg) DAS, up to 6,000 lb (2,722 kg) per trip	3,000 lb (1,361 kg) per trip		
Witch Flounder	1,500 lb (680 kg) per trip			
GB Winter Flounder	500 lb (227 kg) per trip			
GOM Winter Flounder	2,000 lb (907 kg) per trip			
SNE/MA Winter Flounder	2,000 lb (907 kg) per DAS, up to 4,000 lb (1,814 kg) per trip	2,000 lb (907 kg) per trip		
Redfish	No Limit			
White hake	1,000 lb (454 kg) per trip			
Pollock	No Limit			
Atlantic Halibut	1 fish per trip			
Windowpane Flounder	Possession Prohibited			
Ocean Pout				
Atlantic Wolffish				

BILLING CODE 3510-22-C

Closed Area II Yellowtail Flounder/Haddock Special Access Program

The Regional Administrator is authorized, at § 648.85(b)(vii), to determine the total number of common

pool trips that may be declared into the Closed Area II Yellowtail Flounder/Haddock Special Access Program (SAP) to target yellowtail flounder. This action temporarily allocates zero trips for common pool vessels to target yellowtail flounder within the Closed

Area II Yellowtail Flounder/Haddock SAP for fishing year 2025. As a result, this SAP is temporarily open only to target haddock. The SAP season will open August 1, 2025. Northeast multispecies vessels fishing in the SAP

must fish with a haddock separator trawl, a Ruhle trawl, or hook gear.

The Regional Administrator determines the allocation of the total number of trips into the Closed Area II Yellowtail Flounder/Haddock SAP based on several criteria, including the GB yellowtail flounder catch limit and the amount of GB yellowtail flounder caught outside of the SAP. Allocating trips to target yellowtail flounder in the Closed Area II Yellowtail Flounder/Haddock SAP is discretionary if the available GB yellowtail flounder catch is insufficient to support at least 150 trips with a 15,000-lb (6,804-kg) trip limit, for a total catch of 2,250,000 lb (1,020,600 kg). This calculation considers projected catch from all vessels from the area outside the SAP. Based on the fishing year 2025 GB yellowtail flounder groundfish sub-ACL temporarily implemented by this action of 123,458.9 lb (56,000 kg), there is insufficient GB yellowtail flounder to allocate any trips to the SAP. Further, given the low GB yellowtail flounder catch limit, catch rates outside of this SAP are more than adequate to fully harvest the 2025 GB yellowtail flounder allocation.

If approved, Framework Adjustment 69 would increase the 2025 GB yellowtail flounder sub-ACL from the amount implemented by this action. However, the size of that increase is not substantial. As a result, NMFS does not expect the final rule implementing Framework 69, if approved, to change the determination to allocate no trips to the SAP to target yellowtail flounder.

Regular B DAS Program

The Regional Administrator is authorized, at § 648.85(b)(6)(vi), to close the Regular B DAS program by prohibiting the use of Regular B DAS when the continuation of the program would undermine the achievement of the objectives of the Northeast Multispecies FMP or the Regular B DAS Program. One reason for terminating the program is an inability to constrain common pool catches to the Incidental Catch TACs.

This action implements Common Pool Incidental Catch TACs for the Regular B DAS Program for the 2025 fishing year (table 8). These TACs are further divided into Quarterly Incidental Catch TACs (table 9) to be monitored and managed during each calendar quarter.

Given that the Incidental Catch TACs allocated to the Regular B DAS Program for several stocks are very small, in-season management of the Regular B DAS Program is likely to be extremely difficult and impractical. Implementation of an in-season action to close the Regular B DAS Program

once a Quarterly Incidental Catch TAC for a stock has been reached would not be possible to complete quickly enough to prevent further catch of that stock.

As a result, it is unlikely that catch can be effectively limited to the Incidental Catch TACs during fishing year 2025, and operation of the program during the emergency rule period would undermine the achievement of the objectives of the Northeast Multispecies FMP and the Regular B DAS Program. This action temporarily closes the Regular B DAS Program and temporarily prohibits use of Regular B DAS. This applies to all vessels issued a limited access Northeast multispecies permit.

Justification for Emergency Action

NMFS' policy guidelines for the use of emergency rules (62 FR 44421; August 21, 1997) specify the following 3 criteria for emergency actions: (1) The emergency results from recent, unforeseen events or recently discovered circumstances; (2) the emergency presents serious conservation or management problems in the fishery; and (3) the emergency can be addressed through emergency regulations for which the immediate benefits outweigh the value of advance notice, public comment, and deliberative consideration of the impacts on participants to the same extent as would be expected under the normal rulemaking process. NMFS' policy guidelines further provide that emergency action is justified for certain situations in which emergency action would prevent significant direct economic loss, or to preserve a significant economic opportunity that otherwise might be foregone. NMFS has determined that an emergency exists that requires establishing fishery management measures for the fishing year beginning May 1, 2025, to prevent economic loss and preserve economic opportunity for the groundfish fishery for the reasons outlined below.

The Emergency Results From Recent, Unforeseen Events or Recently Discovered Circumstances

Amendment 25 and Framework 69 were developed in close coordination as part of the Council's Atlantic Cod Management Transition Plan. This plan was designed to result in a coordinated decision making for Amendment 25 and Framework 69 to be considered in time for approval or disapproval before the beginning of fishing year 2025. NMFS anticipated the development of these actions would proceed in accordance with the plan. It was not possible to complete the process for both Amendment 25 and Framework 69 to

the Northeast Multispecies FMP sooner because of the required notice and comment period prior to approval or disapproval. The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires a 60-day public comment period on a proposed amendment and requires that the Secretary inform the Council of the decision to approve, partially approve, or disapprove the amendment within 30 days of the end of that comment period. The Amendment 25 comment period ends on May 5, 2025. NMFS cannot render a final decision on the amendment, or on Framework 69, prior to this date. Therefore, it was not possible to approve these actions in time for the start of the Northeast multispecies fishing year on May 1, 2025. In the absence of Framework 69's specifications and other measures, vessels enrolled in groundfish sectors, which comprise the vast majority of the commercial groundfish fleet, would not be authorized to fish when the fishing year begins on May 1 without emergency action. Recreational fishery and common pool measures in this action also are necessary to allow those fisheries to operate while preventing overfishing of Atlantic cod.

The Emergency Presents Serious Conservation or Management Problems in the Fishery

Without implementation of specifications and their accompanying allocations, there would be no allocations for GOM cod and GB cod, which would prevent commercial and recreational fishery access to Atlantic cod and other groundfish species. This action is intended to mitigate significant economic harm and prevent overfishing by establishing ACLs, approving Northeast multispecies sector operations plans and allocating ACEs that allow the sector fishery to operate during the 2025 fishing year, and setting recreational and commercial common pool trip limits and prohibitions necessary to prevent overfishing. Without these provisions, vessels enrolled in sectors (responsible for 96 percent of commercial groundfish catch) would be unable to fish during the 2025 fishing year, which would result in substantial adverse economic impacts on vessel owners and operators, dealers, and the fishing communities that rely on them. Recreational fishery and common pool measures in this action are necessary to allow those fisheries to operate while preventing overfishing of Atlantic cod.

The Emergency Can Be Addressed Through Emergency Regulations for Which the Immediate Benefits Outweigh the Value of Advanced Notice, Public Comment, and Deliberative Consideration of the Impacts on Participants to the Same Extent as Would Be Expected Under the Normal Rulemaking Process

This action is required to temporarily implement specifications that could remain in effect for up to 180 days from May 1, 2025, through October 31, 2025, unless replaced prior to, or extended past, October 31, 2025, by another action. This action is intended to mitigate significant economic harm and prevent overfishing, and allow for the normal rulemaking processes for Amendment 25 and Framework 69 to proceed without prejudicing NMFS' approval or disapproval determinations. The measures implemented by this action will allow the groundfish fishery to operate and avoid substantial adverse economic impacts on vessel owners and operators, dealers, and the fishing communities that rely on them. Recreational fishery and common pool measures in this action are necessary to allow those fisheries to operate and avoid adverse economic impacts on the common pool and recreational communities while preventing overfishing of Atlantic cod.

The immediate benefits of an operational fishery outweigh the value of advance notice, public comment, and deliberative consideration of the impacts on participants. Amendment 25 and Framework 69 are proceeding through the normal rulemaking process. This action is based on scientific determinations for four cod biological stock units and operational equivalent measures for two cod biological stock units that are designed to reflect status quo conditions to the extent practicable during the period this action is in effect. The measures in this action are temporary placeholders that allow an opportunity for full consideration of Amendment 25 and Framework 69. They maintain status quo conditions to the extent practicable that do not undermine or inadvertently preclude approval of Amendment 25 through Framework 69 in whole or in part. These interim measures would either be replaced by any approved measures, or they would be extended or extended with any necessary adjustments in case of disapproval in whole or in part.

Classification

The Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, has determined that this rule is necessary to respond to

an emergency situation and is consistent with the national standards and other provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws. The rule may be extended for a period of not more than 186 days as provided under section 305(c)(3)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, finds that it would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest to provide for prior notice and public comment. This emergency action is necessary to relieve restrictions on the fishing industry and mitigate significant economic harm, while also preventing overfishing as required by statute. These temporary measures provide commercial and recreational fisheries, and fishing communities, economic stability, and regulatory predictability on an interim basis. Allowing even a 15-day comment period would delay this action's effective date past the beginning of the fishing year.

Delaying this action beyond May 1 would disrupt commercial and recreational fishing planning and operations, and cause confusion that would be inefficient and detrimental to fishing communities. Any delay in these emergency measures jeopardizes the commercial fishery's ability to operate under the sector system, which constitutes 96 percent of all commercial groundfish catch. A delay would require sector vessels to end any trip at sea and land before May 1. It would require anyone who fishes (including landing a trip presently underway after May 1), even for a single trip before this rule's effective date, to fish under more restrictive common pool limits for the entirety of the fishing year. Measures in this action also facilitate common pool and recreational fishery operations in a manner that prevents overfishing. Furthermore, the government is accepting public comment on this interim emergency action for 30 days from publication and will consider those comments in any future decision to revise or extend this interim emergency action. Given the need to implement these measures at the beginning of the fishing year on May 1 to prevent the serious adverse economic impacts that a delay would cause, the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, finds for good cause that prior notice and the opportunity for public comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

This rule is not subject to the 30-day delayed effectiveness provision of the Administrative Procedure Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1), because this rule relieves restrictions that would prevent

sector fishery members from fishing. To avoid this prohibition, sector members would be required to choose to fish outside the sector system for the entire year. These vessels would lose the numerous regulatory exemptions from effort controls that are granted to vessels fishing under the sector system and that would subject them to more restrictions.

For the same reasons stated above (in the discussion of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B)) and the following additional reasons, NOAA also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effective date, and implement this action immediately upon publication, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). Commercial fishing vessel and Federal dealer operations benefit from both continuity and certainty. The sector fishery has operated for fifteen years under the sector system that provides them with well-known regulatory exemptions to restrictions that are provided by this action. Vessels do not need time to prepare for the implementation of this emergency rule, and instead need the immediate implementation of these measures to authorize them to fish consistent with their operations over the last 15 years. Finally, May represents the safest weather for fishing and corresponds with increased seasonal demand for seafood.

This action is being taken pursuant to the emergency provision of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and is exempt from OMB review. This is not a regulatory action pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 14192. This temporary rule for an emergency action is exempt from the procedures of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because the rule is issued without opportunity for prior notice and opportunity for public comment.

This temporary rule for an emergency action contains no information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

I have determined that this action would not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes; therefore, consultation with tribal officials under E.O. 13175 is not required, and the requirements of sections (5)(b) and (5)(c) of E.O. 13175 also do not apply. A tribal summary impact statement under section (5)(b)(2)(B) and section (5)(c)(2)(B) of E.O. 13175 is not required and has not been prepared.

In the interest of receiving public input on this action, the SIR analyzing this action is available to the public (see

ADDRESSES) and this temporary rule solicits public comment (see **DATES**).

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 648

Fisheries, Fishing, Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

Dated: April 28, 2025.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

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

For the reasons stated in the preamble, NMFS amends 50 CFR part 648 as follows:

PART 648—FISHERIES OF THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 648 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. In § 648.14, add paragraph (k)(16)(iii)(C) to read as follows:

§ 648.14 Prohibitions

* * * * *

(k) * * *

(16) * * *

(iii) * * *

(C) If the vessel is a private recreational fishing vessel, fail to comply with the seasonal closure for cod or haddock described in

§ 648.89(c)(1) or, if the vessel has been issued a charter/party permit or is fishing under charter/party regulations, fail to comply with the seasonal closure for cod or haddock described in § 648.89(c)(2).

* * * * *

■ 3. Amend § 648.89 by revising Table 2 to Paragraph (c)(1)(i), and Table 3 to Paragraph (c)(2) to read as follows:

§ 648.89 Recreational and charter/party vessel restrictions.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) * * *

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (C)(1)(i)

Stock	Open season	Possession limit	Closed season
GB Cod	CLOSED	No Retention ..	All Year.
GOM Cod	September 1–October 31	1	May 1–August 31; November 1–April 30.
GB Haddock	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
GOM Haddock	May 1–February 28 (or 29); April 1–30 ..	15	March 1–March 31.
GB Yellowtail Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
SNE/MA Yellowtail Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
CC/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
American Plaice	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
Witch Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
GB Winter Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
GOM Winter Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
SNE/MA Winter Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
Redfish	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
White Hake	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
Pollock	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
Northern Windowpane Flounder	CLOSED	No retention ...	All Year.
Southern Windowpane Flounder	CLOSED	No retention ...	All Year.
Ocean Pout	CLOSED	No retention ...	All Year.
Atlantic Halibut	See paragraph (c)(3) of this section.		
Atlantic Wolffish	CLOSED	No retention ...	All Year.

* * * * *

(2) * * *

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (C)(2)

Stock	Open season	Possession limit	Closed season
GB Cod	CLOSED	No Retention ..	All Year.
GOM Cod	September 1–October 31	1	May 1–August 31. November 1–April 30.
GB Haddock	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
GOM Haddock	May 1–February 28 (or 29) April 1–30 ...	15	March 1–March 31.
GB Yellowtail Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
SNE/MA Yellowtail Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
CC/GOM Yellowtail Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
American Plaice	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
Witch Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
GB Winter Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
GOM Winter Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
SNE/MA Winter Flounder	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
Redfish	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
White Hake	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
Pollock	All Year	Unlimited	N/A.
N Windowpane Flounder	CLOSED	No retention ...	All Year.
S Windowpane Flounder	CLOSED	No retention ...	All Year.
Ocean Pout	CLOSED	No retention ...	All Year.

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (C)(2)—Continued

Stock	Open season	Possession limit	Closed season
Atlantic Halibut	See Paragraph (c)(3).		
Atlantic Wolffish	CLOSED	No retention ...	All Year.

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 84

Friday, May 2, 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.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 430

RIN 3206–AO81

Assuring Responsive and Accountable Federal Executive Management

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is proposing to remove the prohibition of a forced distribution of performance rating levels within the Senior Executive Service (SES) as well as eliminate diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) language within SES performance management regulations. Currently, agencies are prohibited from establishing quotas or limits on the number or proportion of the various rating levels assigned, meaning that each senior executive potentially can receive any rating based on their performance, irrespective of how other senior executives perform within the agency. However, governmentwide SES ratings data have consistently shown that virtually all SES receive the highest rating levels (*i.e.*, levels 4 and 5) despite documented reports of SES failings. Removing the prohibition on forced distribution would allow agencies to establish and enforce limits on the highest SES rating levels, thereby increasing rigor in the SES appraisal process and leading to a more normalized distribution of SES ratings across the Federal Government.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 2, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by RIN number “3206–AO81,” and title using the following method:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions

available for public viewing at <https://www.regulations.gov> without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

As required by 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(4), a summary of this rule may be found in the docket for this rulemaking at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Noah Peters, Senior Advisor to the Director, 202–606–8046 or by email at SESpolicy@opm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Senior Executive Service (SES) is a corps of top-level Federal executives who provide leadership and oversee government operations, bridging the gap between political appointees and career civil servants. The SES was established by the Civil Service Reform Act (CSRA) of 1978 and became effective in July 1979. CSRA envisioned a senior executive corps with solid executive expertise, public service values, and a broad perspective of Government. The CSRA established the SES as a distinct personnel system that applies the same executive qualifications requirements to all members. The system was designed to provide greater authority to agencies to manage their executive resources, including the flexibility for selecting and developing Federal executives within a framework that preserves the larger interests of the Government.

In 2004, the SES adopted a pay-for-performance system established under Section 1125 of Public Law 108–136 (November 24, 2003), which amended 5 U.S.C. 5382. The new pay-for-performance system replaced the six-level SES pay structure previously used with an open-range system tied to individual performance. Automatic pay increases were eliminated, and salaries, raises, and bonuses became contingent on rigorous performance evaluations. Agencies also had to obtain performance appraisal system certification from OPM and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in order to exceed the standard SES pay cap of level III of the Executive Schedule, allowing top salaries to reach level II. The reforms aimed to increase accountability, attract top talent, and reward high performers.

In 2012, OPM issued a model SES performance appraisal system referred to as the “Basic SES Performance

Appraisal System,”¹ which created a consistent and uniform framework to communicate expectations and evaluate the performance of SES members across agencies. The Basic SES system was refined in 2016 following a 2015 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report and OPM updates to SES performance management regulations.

SES Performance Management

SES performance is managed through a structured performance appraisal system that includes annual appraisals of senior executives based on individual and organizational performance as they apply to the senior executive’s area of responsibility and control. Subpart C of 5 CFR part 430 provides the requirements for managing the performance of senior executives. Each agency is required to have a performance management system that incorporates standards specified in 5 CFR 430.305. Senior executives are appraised at least annually and are assigned a numerical rating ranging from Level 1 “Unsatisfactory” to Level 5 “Outstanding.” OPM does not anticipate that the appraisal process for an individual employee will change under this proposed rule. Nothing is changing in terms of how a rating official issues an initial summary rating and agencies will still be required to provide training to SES members on the appraisal system. All SES within an agency will be fairly evaluated against the SES appraisal system performance requirements and performance standards. SES initial summary ratings will continue to be derived through a “point score” calculation and agency-level Performance Review Boards (PRB) will likely rank SES based on their appraisal point scores to delineate those SES who will be recommended for the highest ratings. It will be up to the agency-level PRB to make recommendations to the appointing authority on SES annual summary ratings consistent with the forced distribution rating limit. OPM expects that, in accordance with the Presidential Memorandum titled “Restoring Accountability for Career Senior Executives” (90 FR 8481; Jan. 30, 2025)

¹ OPM, “Senior Executive Service Performance Appraisal System,” (January 4, 2012) available at https://chcoc.gov/sites/default/files/senior-executive-service-performance-appraisal-system_508.pdf.

(“Restoring Accountability Memo”), re-constituted PRBs made up of individuals committed to full enforcement of the SES performance standards will make fair recommendations on SES annual summary ratings.

Good performance management requires ongoing feedback in which an employee is not only kept informed about how he or she is doing but is also given guidance and assistance to do even better in the future.² This starts with developing clear performance expectations and rigorous performance standards against which performance is assessed.

The agency should then ensure only employees who have demonstrated the highest levels of performance receive the highest ratings and rewards. Indeed, a key part of effective performance management is ensuring that meaningful distinctions are made based on relative performance.

Agencies are required by statute to develop performance appraisal systems that allow for the accurate evaluation of performance based on criteria related to the position, that identify the critical elements of that position, that provide for systematic appraisals of performance by senior executives, that encourage excellence in performance, and that provide a basis for making retention determinations and SES performance awards. See 5 U.S.C. 4312(a).

Congress designed the SES to “ensure that the executive management of the Government of the United States is responsive to the needs, policies, and goals of the Nation and otherwise is of the highest quality.” 5 U.S.C. 3131. Specifically, the statute directs OPM to administer the SES to achieve fourteen goals, four of which are of particular relevance to this rulemaking. Of these four, the first requires OPM to “ensure that compensation, retention, and tenure are contingent on executive success,” while specifying that success should be based on individual and organizational performance. 5 U.S.C. 3131(2). Second, members of the SES must be held accountable and responsible for the effectiveness and productivity of their subordinate employees. 5 U.S.C. 3131(3). Third, OPM’s administration of the SES is intended to “recognize exceptional accomplishment” by senior executives. 5 U.S.C. 3131(4). Finally, OPM must ensure accountability for an “honest,

economical, and efficient Government.” 5 U.S.C. 3131(10).

Historical Underperformance

Unfortunately, the current SES performance rating system falls short of these statutory requirements, in particular in failing to meaningfully differentiate among excellent, mediocre, and poor performance. SES data have consistently shown that the vast majority of executives’ annual summary ratings are above the “Fully Successful” level. In January 2015, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) published a study on SES ratings and performance awards concluding that most of the federal agencies studied were not making meaningful distinctions in performance ratings for senior executives.³ In that report, about 85 percent of career executives received an “Outstanding” or “Exceeds Fully Successful” rating between fiscal years 2010 and 2013. The 2015 GAO report also showed that only 0.1 percent of senior executives in Chief Financial Officers Act agencies (31 U.S.C. 901) were rated at the lowest rating level.

Performance accountability for senior executives has a critical impact on the provision of services to the public. To illustrate, in 2014, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued a report on the Department’s manipulations of wait-times in a VA medical facility in Phoenix, Arizona resulting in investigations at 93 other sites of VA health care across the country.⁴ During that same time period, 80 percent of VA SES members received an “Outstanding” or “Exceeds Fully Successful” rating.⁵ This kind of disconnect between individual performance ratings and organizational performance is inconsistent with the statutory requirements regarding SES performance appraisal systems and unacceptable as a matter of government administration.

In 2019, OPM issued a memorandum⁶ to agencies on how to increase rigor in

performance management through well-developed performance standards that make clear distinctions among what is required to achieve performance at the various performance levels. However, the 2024 Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) results showed that only 47% of federal employees agreed with the statement, “In my work unit, differences in performance are recognized in a meaningful way.” This was the lowest positive response rate for any question and has consistently been the lowest over the past three years.⁷

Through OPM oversight of agency SES performance appraisal systems, OPM calculated that, for the fiscal year 2023 performance cycle, approximately 96 percent of executives received an “Outstanding” or “Exceeds Fully Successful” rating and less than a half of a percent of executives were rated below “Fully Successful.”⁸ These results indicate that senior executive ratings may be inflated, and poor performing executives are not being held accountable through a rigorous appraisal process.

Ratings distributions like this have led to GAO recommendations that OPM take enhanced actions to better ensure that agencies are making meaningful distinctions in SES performance in support of more effective executive performance management and accountability.⁹ Despite the recommendations of the 2015 GAO report, and OPM’s resulting modifications to the SES performance management regulations and Basic SES Appraisal System, there continues to be a pervasive pattern of misalignment between poor agency performance and executive performance ratings. For example, in just the past two years, at least 12 VA OIG reports have identified failings directly related to widespread failures and deficiencies of VA senior leaders.¹⁰ The identified failings

applying-rigor-performance-management-process-and-leveraging-awards-programs-high-performing_508_0.pdf.

⁷ FEVS Results for 2022 to 2024 available at <https://www.opm.gov/fevs/reports/governmentwide-reports/>.

⁸ SES ratings data submitted by individual agencies for SES performance appraisal system certification purposes. OPM manually compiled individual agency data to produce the fiscal year 23 SES ratings distribution data.

⁹ *Supra*, footnote 3.

¹⁰ See, e.g., the following reports from the Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Inspector General, available at <https://www.vaoig.gov/reports/all>: “Lapse in Fiduciary Program Oversight Puts Some Vulnerable Beneficiaries at Risk,” Report #24-01219-12; “Leaders Failed to Ensure a Dermatologist Provided Quality Care at the Carl T. Hayden VA Medical Center in Phoenix, Arizona,” Report #24-00194-42; “Leaders Failed to Address Community Care Consult Delays Despite Staff’s

Continued

² U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, Office of Policy and Evaluation, *Performance Management is More than an Appraisal*, (Washington, DC: December 2015), available at https://www.mspb.gov/studies/publications/Performance_Management_is_More_than_an_Appraisal.pdf.

³ Government Accountability Office, “*OPM Needs to Do More to Ensure Meaningful Distinctions Are Made in SES Ratings and Performance Awards, GAO Report to Congressional Requesters*” (January 2015), available at <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-15-189.pdf>.

⁴ Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General, “*Review of Alleged Patient Deaths, Patient Wait Times, and Scheduling Practices at the Phoenix VA Health Care System*,” Report #14-02603-267, available at <https://www.vaoig.gov/sites/default/files/reports/2014-08/VAOIG-14-02603-267.pdf>.

⁵ See, *supra*, footnote 3.

⁶ OPM, “*Applying Rigor in the Performance Management Process and Leveraging Awards Programs for a High-Performing Workforce*,” available at <https://chcoc.gov/sites/default/files/>

include repeated patient safety risks, financial hardship, morale issues among VA employees, and lack of trust in senior leaders. More than ten years after the 2015 GAO report, the examples provided demonstrate the same over-inflation of performance ratings still exists. Such a performance system fails to comply with the statutory mandate that the SES performance system meaningfully distinguish between excellent, mediocre, and poor performance and provide for an accurate, systematic appraisal of SES performance to serve as the “basis for making eligibility determinations for retention in the Senior Executive Service and for Senior Executive Service performance awards.” 5 U.S.C. 4312(a).

Forced Distribution

Currently, an agency may not require a particular distribution of rating levels for senior executives. OPM is proposing to remove the categorical prohibition against a forced distribution of any performance rating levels for senior executives found in 5 CFR 430.305(a)(5). For this proposed rule, “forced distribution” refers to a method of evaluating employees in which a supervisor first assesses each employee based on certain pre-determined parameters and thereafter must assign each employee a rating based on a pre-determined number or percentage of ratings allowable for each performance rating.

This new approach would apply to all senior executive service members covered under an appraisal system subject to subpart C of part 430, Code

of Federal Regulations, including SES career, noncareer, and limited appointees. In parallel with this rulemaking, OPM has issued a revised SES performance plan and appraisal system¹¹ in accordance with the Restoring Accountability Memo. This Presidential Memorandum requires the Director of OPM, in coordination with the Director of OMB, to issue SES performance plans that agencies must adopt. OPM’s revised performance plan and system incorporate various changes aimed at reinvigorating the SES corps, including implementation of a forced distribution of level 4 and 5 ratings contingent upon this proposed rule being made final. Other changes include revised performance requirements and more frequent performance feedback.

Forced distribution, also sometimes referred to as “stack ranking,” can be executed by assigning individual ranks to employees or by categorizing them into groups, such as top performers, average performers, and low performers. The practice has a well-documented history of private sector adoption over the last several decades. Wijayanti, A., Sholihin, M., Nahartyo, E. et al. (2024) conducted a review of the forced distribution literature.¹² A total of 41 research articles published from 1960 to 2022 were included in their review. These studies highlight many notable benefits of utilizing forced distribution as well as areas for caution. For example, several studies indicated that forced distribution can increase rating accuracy by eliminating leniency bias, which is the tendency for raters to provide lenient ratings to avoid conflicts that arise from granting unfavorable ratings. Findings also show that forced distribution can quickly enhance organizational performance and promote the success of merit-based reward systems. Some studies also found that forced distribution can have negative consequences such as discrimination, perceptions of unfairness, and reduced organizational citizenship behavior and knowledge sharing. Nonetheless, the authors concluded that, when implemented carefully, forced distribution has been

shown to increase employee satisfaction and reduce turnover.

Indeed, while not the norm, a forced distribution has been used by many major private sector companies in executive performance plans over the past few decades, including Oracle, Meta, Amazon, Microsoft, Uber, and Google.¹³ One recent source estimates that 30% of Fortune 500 companies use a forced distribution of some sort in their performance evaluations.¹⁴ Even more pertinent, forced distributions have been used to evaluate the performance of civil service executives in many other countries, most notably Germany, Portugal, Italy, Latvia, Indonesia, and the United Kingdom.¹⁵ After moving away from a forced distribution in 2019, the United Kingdom civil service returned to a system with an “expected distribution” of senior-level performance ratings in 2025.¹⁶

There is even more reason to implement a forced distribution in the Federal Government than in the private sector. Private sector companies typically do not operate under a statutory mandate requiring that they have performance appraisal systems that permit the accurate evaluation of performance. But the SES operates under just such a statutory mandate. See 5 U.S.C. 4312(a)(1). In addition, the Federal Government is entrusted with many critical responsibilities from veterans’ health care to law enforcement to disaster relief to fighting pandemics.¹⁷ When senior executives in the federal government fail to perform at

¹³ See, e.g., “Should a company rate its staff? A former Amazon exec says ‘stack ranking’ is useful when done right,” CNBC, December 5, 2023, available at <https://www.cnbc.com/2023/12/05/stack-ranking-ex-amazon-exec-explains-the-performance-review-system.html>.

¹⁴ “Stack Ranking—All You Need to Know,” Medium (April 3, 2020) available at <https://medium.com/@corvisio/stack-ranking-all-you-need-to-know-a5339c27ad83>.

¹⁵ “Performance Appraisal in the EU Member States and the European Commission,” URAD VLADY SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY (2017) available at https://www.eupan.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/2016_2_SK_Performance_Appraisal_in_the_EU_Member_States_and_the_European_Commission.pdf.

¹⁶ “SCS performance management system to include new ‘minimum standards’ in 2025,” Civil Service World (December 12, 2024) available at <https://www.civilserviceworld.com/professions/article/senior-civil-service-performance-management-minimum-standards-expected-distribution-2025>. See also GOV.UK Civil Service Guidance, “Performance management framework for the Senior Civil Service (2025 to 2026 performance year)” (February 6, 2025), available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/senior-civil-service-performance-management-framework-for-the-senior-civil-service-2025-to-2026-performance-year>.

¹⁷ See, e.g., Titles 38, 34, and 42 of the United States Code.

Advocacy Efforts at VA Western New York Healthcare System in Buffalo, Report #23-03679-262; “Deficiencies in Facility Leaders’ Summary Suspension of a Provider and Patient Safety Reporting Concerns at the VA Black Hills Health Care System in Fort Meade, South Dakota,” Report #23-01502-234; “Care Concerns and Deficiencies in Facility Leaders’ and Staff’s Responses Following a Medical Emergency at the Carl T. Hayden VA Medical Center in Phoenix, Arizona,” Report #23-02958-203; “Mismanaged Surgical Privileging Actions and Deficient Surgical Service Quality Management Processes at the Hampton VA Medical Center in Virginia,” Report #23-00995-211; “Leaders at the VA Eastern Colorado Health Care System in Aurora Created An Environment That Undermined the Culture of Safety,” Report #23-02179-188; “Deficiencies in Oversight and Leadership Response to Optometry Concerns at the Cheyenne VA Medical Center in Wyoming,” Report #23-00460-185; “VA Improperly Awarded \$10.8 Million in Incentives to Central Office Senior Executives,” Report #23-03773-169; “Delays Occurred in Some Veterans’ Benefits Claims While Awaiting Decision,” Report #22-03463-60; “Sterile Processing Service Deficiencies and Leaders’ Response at the Carl Vinson Medical Center in Dublin, Georgia,” Report #22-01315-90; “Chief of Staff’s Provision of Care Without Privileges, Quality of Care Deficiencies, and Leaders’ Failures at the Montana VA Health Care System in Helena,” Report #22-02975-70.

¹¹ OPM, “New Senior Executive Service Performance Appraisal System and Performance Plan, and Guidance on Next Steps for Agencies to Implement Restoring Accountability for Career Senior Executives” (February 25, 2025), available at <https://chcoc.gov/content/new-senior-executive-service-performance-appraisal-system-and-performance-plan-and-guidance>.

¹² Wijayanti, A., Sholihin, M., Nahartyo, E., & Supriyadi, S., What do we know about the forced distribution system: A systematic literature review and opportunities for future research, *Management Quarterly Review* (2024).

a high level, these crucial, life-or-death missions are compromised. Further, unlike the private sector, the Federal Government lacks a profit motive to ensure meaningful evaluations of its executives.

In sum, it is particularly important that the Executive Branch have the option to implement a forced distribution of at least some ratings given the systemic and pervasive use of Level 4 and 5 ratings, and the disconnect between these ratings and actual senior executive performance, as reflected in reports and critical incidents throughout the past decade.

Restoring Accountability for Career Senior Executives

On January 20, 2025, President Trump issued a Presidential Memorandum titled “Restoring Accountability for Career Senior Executives.” 90 FR 8481 (“Restoring Accountability Memo”). With this Presidential Memorandum, President Trump intended to “reinvigorate the SES system and prioritize accountability.” Specifically, he sought to “ensure[] that SES officials are properly accountable to the President and the American people.” President Trump directed OPM, in coordination with OMB, to “issue SES Performance Plans that agencies must adopt.”

As described in the Background, to ensure that SES officials are properly accountable to the President and the American people, the Presidential Memorandum directed the Director of OPM, in coordination with the Director of OMB to issue SES performance plans for agencies to adopt for their SES workforces. OPM’s review and proposed revision of current governmentwide SES performance plans place special attention on updating the plans, and the accompanying performance appraisal system, with tools for managers and supervisors to ensure that the executive management and performance of the Government of the United States is responsive to the needs, policies, and goals of the Nation and otherwise is of the highest quality. See 5 U.S.C. 3131.

As discussed in the Background, governmentwide SES performance appraisal data consistently show the vast majority of ratings for senior executives are above average (*i.e.*, above the “Fully Successful” level), with less than one percent rated at the lowest rating level. By removing the categorical prohibition on forced distributions, OPM expects that the highest ratings will be awarded only to the highest performing executives. Consistent with the SES performance plan it issued

earlier this year,¹⁸ OPM intends that the forced distribution of SES ratings will only be applied to limit the number of level 4 and 5 ratings. Establishing governmentwide limits on rating levels will promote a high-performance culture where only truly deserving performers receive the highest ratings. And although such a limit on the top rating levels would not directly require a greater number of ratings indicating unsatisfactory work or poor performance, a high-performance culture would encourage supervisors to provide poor performers ratings commensurate with their performance.

Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing

On January 20, 2025, President Trump issued an Executive Order titled, “Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing.” E.O. 14151, 90 FR 8339 (Jan. 29, 2025). This order directs the termination of all DEI policies, programs, and preferences in the Federal Government, under whatever name they appear. Section 430.308 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, “Appraising performance,” states that SES performance appraisals should take into account “leadership effectiveness in promoting diversity, inclusion, and engagement” as one of several factors.

OPM proposes to remove paragraph (d)(7) of this section to eliminate this vague language that is not in fact set forth by the text of 5 U.S.C. 7201 as the current rule suggests. This change is consistent with E.O. 14151 because paragraph (d)(7) conveys to both the senior executive and to the public that executives are expected (1) to promote a particular, controversial ideology throughout the government and (2) to promote “policies, programs, and preferences” throughout the federal government that the President has identified as wasteful and divisive.

Additionally, 5 CFR 430.311(a), which defines the membership of an agency’s SES Performance Review Board (PRB), states that agency heads “are encouraged to consider diversity and inclusion in establishing their PRBs.” Consistent with both E.O. 14151 and the Restoring Accountability Memo, OPM proposes to replace this language with language to emphasize that agency

heads should consider choosing individuals committed to the full enforcement of SES performance evaluations and promoting and assuring an SES of the highest caliber. This amendment would thus remove language that is inconsistent with E.O. 14151 and that suggests an agency could impermissibly base decisions on whom to appoint to PRBs on protected characteristics and thus risk discrimination. In addition, the replacement language proposed by OPM also aligns criteria for PRB membership with the requirements specified in the Restoring Accountability Memo—that PRB members be chosen based on their commitment to the full enforcement of SES performance evaluations and promoting and assuring an SES of the highest caliber.

Proposed Changes in This Rulemaking

OPM has reviewed the performance management regulations governing the SES and is issuing this proposed rule in response to both of the President’s January 2025 directives and pursuant to its regulatory authority in 5 U.S.C. 4315. OPM proposes to amend 5 CFR 430.305(a)(5) by removing the prohibition on the use of a forced distribution of ratings. Removing the categorical prohibition will allow OPM to require and enforce a pre-established agency-wide and governmentwide distribution of performance ratings among all SES members, for covered agencies and personnel. OPM anticipates that agencies would implement a forced distribution limiting the highest rating levels (*i.e.*, levels 4 and 5) only, and would not impose any requirements with respect to the number of executives rated at levels 1 through 3. To be clear, the proposed rule would only eliminate a prohibition on pre-established distribution of performance ratings. Whether and how to implement such a pre-established distribution would be a task for agencies to implement, consistent with applicable OPM guidance.

As discussed in the section titled Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing, OPM proposes to revise additional language consistent with E.O. 14151. Accordingly, this rulemaking proposes to remove the language in 5 CFR 430.308(d) to eliminate the non-statutory performance factor of “promoting diversity, inclusion, and engagement.” Additionally, this rulemaking proposes to revise the language in 5 CFR 430.311(a) by removing the text that encourages agencies to consider diversity and inclusion when appointing PRB

¹⁸ OPM, “New Senior Executive Service Performance Appraisal System and Performance Plan, and Guidance on Next Steps for Agencies to Implement Restoring Accountability for Career Senior Executives” (February 25, 2025), available at <https://chcoc.gov/content/new-senior-executive-service-performance-appraisal-system-and-performance-plan-and-guidance>.

members. In line with the Restoring Accountability Memo, the rulemaking also proposes to add text that encourages agencies to consider individuals committed to applying the SES performance appraisal system and performance plans.

Expected Impact of This Rulemaking

A. Statement of Need

OPM is issuing this proposed rule pursuant to its authority to issue regulations governing performance appraisals in the SES in subchapter II of chapter 43 of title 5, United States Code. The purpose of this rulemaking is to provide a means by which only the highest performing SES members receive the highest performance ratings. Previous efforts¹⁹ to promote rigor in SES performance appraisal by encouraging agencies to develop more stringent performance requirements have not resulted in significant changes to SES ratings distributions.

During the FY23 performance appraisal cycle, across 91 federal agencies, the distribution of SES members' performance ratings was as follows: 64.3% (4,608 members) were rated "Outstanding" at level 5, 31.7% (2,273 members) were rated "Exceeds Fully Successful" at level 4, 3.6% (261 members) were rated "Fully Successful" at level 3, 0.2% (15 members) were rated "Minimally Satisfactory" at level 2, and 0.1% (10 members) were rated "Unsatisfactory" at level 1.²⁰ The distribution of these ratings demonstrates that there continues to be inflation of SES performance ratings and that action must be taken in order to reset and infuse rigor into the SES performance appraisal process. As such, the removal of the prior prohibition of forced distribution of SES ratings is necessary to enable the establishment and enforcement of limits on SES rating levels.

B. Impact

The President must be able to trust that the Executive Branch will work together in service of the Nation. By applying a forced distribution of SES performance ratings, agencies and individual SES members could be held to a higher standard of accountability because there would be a pre-established limited number of higher performance ratings, thereby ensuring

only the truly deserving performers are rewarded for their performance.

Removing the regulatory prohibition on forced distribution would be an important first step towards recalibrating agencies' focus and efforts on ensuring meaningful distinctions in SES performance ratings. Allowing for the establishment of limits on SES ratings would result in a more normalized distribution of performance ratings and potentially fewer performance awards and pay adjustments for SES members, creating an opportunity for agencies to reduce overall spending on pay adjustments and performance awards. OPM expects that forced distribution would incentivize improved performance of SES members as they no longer would expect to receive the highest ratings without demonstrating superior performance relative to the other senior executives in their agency. This would ultimately improve the performance of the government in providing services to the American public.

C. Costs

This proposed rule would affect the operations of more than 90 Federal agencies—ranging from cabinet-level departments to small independent agencies—that have employees in the SES. We estimate that this rule would require individuals employed by these agencies to spend time updating agency SES performance appraisal policies and procedures during fiscal year 2025 to prepare for implementation in the fiscal year 2026 performance appraisal period. Typically, an agency's Executive Resources staff handles tasks associated with updating SES performance plans and refining policy documents. Therefore, for this cost analysis, the assumed average salary rate of Federal employees performing this work will be the rate in 2025 for GS–14, step 5, in the Washington, DC, locality pay table (\$161,486 annual locality rate and \$77.38 hourly locality rate). We assume the total dollar value of labor, which includes wages, benefits, and overhead, is equal to 200 percent of the wage rate, resulting in an assumed labor cost of \$154.76 per hour.

To comply with the regulatory changes in the proposed rule, affected agencies would need to review the rule and update their policies and procedures. We estimate that, in the first year following publication of a final rule, this would require an average of 80 hours of work by employees with an average hourly cost of \$154.76 per hour. This would result in estimated costs of about \$12,400 per agency and about \$1.1 million Governmentwide.

SES members revise their performance requirements each year as they develop their performance plans. OPM anticipates that adjusting their performance requirements to reflect the updated critical elements may take each executive slightly longer than usual in the first year. We estimate that this would require approximately 15 additional minutes in the first year of implementation compared to the time usually spent to develop performance requirements for the annual performance plan. Based on the average salary for the ES pay plan in September 2024 (most recent available data), we assume an average salary rate of \$207,313, or \$99.67 per hour.²¹ We assume the total dollar value of labor, which includes wages, benefits, and overhead, is equal to 200 percent of the wage rate, resulting in an assumed labor cost of \$199.34 per hour. There are approximately 8,430 members of the SES corps in the executive branch. This would result in a one-year, transitional increase in costs of about \$420,000 Governmentwide.

OPM anticipates that the overall implementation costs would be limited in duration and would total about \$1.5 million.

D. Benefits

A 2016 *Government Executive* article expressed that a cultural shift might be needed among agencies and employees to acknowledge that a rating of "Fully Successful" is already a high bar and should be valued and that "Outstanding" is a difficult level to achieve.²² The application of a forced distribution within the SES performance appraisal system would reinforce the understanding that success as a senior executive is aligned to the appropriate rating at the fully successful level. By establishing a limit on the number of SES members who can receive a rating above the fully successful level, there would be a clear distinction of the highest performers across an agency and the Federal Government. Agencies would no longer be able to rate virtually all of their senior executives at the highest performance ratings, thus encouraging SES members to strive for increased levels of performance and ultimately provide better results for the government and the American public. Consistent with the letter and intent of 5 U.S.C. 3131 and 4312(a), only truly

¹⁹ See, e.g., OPM, "Applying Rigor in the Performance Management Process and Leveraging Awards Programs for a High-Performing Workforce," (July 12, 2019) available at https://chcoc.gov/sites/default/files/applying-rigor-performance-management-process-and-leveraging-awards-programs-high-performing_508_0.pdf.

²⁰ See, *supra*, footnote 8.

²¹ Average SES pay drawn from Office of Personnel Management FedScope data, available at <https://www.fedscope.opm.gov/>.

²² "Are So Many Feds Really That Exceptional? Government Executive," (June 9, 2016) available at <https://www.govexec.com/management/2016/06/are-so-many-feds-really-exceptional/128963/>.

deserving senior executives would be rewarded and recognized for outstanding performance.

E. Regulatory Alternatives

An alternative to this rulemaking is to not remove the prohibition on forced distribution and instead issue further guidance encouraging agencies to be increasingly rigorous in their management of SES performance to promote meaningful distinctions in SES performance. However, previous attempts to achieve this result through guidance have not been successful in curbing inflated SES ratings; instead, it appears that the percentage of SES receiving Level 4 or 5 performance ratings has only increased. Without the ability to place limits on SES ratings, there will almost certainly continue to be a pervasive inflation of ratings and a lack of accountability and meaningful distinction in performance ratings throughout the SES.

Another alternative to this rulemaking is to reinstate the review of SES performance plans by OPM as part of the SES performance appraisal system certification review process. Prior to the issuance of OPM's further streamlined performance appraisal system certification process in 2018, referred to as Certification 2.0, agencies were required to submit a sample of performance plans to OPM for review. OPM could revert to requiring agencies to submit SES performance plans for review to ensure that performance requirements are properly calibrated to established SES performance standards. OPM's practice of reviewing individual SES performance plans was abandoned under Certification 2.0 primarily due to the administrative burden that it placed on agencies and OPM. While the aim of this proposed rule is to increase the performance of SES, OPM also must consider the mandate to deliver a government to the American people that is lean and efficient. Returning to the practice of OPM reviewing individual SES performance plans is not a practical alternative given the additional time required by OPM to review, and for agencies to make corrections to, SES performance requirements. In addition, it is unlikely that requiring OPM to individually certify agency SES performance plans would meaningfully shift the distribution of SES performance ratings in the absence of a repeal of the rule against forced distribution.

Request for Comments

OPM requests comments on the implementation and potential impacts of this proposed rule. Such information

will be useful for better understanding the effect of this amendment on SES performance management by Federal agencies. The type of information in which OPM is interested includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- How will forced distribution reward merit, competence, and excellence across the federal government?
- Is there any research OPM should consider regarding what impact forced distribution may have on senior executive performance and organizational performance?
- Does the current SES performance management system accurately distinguish excellent from mediocre from poor performance? If so, how?
- Would a forced distribution help drive a high-performance culture across the federal government? Why?
- Would a forced distribution motivate senior executives to work harder and produce better results for the American people? Why?
- Would a forced distribution empower agency leadership to hold senior executives accountable for poor performance? Why?
- What effect, if any, would a forced distribution have on the Government's ability to hire and retain top-level senior executive talent?
- Would a forced distribution have a positive or negative impact on knowledge management, programs, and mission delivery? Why?
- How has forced distribution of executive performance rankings worked in the private sector? Has it positively or negatively impacted corporate performance?

Regulatory Compliance

A. Regulatory Flexibility Act

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

B. Regulatory Review

OPM has examined the impact of this rule as required by Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 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 major rules with economically significant effects of \$100 million or more in any one year. This

rulemaking does not reach that threshold but has otherwise been designated a "significant regulatory action" under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. This proposed rule is not expected to be an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action because it does not impose any more than de minimis regulatory costs.

C. 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 Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this proposed rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

D. Civil Justice Reform

This rulemaking meets the applicable standards set forth in section 3(a) and (b)(2) of Executive Order 12988.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

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.

F. Paperwork Reduction Act

This regulatory action will not impose any reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 430

Decorations, Government employees.
Office of Personnel Management.
Jerson Matias,
Regulations Liaison.

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the preamble, OPM is proposing to amend 5 CFR part 430 as follows:

PART 430—PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

- 1. The authority citation for part 430 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. chapter 43 and 5307(d).

Subpart C—Managing Senior Executive Performance

- 2. Amend § 430.305 by revising paragraph (a)(5) to read as follows:

§ 430.305 System standards for SES performance management systems.

(a) * * *

(5) Derive an annual summary rating through a mathematical method that ensures executives' performance aligns with level descriptors contained in performance standards that clearly differentiate levels above fully successful;

* * * * *

- 3. Amend § 430.308 by:

- a. Revising paragraph (d)(6);
- b. Removing paragraph (d)(7); and
- c. Redesignating paragraph (d)(8) as (d)(7).

The revision reads as follows:

§ 430.308 Appraising performance.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(6) The effectiveness, productivity, and performance results of the employees for whom the senior executive is responsible; and

* * * * *

- 4. Amend § 430.311 by revising paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 430.311 Performance Review Boards (PRBs).

(a) * * *

(1) Each PRB must have three or more members who are appointed by the agency head, or by another official or group acting on behalf of the agency head. Agency heads are encouraged to choose individuals for each PRB committed to applying the SES Performance Appraisal System and Performance Plan and the requirements therein and promoting and assuring an SES of the highest caliber.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2025-07575 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325-39-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA-2025-0769; Airspace Docket No. 25-ASO-5]

RIN 2120-AA66

Amendment of Class D and Class E2, Amendment of Class E4, and Amendment of Class E5 Airspace Over New Bern, NC

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to amend Class D and Class E2 airspace at Coastal Carolina Regional Airport (EWN) due to the current designated airspace not properly containing instrument flight rule operations. Additionally, this action proposes to amend Class E4 airspace at Coastal Carolina Regional Airport, New Bern, NC due to portions no longer meeting the requirements of its designation. Lastly, this action proposes to amend the Class E5 airspace that no longer meets the requirements for its specific designation due to the amendment or cancellation of Standard Instrument Approach Procedures at Coastal Carolina Regional Airport, New Bern, NC.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by FAA Docket No. FAA-2025-0769 and Airspace Docket No. 25-ASO-5 using any of the following methods:

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

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

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

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

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at www.regulations.gov at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to the Docket Operations in Room W12-140 of the

West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except for Federal holidays.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christopher Stocking, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, GA 30337; Telephone: (404) 305-5887.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority, as it would amend Class D, amend Class E2, amend Class E4, and amend Class E5 airspace in New Bern, NC.

Comments Invited

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

The FAA will file in the docket all comments it receives, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public

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

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

Availability of Rulemaking Documents

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at www.regulations.gov. Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/airspace_amendments/.

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Operations office (see **ADDRESSES** section for address, phone number, and hours of operations). An informal docket may also be examined during regular business hours at the office of the Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, Room 210, 1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337.

Incorporation by Reference

Class D and Class E airspace designations are published in paragraphs 5000, 6002, 6004, and 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document proposes to amend the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11J, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024. These updates will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11J is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

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

The Proposal

This action proposes an amendment to 14 CFR part 71 to amend the Class D, E2, E4, and E5 airspace for Coastal

Carolina Regional Airport, New Bern, NC. Controlled airspace is necessary for the safety and management of IFR operations in the area for existing instrument approaches.

This action proposes to amend both the Class D and Class E2 airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 2,500 feet MSL for Coastal Carolina Regional Airport, New Bern, NC, by increasing it to a 4.3-mile radius as the current radius of 4.0-miles does not properly contain instrument flight rules operations. These airspace areas encompass the same airspace but are separately activated by NOTAM.

Additionally, this action proposes to amend the Class E4 airspace by removing that airspace that extends upward from the surface within 2.4 miles each side of the New Bern VOR/DME 210° radial, extending from the 4-mile radius to 7 miles southwest of the VOR/DME. The Class E4 airspace will also be amended from the surface within 2.4 miles each side of the New Bern VOR/DME 038° radial, by extending from the 4.3-mile radius to 7 miles northeast of the New Bern VOR/DME.

Lastly, this action proposes to amend Class E5 airspace extending from 700 feet above the surface upward and within 2-miles each side of the New Bern VOR/DME 210° radial, extending from the 7-mile radius of the New Bern VOR/DME to the 10-mile radius of the New Bern VOR/DME for Coastal Carolina Regional Airport, New Bern, NC. This reconfiguration will properly contain the currently published standard instrument approach procedures.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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

Environmental Review

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

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

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

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

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 5000 Class D Airspace.

* * * * *

ASO NC D New Bern, NC [Amended]

Coastal Carolina Regional Airport, NC
(Lat. 35°04'22" N, long. 77°02'35" W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 2,500 feet MSL within a 4.3-mile radius of Coastal Carolina Regional Airport. This Class D airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement.

* * * * *

Paragraph 6002 Class E Airspace Designated as Surface Areas.

* * * * *

ASO NC E2 New Bern, NC [Amended]

Coastal Carolina Regional Airport, NC
(Lat. 35°04'22" N, long. 77°02'35" W)

Within a 4.3-mile radius of Coastal Carolina Regional Airport. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement.

* * * * *

Paragraph 6004 Class E Airspace
Designated as an Extension to a Class D
Surface Area.

* * * * *

ASO NC E4 New Bern, NC [Amended]

Coastal Carolina Regional Airport, NC
(Lat. 35°04'22" N, long. 77°02'35" W)

New Bern VOR/DME
(Lat. 35°04'23" N, long. 77°02'42" W)

That airspace extending upward from the
surface within 2.4 miles each side of the New
Bern VOR/DME 038° radial, extending from
the 4.3-mile radius to 7 miles northeast of the
VOR/DME.

* * * * *

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace.

* * * * *

ASO NC E5 New Bern, NC [Amended]

Coastal Carolina Regional Airport, NC
(Lat. 35°04'22" N, long. 77°02'35" W)

New Bern VOR/DME
(Lat. 35°04'23" N, long. 77°02'42" W)

Carolina East Medical Center Heliport, NC
(Lat. 35°06'55" W, long. 77°03'51" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700
feet above the surface within a 7-mile radius
of Coastal Carolina Regional Airport and
within 2.0 miles each side of the New Bern
VOR/DME 210° radial, extending from the 7-
mile radius of the New Bern VOR/DME to the

10-mile radius of the New Bern VOR/DME
and within a 6-mile radius of Carolina East
Medical Center Heliport.

* * * * *

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on April
29, 2025.

Patrick Young,
Manager, Airspace & Procedures Team North,
Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic
Organization.

[FR Doc. 2025-07637 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 84

Friday, May 2, 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Notice of Public Meeting of the Assembly of the Administrative Conference of the United States

AGENCY: Administrative Conference of the United States.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Assembly of the Administrative Conference of the United States will meet during a one-day hybrid plenary session to consider three proposed recommendations and to conduct other business. Written comments may be submitted in advance, and the meeting will be accessible to the public.

DATES: The meeting will take place on Thursday, June 12, 2025, from 9:30 a.m.–3 p.m. (ET). The meeting may adjourn early if all business is finished.

ADDRESSES: For those attending in person, the meeting will be held at The George Washington University Law School in the Jacob Burns Moot Court Room, 2000 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20052. There will be a virtual attendance option. Information on how the public can access the meeting will be available on the agency's website prior to the meeting at <https://www.acus.gov/event/83rd-plenary-session>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shawne McGibbon, General Counsel (Designated Federal Officer), Administrative Conference of the United States, Suite 706 South, 1120 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; Telephone 202–480–2080; email smcgibbon@acus.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Administrative Conference of the United States makes recommendations to federal agencies, the President, Congress, and the Judicial Conference of the United States regarding the improvement of administrative

procedures (5 U.S.C. 594). The membership of the Conference, when meeting in plenary session, constitutes the Assembly of the Conference (5 U.S.C. 595).

Agenda: Three proposed recommendations will be considered by the Assembly. In addition, there will be updates on past, current, and pending Conference initiatives, as well as other business. Summaries of the recommendations appear below:

Agency Investigative Procedures. This proposed recommendation provides agencies with best practices to promote accuracy, efficiency, and fairness in investigations of specific regulated entities. It provides guidance on initiating investigations; exchanging and considering evidence and arguments; issuing subpoenas and warrants; and deciding whether to terminate an investigation, negotiate with the subject of an investigation, or pursue an action in an administrative or judicial tribunal.

Consultation with State, Local, and Tribal Governments in Regulatory Policymaking. This proposed recommendation provides agencies with best practices for consulting with state, local, and tribal governments when they make or implement regulatory policies that have federalism or tribal implications. It encourages agencies to develop policies on consultation; designate officials responsible for overseeing and facilitating consultation; publicize consultation opportunities; and adopt procedures to consult effectively with state, local, and tribal officials throughout the development and implementation of regulatory policies.

Public Participation in Agency Adjudication. This proposed recommendation provides agencies with best practices regarding public participation in agency adjudicative proceedings. It provides guidance on circumstances in which public participation may be appropriate; options for public participation; and methods for facilitating public participation effectively.

Additional information about the proposals and the agenda, as well as any changes or updates to the same, can be found at the 83rd Plenary Session page on the Conference's website prior to the start of the meeting at <https://www.acus.gov/event/83rd-plenary-session>.

Public Participation: The Conference welcomes the virtual attendance of the public at the meeting. Members of the public wishing to view the meeting are asked to RSVP online at the 83rd Plenary Session web page shown above no later than two days before the meeting to ensure adequate bandwidth. A link to a livestream of the meeting will be posted the morning of the meeting on the 83rd Plenary Session web page. A video recording of the meeting will be available on the Conference's website shortly after the conclusion of the event at <https://youtube.com/@administrativeconferenceof9987>.

Written Comments: Persons who wish to comment on any of the proposed recommendations may do so by submitting a written statement by email to info@acus.gov with "June 2025 Plenary Session Comments" in the subject line, or by U.S. Mail addressed to: June 2025 Plenary Session Comments, Administrative Conference of the United States, Suite 706 South, 1120 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Written submissions must be received no later than 10:00 a.m. (ET), Friday, June 6, 2025, to ensure consideration by the Assembly.

(Authority: 5 U.S.C. 595)

Dated: April 29, 2025.

Shawne McGibbon,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–07668 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6110–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Newspapers Used for Publication of Legal Notices by the Pacific Northwest Region, Oregon, Washington, and Parts of California

AGENCY: Forest Service, Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice of newspapers of record.

SUMMARY: This notice lists the newspapers that will be used by the ranger districts, national forests and grasslands, and regional office of the Pacific Northwest Region to publish legal notices required under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The intended effect of this action is to inform interested members of the public

which newspapers the Forest Service will use to publish notices of proposed actions and notices of decision. This will provide the public with constructive notice of Forest Service proposals and decisions, provide information on the procedures to comment, object, or appeal, and establish the date that the Forest Service will use to determine if comments, objections, or appeals were timely.

DATES: The list of newspapers will remain in effect for one year from the date of publication, when another notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Sasha Bertel, Regional Environmental Coordinator, Pacific Northwest Region, 1220 Southwest Third Avenue, Portland, OR 97204.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sasha Bertel, Regional Environmental Coordinator, Pacific Northwest Region, by phone at (541) 383-4758 or by email at sasha.bertel@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The administrative procedures at 36 CFR 214, 218, and 219 require the Forest Service to publish notices in a newspaper of general circulation. The content of the notices is specified in 36 CFR 214, 218, and 219. In general, the notices will identify: the decision or project, by title or subject matter; the name and title of the official making the decision; how to obtain additional information; and where and how to file comments or objections/appeals. The date the notice is published will be used to establish the official date for the beginning of the comment or objection/appeal period. The newspapers to be used are as follows:

Regional Forester, Pacific Northwest Region

Regional Forester decisions affecting National Forests in Oregon: *The Oregonian*

Regional Forester decisions affecting National Forests in Washington: *The Seattle Times*

Regional Forester decisions that affect all National Forests and Grasslands in the Pacific Northwest Region: *The Oregonian* and *The Seattle Times*

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Columbia River Gorge Area Manager/Forest Supervisor decisions: *Columbia Gorge News*

Colville National Forest

Colville Forest Supervisor and Three Rivers District Ranger decisions: *Statesman-Examiner*

Republic District Ranger decisions:

Ferry County View

Sullivan Lake District Ranger decisions: *The Newport Miner*

Tonasket District Ranger decisions: *The Omak-Okanogan County Chronicle*

Deschutes National Forest

Deschutes Forest Supervisor, District Ranger, and Redmond Air Center Manager decisions: *The Bulletin*

Fremont-Winema National Forest

Fremont-Winema Forest Supervisor and District Ranger decisions: *Herald and News*

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Gifford Pinchot Forest Supervisor, Mount Adams District Ranger, and Mount Saint Helens National Volcanic Monument decisions: *The Columbian*

Cowlitz Valley District Ranger decisions: *The Chronicle*

Malheur National Forest

Malheur Forest Supervisor, Blue Mountain District Ranger, and Prairie City District Ranger decisions: *East Oregonian*

Emigrant Creek District Ranger decisions: *Burns Times Herald*

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Forest Supervisor, Darrington District Ranger, and Skykomish District Ranger decisions: *Everett Herald*

Mt. Baker District Ranger decisions that encompass the northern half of the district: *Bellingham Herald*

Mt. Baker District Ranger decisions that encompass the southern half of the district: *Skagit Valley Herald*

Snoqualmie District Ranger decisions that encompass the northern half of the district: *Snoqualmie Valley Record*

Snoqualmie District Ranger decisions that encompass the southern half of the district: *Enumclaw Courier Herald*

Mt. Hood National Forest

Mt. Hood Forest Supervisor and District Ranger decisions: *The Oregonian*

Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland

Ochoco Forest Supervisor and District Ranger decisions: *The Bulletin*

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

Okanogan-Wenatchee Forest Supervisor, Chelan District Ranger, Entiat District Ranger, and Wenatchee River District Ranger decisions: *The Wenatchee World*

Cle Elum District Ranger decisions: *Ellensburg Daily Record*

Methow Valley District Ranger decisions: *Methow Valley News*
Naches District Ranger decisions: *Yakima Herald*

Olympic National Forest

Olympic Forest Supervisor and District Ranger decisions: *The Olympian*

Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest

Rogue River-Siskiyou Forest Supervisor, High Cascades District Ranger, J. Herbert Stone Nursery Manager, and Siskiyou Mountains District Ranger decisions: *Rogue Valley Times*

Gold Beach District Ranger decisions: *Curry Pilot Newspaper*

Powers District Ranger decisions: *The World*

Wild Rivers District Ranger decisions: *Grants Pass Daily Courier*

Siuslaw National Forest

Siuslaw Forest Supervisor decisions: *Corvallis Gazette-Times*

Central Coast Ranger District Ranger and Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area District Ranger decisions: *The Register-Guard*

Hebo District Ranger decisions: *Tillamook Headlight Herald*

Umatilla National Forest

Umatilla Forest Supervisor and District Ranger decisions: *East Oregonian*

Umpqua National Forest

Umpqua Forest Supervisor and District Ranger decisions: *The News-Review*

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Wallowa-Whitman Forest Supervisor and District Ranger decisions: *East Oregonian*

Willamette National Forest

Willamette Forest Supervisor, McKenzie River District Ranger, Middle Fork District Ranger, and Sweet Home District Ranger decisions: *The Register-Guard*

Detroit District Ranger decisions: *Statesman Journal*

Ellen Shultzabarger,

Associate Deputy Chief, National Forest System.

[FR Doc. 2025-07609 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411-15-P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that the Indiana Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a public business meeting via Zoom at 12:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Tuesday, June 17, 2025. The purpose of the meeting is to review sections of the Committee's report on hate crimes in Indiana.

DATES: Tuesday, June 17, 2025, from 12 p.m.–1:30 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom Webinar.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual):

https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_10JXSXUJR8CXIG1tHND3lQ

Join by Phone (Audio Only): (833) 435–1820 USA Toll-Free; Webinar ID: 160 789 6326

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ana Victoria Fortes, Designated Federal Officer, at afortes@usccr.gov or (202) 681–0857.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This Committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested members of the public may attend this meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make oral comments as time allows. Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning is available by selecting “CC” in the meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email svillanueva@usccr.gov at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the scheduled meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Sarah Villanueva at svillanueva@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (202) 681–0857.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit

Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meeting will be available via the file sharing website, <https://bit.ly/47mDPeL>. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, <http://www.usccr.gov>, or may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at svillanueva@usccr.gov.

Agenda

- I. Welcome, Roll Call, and Announcements
- II. Committee Discussion
- III. Next Steps
- IV. Public Comment
- V. Adjournment

Dated: April 29, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–07667 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that the Florida Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a public meeting via Zoom at 3:00 p.m. ET on Wednesday, July 23, 2025. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the Committee's report on the topic, *Voting Rights and Emergency Preparedness in Florida*.

DATES: Wednesday, July 23, 2025, from 3:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom Webinar.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual):

https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_dL0w5bzBSTOGgmKAhofpHw

Join by Phone (Audio Only): (833) 435–1820 USA Toll-Free; Meeting ID: 161 899 4677

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Melissa Wojnaroski, Designated Federal Officer, at mwojnaroski@usccr.gov or (202) 618–4158.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested member of the public may listen to the meeting. An

open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. Per the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning will be available for individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or who have certain cognitive or learning impairments. To request additional accommodations, please email Liliana Schiller, Support Services Specialist, at lschiller@usccr.gov at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Melissa Wojnaroski at mwojnaroski@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (202) 618–4158.

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

Agenda

- I. Welcome & Roll Call
- II. Committee Discussion: Voting Rights & Emergency Preparedness in Florida
- III. Public Comment
- IV. Next Steps
- V. Adjournment

Dated: April 28, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–07619 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that the Florida Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a public meeting via Zoom at 3:00 p.m. ET on Tuesday, July 15, 2025. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the Committee's report on the topic, *Voting Rights and Emergency Preparedness in Florida*.

DATES: Tuesday, July 15, 2025, from 3:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom Webinar.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual):
https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_3LzBdATcQjUWsBoCkCSfcg

Join by Phone (Audio Only): (833) 435–1820 USA Toll-Free; Meeting ID: 161 848 2216

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Melissa Wojnaroski, Designated Federal Officer, at mwojnaroski@usccr.gov or (202) 618–4158.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested member of the public may listen to the meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. Per the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning will be available for individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or who have certain cognitive or learning impairments. To request additional accommodations, please email Liliana Schiller, Support Services Specialist, at lschiller@usccr.gov at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Melissa Wojnaroski at mwojnaroski@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may

contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (202) 618–4158.

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

Agenda

- I. Welcome & Roll Call
- II. Committee Discussion: Voting Rights & Emergency Preparedness in Florida
- III. Public Comment
- IV. Next Steps
- V. Adjournment

Dated: April 28, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–07620 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6335–01–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS**Notice of Public Meeting of the Florida Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights**

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that the Florida Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a public meeting via Zoom at 4:00 p.m. ET on Wednesday, June 25, 2025. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the Committee's report on the topic, *Voting Rights and Emergency Preparedness in Florida*.

DATES: Wednesday, June 25, 2025, from 4:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom Webinar.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual):
https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_5J4P0iSTTjGNfjgpeI5nHQ

Join by Phone (Audio Only): (833) 435–1820 USA Toll-Free; Meeting ID: 161 905 3846

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Melissa Wojnaroski, Designated Federal

Officer, at mwojnaroski@usccr.gov or (202) 618–4158.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested member of the public may listen to the meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. Per the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning will be available for individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or who have certain cognitive or learning impairments. To request additional accommodations, please email Liliana Schiller, Support Services Specialist, at lschiller@usccr.gov at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Melissa Wojnaroski at mwojnaroski@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (202) 618–4158.

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

Agenda

- I. Welcome & Roll Call
- II. Committee Discussion: Voting Rights & Emergency Preparedness in Florida
- III. Public Comment
- IV. Next Steps
- V. Adjournment

Dated: April 28, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–07621 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6335–01–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS**Notice of Public Meeting of the Florida Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights**

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that the Florida Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a public meeting via Zoom at 4:00 p.m. ET on Wednesday, August 13, 2025. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the Committee's report on the topic, *Voting Rights and Emergency Preparedness in Florida*.

DATES: Wednesday, August 13, 2025, from 4:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom Webinar.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual):

https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_hZ8mgEsuTYO_Q4gND-EoA

Join by Phone (Audio Only): (833) 435–1820 USA Toll-Free; Meeting ID: 161 598 4154

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Melissa Wojnaroski, Designated Federal Officer, at mwojnaroski@usccr.gov or (202) 618–4158.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested member of the public may listen to the meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. Per the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning will be available for individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or who have certain cognitive or learning impairments. To request additional accommodations, please email Liliana Schiller, Support Services Specialist, at lschiller@usccr.gov at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the

comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Melissa Wojnaroski at mwojnaroski@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (202) 618–4158.

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

Agenda

- I. Welcome & Roll Call
- II. Committee Discussion: Voting Rights & Emergency Preparedness in Florida
- III. Public Comment
- IV. Next Steps
- V. Adjournment

Dated: April 28, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–07618 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration**

[Application No. 97–14A03]

Export Trade Certificate of Review

ACTION: Notice of application for an amended Export Trade Certificate of Review for the Association of Rice Quotas, Inc., Application No. 97–14A03.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Commerce, through the Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (OTEA) of the International Trade Administration, received an application for an amended Export Trade Certificate of Review (Certificate). This notice summarizes the proposed amendment and requests comments relevant to whether the Certificate should be issued.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amanda Reynolds, Acting Director, OTEA, International Trade Administration, by telephone at (202) 482–5131 (this is not a toll-free number) or email at etca@trade.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title III of the Export Trading Company Act of 1982 (15 U.S.C. 4011–21) (“the Act”) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to

issue Export Trade Certificates of Review. An Export Trade Certificate of Review protects the holder and the members identified in the Certificate from State and Federal government antitrust actions and from private treble damage antitrust actions for the export conduct specified in the Certificate and carried out in compliance with its terms and conditions. The regulations implementing Title III are found at 15 CFR part 325. OTEA is issuing this notice pursuant to 15 CFR 325.6(a), which requires the Secretary of Commerce to publish a summary of the application in the **Federal Register**, identifying the applicant and each member and summarizing the proposed export conduct for which certification is sought.

Request for Public Comments

Interested parties may submit written comments relevant to the determination whether an amended Certificate should be issued. If the comments include any privileged or confidential business information, it must be clearly marked and a nonconfidential version of the comments (identified as such) should be included. Any comments not marked as privileged or confidential business information will be deemed to be nonconfidential.

Written comments should be sent to etca@trade.gov. An original and two (2) copies should also be submitted no later than 20 days after the date of this notice to Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 21028, Washington, DC 20230.

Information submitted by any person is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). However, nonconfidential versions of the comments will be made available to the applicant if necessary for determining whether or not to issue the amended Certificate. Comments should refer to this application as “Export Trade Certificate of Review, application number 97–14A03.”

Summary of the Application

Applicant: Association for the Administration of Rice Quotas, Inc. (AARQ).

Contacts: Matthew R. Elkin, Counsel, Baker & Hostetler LLP.

Application No.: 97–14A03.

Date Deemed Submitted: April 10, 2025.

Proposed Amendment: AARQ seeks to amend its Certificate as follows:

1. Make the necessary technical changes to account for the withdrawal

of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU), including allocations of TRQ volumes for U.S. milled/semi-milled rice across the EU and the UK. The certificate will cover exports of U.S. milled/semi-milled rice to both the EU and UK under the relevant TRQs.

2. Remove the following companies as Members of the Certificate:

- Bunge Milling, Saint Louis, Missouri (a subsidiary of Bunge North America, White Plains, New York), dba PIRMI (Pacific International Rice Mills), Woodland, California
- Gulf Pacific Disc, Inc., Houston, Texas
- Nidera US LLC, Wilton, Connecticut (a subsidiary of Nidera BV (Netherlands))

3. Add an affiliate Member under an existing Member:

- Farmers' Rice Cooperative, Sacramento, California changes to Farmers' Rice Cooperative, Sacramento, California and its subsidiary Farmers' Rice Cooperative dba Pirmi (Pacific International Rice Mills), Woodland, California
- TRC Trading Corporation, Roseville, California (a subsidiary of TRC Group Inc., Roseville, California) and its subsidiary Gulf Rice Arkansas II, LLC, Crawfordsville, Arkansas changes to TRC Trading Corporation, Roseville, California (a subsidiary of TRC Group Inc., Roseville, California) and its subsidiaries Gulf Rice Arkansas II, LLC, Crawfordsville, Arkansas and Bulk Agricultural Commodities, LLC, Roseville, California

4. Change the names of the following Members of the Certificate:

- ADM Latin, Inc., Decatur, Illinois, ADM Grain Company, Decatur, Illinois, and ADM Rice, Inc., Tarrytown, New York (subsidiaries of Archer Daniels Midland Company) changes to ADM Latin, Inc., Decatur, Illinois, ADM Grain Company, Decatur, Illinois, and ADM Rice, Inc., White Plains, New York (subsidiaries of Archer Daniels Midland Company)
- American Commodity Company, LLC, Williams, California changes to American Commodity Company, LLC, Williams, California, managed by California Commodity Traders, Inc., Incline Village, Nevada
- Gulf Pacific Rice Co., Inc., Houston, Texas; Gulf Rice Milling, Inc., Houston, Texas; and Harvest Rice, Inc., McGehee, Arkansas (each a subsidiary of Gulf Pacific, Inc., Houston, Texas) changes to Gulf Pacific Rice Co., LLC, Houston, Texas; Gulf Rice Milling, LLC, Houston, Texas; and Harvest Rice, LLC,

McGehee, Arkansas (each a subsidiary of Gulf Pacific, LLC, Houston, Texas)

- Louisiana Rice Mill, LLC, Mermentau, Louisiana changes to Supreme Rice, LLC, Mermentau, Louisiana

AARQ's proposed amendment of its Certificate would result in the following Members list:

- ADM Latin, Inc., Decatur, Illinois, ADM Grain Company, Decatur, Illinois, and ADM Rice, Inc., White Plains, New York (subsidiaries of Archer Daniels Midland Company)
- American Commodity Company, LLC, Williams, California, managed by California Commodity Traders, Inc., Incline Village, Nevada
- Associated Rice Marketing Cooperative (ARMCO), Richvale, California
- Cargill Americas, Inc., and its subsidiary CAI Trading, LLC, Coral Gables, Florida
- Farmers' Rice Cooperative, Sacramento, California and its subsidiary Farmers' Rice Cooperative dba Pirmi (Pacific International Rice Mills), Woodland, California
- Farmers Rice Milling Company, Inc., Lake Charles, Louisiana
- Far West Rice, Inc., Durham, California
- Gulf Pacific Rice Co., LLC, Houston, Texas; Gulf Rice Milling, LLC, Houston, Texas; and Harvest Rice, LLC, McGehee, Arkansas (each a subsidiary of Gulf Pacific, LLC, Houston, Texas)
- Interra International, LLC, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
- Itochu International Inc., Portland, Oregon (a subsidiary of Itochu Corporation (Japan))
- JFC International Inc., Los Angeles, California (a subsidiary of Kikkoman Corp.)
- JIT Products, Inc., Davis, California
- Kennedy Rice Dryers, L.L.C., Mer Rouge, Louisiana
- Kitoku America, Inc., Burlingame, California (a subsidiary of Kitoku Shinryo Co., Ltd. (Japan))
- LD Commodities Rice Merchandising LLC, Wilton, Connecticut, and LD Commodities Interior Rice Merchandising LLC, Kansas City, Missouri (subsidiaries of Louis Dreyfus Commodities LLC, Wilton, Connecticut)
- Nishimoto Trading Co., Ltd. dba Wismettac Asian Foods, Santa Fe Springs, California (a subsidiary of Nishimoto Trading Company, Ltd. (Japan))
- Producers Rice Mill, Inc., Stuttgart, Arkansas
- Riceland Foods, Inc., Stuttgart, Arkansas

- Riviana Foods Inc., Houston, Texas (a subsidiary of Ebro Foods, S.A. (Spain)), for the activities of itself and its subsidiary, American Rice, Inc., Houston, Texas
- Sinamco Trading Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota
- SunFoods LLC, Woodland, California
- SunWest Foods, Inc., Davis, California
- Supreme Rice, LLC, Mermentau, Louisiana
- The Sun Valley Rice Co., LLC, Arbuckle, California
- TRC Trading Corporation, Roseville, California (a subsidiary of TRC Group Inc., Roseville, California) and its subsidiaries Gulf Rice Arkansas II, LLC, Crawfordsville, Arkansas and Bulk Agricultural Commodities, LLC, Roseville, California
- Trujillo & Sons, Inc., Miami, Florida
- Veetee Foods Inc., Islandia, New York (a subsidiary of Veetee Investments Corporation (Bahamas))
- Wehah Farm, Inc., dba Lundberg Family Farms, Richvale, California

Dated: April 21, 2025.

Amanda Reynolds,

Acting Director, Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[FR Doc. 2025-07120 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Notice of Scope Ruling Applications Filed in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received scope ruling applications, requesting that scope inquiries be conducted to determine whether identified products are covered by the scope of antidumping duty (AD) and/or countervailing duty (CVD) orders and that Commerce issue scope rulings pursuant to those inquiries. In accordance with Commerce's regulations, we are notifying the public of the filing of the scope ruling applications listed below in the month of March 2025.

DATES: Applicable May 2, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terri Monroe, AD/CVD Operations, Customs Liaison Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482-1384.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:*Notice of Scope Ruling Applications:*

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(3), we are notifying the public of the following scope ruling applications related to AD and CVD orders and findings filed in or around the month of March 2025. This notification includes, for each scope application: (1) identification of the AD and/or CVD orders at issue (19 CFR 351.225(c)(1)); (2) concise public descriptions of the products at issue, including the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional and technical characteristics) of the products (19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(ii)); (3) the countries where the products are produced and the countries from where the products are exported (19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(B)); (4) the full names of the applicants; and (5) the dates that the scope applications were filed with Commerce and the name of the ACCESS scope segment where the scope applications can be found.¹ This notice does not include applications which have been rejected and not properly resubmitted. The scope ruling applications listed below are available on Commerce's online e-filing and document management system, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), at <https://access.trade.gov>.

Scope Ruling Applications

Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China (China) (A-570-967/C-570-968); Wall Standoffs and Components Thereof (Wall Standoffs);² produced in and exported

from China; submitted by HTM MBS LLC (MBS); March 6, 2025; ACCESS scope segment "MBS Wall Standoffs."

Common Alloy Aluminum from China (A-570-073/C-570-074); Aluminum Foil Composite Panels;³ produced in and exported from China; submitted by Aluminum Line Products Company (ALPCO); March 14, 2025; ACCESS scope segment "ALPCO Aluminum Foil Composite Panels."

Aluminum Extrusions from China (A-570-967/C-570-968); LED Standoffs and LED Sign Clamps;⁴ produced in

same and range from 1/2 to 1 1/4". The diameter of the head's threaded shank ranges from 3/8 to 7/16". The height of the cap portion of the head ranges from 3/8 to 3/16". The head is only available in a cylindrical shape, but with two available edges, flat and rounded. The length of the internally threaded barrel ranges from 1/2 to 2 1/2". Notwithstanding the color, all wall standoffs are anodized. If imported separately, caps are available in either traditional or tamper proof versions, but barrels are only available in a traditional version. Tamper proof caps use a set screw that affixes to the rod through a hole in the side of the cap to achieve that characteristic. Cap diameters range from 1/4 to 2". Cap heights range from 1/8 to 3/8". Cap internal threads range from 6-32 to 3/16-18. Cap shapes include cylindrical (flat or rounded edge), hexagonal (beveled edge), and square (beveled edge). Replacement heads are only available in a cylindrical shape (flat edge). Replacement head diameters range from 1/2 to 2" and, regardless of diameter, are all 3/16" high. The length of the internally threaded barrel ranges from 1/8 to 12", and the internal thread ranges from 6-32 to 3/16-18. All caps, heads and barrels are anodized and available in a variety of colors.

³ The products are aluminum composite panels consisting of a low-density polyethylene (LDPE) core sandwiched and permanently bonded between two aluminum foil sheets manufactured from 1100 alloy. The finished panels have a total thickness of 2.0 mm. Each aluminum foil sheet has a nominal thickness of 0.20 mm and an actual thickness less than 0.20 mm.

⁴ The products are LED Standoff Kit consisting of either two or four cylindrical aluminum fasteners that are designed to attach media at a fixed distance from a mounting surface and enhance the media via LED lighting rings. In addition to the lighting ring, each LED Standoff includes an extruded aluminum cap with an externally threaded shank, and an extruded aluminum internally threaded barrel, a silicon washer, and a 120-volt transformer. The barrels attach to the mounting surface via other fasteners. The diameters of the cap and barrel are 1". The length of the barrel is 1". LED standoffs have a clear anodized finish. The cap's head is flat with a straight edge with a hole on the side to lock the cap to the barrel via a set screw. There is also a hole near the base of the barrel through which an insulated wire is run between the LED ring and the transformer. The height of the head part of the cap is 3/16". The input voltage is 100-240VAC-50HZ. The output voltage is DC12V.

The Sign Clamp Mounting Kits consist of an aluminum bracket that is designed to attach media at a fixed distance from a mounting surface and enhance the media via an LED lighting string. In addition to the lighting string, each LED Sign Clamp Mounting Kit includes an extruded aluminum clamp, two extruded aluminum barrels, an electrical splitter, a low voltage transformer adapter, two screws with anchors, and one Allen wrench. The length of the clamp ranges from 3 1/8 to 14 15/16". The width and height of the clamp is 1". The barrels are used to attach the clamp to the mounting surface via holes in the back of the clamp, other

and exported from China; submitted by MBS; March 14, 2025; ACCESS scope segment "LED Standoffs and Sign Clamps."

Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from China (A-570-106/C-570-107); Flow Wall Cabinets and Cabinet Accessories (Flow Wall Cabinets);⁵ produced in and exported from China; submitted by RST Brands, LLC (RST); March 27, 2025; ACCESS scope segment "RST Brands, LLC Flow Wall Cabinets."

Notification to Interested Parties

This list of scope ruling applications is not an identification of scope inquiries that have been initiated. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(1), if Commerce has not rejected a scope ruling application nor initiated the scope inquiry within 30 days after the filing of the application, the application will be deemed accepted and a scope inquiry will be deemed initiated the following day—day 31.⁶ Commerce's practice generally dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend, Federal holiday, or other non-business day, the appropriate deadline is the next business day.⁷ Accordingly, if the 30th day after the filing of the application falls on a non-business day, the next business day will be considered the "updated" 30th day, and if the application is not rejected or a scope inquiry initiated by or on that particular business day, the application will be deemed accepted and a scope inquiry will be deemed initiated on the next business day which follows the "updated" 30th day.⁸

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(m)(2), if there are companion

fasteners, and the Allen wrench. There is also a hole in the back of the clamp through which an insulated electrical cord runs to connect the lighting string to the power source. The clamps have a silver satin aluminum finish. The input voltage is 100-240VAC-50HZ. The output voltage is DC12V. The working current is 16mA.

⁵ The products are modular organizational systems that are comprised of patented panels and attachment accessories. The cabinets are made from MDF wood and cast steel.

⁶ In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(2), within 30 days after the filing of a scope ruling application, if Commerce determines that it intends to address the scope issue raised in the application in another segment of the proceeding (such as a circumvention inquiry under 19 CFR 351.226 or a covered merchandise inquiry under 19 CFR 351.227), it will notify the applicant that it will not initiate a scope inquiry, but will instead determine if the product is covered by the scope at issue in that alternative segment.

⁷ See *Notice of Clarification: Application of "Next Business Day" Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended*, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

⁸ This structure maintains the intent of the applicable regulation, 19 CFR 351.225(d)(1), to allow day 30 and day 31 to be separate business days.

¹ See *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 FR 52300, 52316 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*) ("It is our expectation that the Federal Register list will include, where appropriate, for each scope application the following data: (1) identification of the AD and/or CVD orders at issue; (2) a concise public summary of the product's description, including the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional and technical characteristics) of the product; (3) the country(ies) where the product is produced and the country from where the product is exported; (4) the full name of the applicant; and (5) the date that the scope application was filed with Commerce.").

² The products are wall standoffs and components thereof. Wall standoffs are a collection of extruded aluminum fasteners that are used to attach media at a fixed distance from a mounting surface. Wall standoffs consist of a head with a permanently attached externally threaded shank, an open-ended internally threaded aluminum barrel, and silicon washers. If imported separately, the internally threaded cap is open at one end and attaches to the internally threaded barrel via an externally threaded rod. Wall standoffs and components thereof are imported in a variety of materials, types, shapes, sizes, colors, and finishes. Wall standoffs are available in either traditional or tamper proof versions. Tamper proof wall standoffs use reverse threading to achieve that characteristic. The diameters of the head's cap and of the barrel are the

AD and CVD orders covering the same merchandise from the same country of origin, the scope inquiry will be conducted on the record of the AD proceeding. Further, please note that pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(m)(1), Commerce may either apply a scope ruling to all products from the same country with the same relevant physical characteristics, (including chemical, dimensional, and technical characteristics) as the product at issue, on a country-wide basis, regardless of the producer, exporter, or importer of those products, or on a company-specific basis.

For further information on procedures for filing information with Commerce through ACCESS and participating in scope inquiries, please refer to the Filing Instructions section of the Scope Ruling Application Guide, at https://access.trade.gov/help/Scope_Ruling_Guidance.pdf. Interested parties, apart from the scope ruling applicant, who wish to participate in a scope inquiry and be added to the public service list for that segment of the proceeding must file an entry of appearance in accordance with 19 CFR 351.103(d)(1) and 19 CFR 351.225(n)(4). Interested parties are advised to refer to the case segment in ACCESS as well as 19 CFR 351.225(f) for further information on the scope inquiry procedures, including the timelines for the submission of comments.

Please note that this notice of scope ruling applications filed in AD and CVD proceedings may be published before any potential initiation, or after the initiation, of a given scope inquiry based on a scope ruling application identified in this notice. Therefore, please refer to the case segment on ACCESS to determine whether a scope ruling application has been accepted or rejected and whether a scope inquiry has been initiated.

Interested parties who wish to be served scope ruling applications for a particular AD or CVD order may file a request to be included on the annual inquiry service list during the

anniversary month of the publication of the AD or CVD order in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(n) and Commerce’s procedures.⁹

Interested parties are invited to comment on the completeness of this monthly list of scope ruling applications received by Commerce. Any comments should be submitted to Scot Fullerton, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, via email to CommerceCLU@trade.gov.

This notice of scope ruling applications filed in AD and CVD proceedings is published in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(3).

Dated: April 25, 2025.
Scot Fullerton,
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.
[FR Doc. 2025–07581 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE879]

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management 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) renewal application from the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department 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 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 May 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by email at nmfs.gar.efp@noaa.gov. Include in the subject line “NHFG Early Benthic Phase Lobster 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 New Hampshire Fish and Game Department (NHFG) submitted a complete application for an EFP to conduct commercial fishing activities that the regulations would otherwise restrict. The EFP would allow NHFG to continue pilot testing of early benthic-phase (EBP) lobster traps, designed to target juvenile lobsters between 15- and 60-millimeter (mm) carapace length (CL), to determine their feasibility for broader use in lobster surveys. This EFP would exempt the participating vessels from the Federal regulations in table 1; a summary of the project is provided in table 2.

TABLE 1—REQUESTED EXEMPTIONS

CFR citation	Regulation	Need for exemption
50 CFR 697.21(c) and 697.21(d)	Gear specification requirements	To allow for the use of modified traps with no escape vents or ghost panels.
50 CFR 697.19	Trap limit and trap tag requirements	To allow for four additional untagged traps per vessel (20 total).

⁹ See *Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions*, 86 FR 53205 (September 27, 2021).

TABLE 1—REQUESTED EXEMPTIONS—Continued

CFR citation	Regulation	Need for exemption
50 CFR 697.20(a), 697.20(b), 697.20(d), and 697.20(g).	Possession restrictions	To allow for onboard biological sampling of undersized, oversized, v-notched, and egg-bearing lobsters.
50 CFR 697.21(a)	Gear identification and marking requirements	To allow for the use of 4 unmarked traps per vessel (20 total).

TABLE 2—PROJECT SUMMARY

Project title	Testing an EBP Lobster Trap.
Project start	06/01/2025.
Project end	05/31/2026.
Project objectives	To continue testing an early-benthic-phase lobster trap, which targets lobsters between 15- and 60-mm carapace lengths, to determine its feasibility for broader use in lobster surveys.
Project location	Offshore Gulf of Maine & Georges Bank; Statistical Areas 513, 522, 525, 526, 537, 561, and 562.
Number of vessels	Up to 5.
Number of trips	500.
Trip duration (days)	Up to 8.
Total number of days	Up to 4000.
Gear type(s)	Trap/pot (modified—see project narrative).
Number of tows or sets	Up to 4 per trip; up to 2000 total.
Duration of tows or sets	~ 4 days.

Project Narrative

The participants would place four EBP traps on two of their existing trawls (two EBP traps per trawl) and haul them up to twice per trip (for a total of up to four hauls per trip) during the course of the vessel's normal fishing activity. The EBP traps are 80-centimeter (cm) square traps based on a modified crawfish trap. They have four square openings, measuring less than 2 inches (5.08 cm), which lead to ramps that drop the lobsters into a baited kitchen. Inside the traps, there are additional ramps that lead the lobsters to four cylindrical parlors with vertical openings. The traps are attached to cement runners that provide weight and maintain proper orientation. The crews would rig the EBP traps within Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan-compliant commercial trawls, resulting in no additional end lines. Each vessel would fish four traps above their allocation, but would remain within the universal Exclusive Economic Zone Offshore Management Area 3 trap cap. At each haul, the crew would measure, sex, and promptly release all lobsters and Jonah crabs caught in the EBP traps; any bycatch would be recorded and immediately released. They would also sample catch from two standard traps per trawl (four total) as control data. Legal catch from standard traps would be landed for sale.

The goal of this project is to test the selectivity of the EBP trap (versus ventless traps that often catch eel and crab), and the scalability of its use. If successful, EBP traps could be used in lobster surveys to provide information

about larval-settlement patterns and juvenile nursery grounds. During the 2023 testing, 108 lobsters ranging from 28 to 67 mm CL were caught. The EBP collector was redesigned to target lobsters between 15–60 mm CL for the 2024 testing. Results are pending, as the 2024 testing is not complete.

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: April 28, 2025.

Karen H. Abrams,
Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–07623 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action delete product(s) and service(s) from the Procurement List that were furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: *Date deleted from the Procurement List:* June 01, 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:

Deletions

On 3/28/2025 (90 FR 14127), 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):

- 7530–00–286–7286—Folder, File, Pressboard, 1/5 Cut Tab, Light Green, Letter
- 7530–00–286–6925—Folder, File, Paperboard, 1/5 Cut Tab, Light Green, Letter
- 7530–00–286–6926—Folder, File, Pressboard, 1/5 Cut Tab, Light Green, Legal
- 7530–00–286–6924—Folder, File, Pressboard, 1/3 Cut Tab, Light Green, Legal
- 7530–00–286–6923—Folder, File, Pressboard, 1/3 Cut Tab, Light Green, Legal

Authorized Source of Supply: Georgia Industries for the Blind, Bainbridge, GA

Contracting Activity: GSA/FAS ADMIN SVCS ACQUISITION BR(2, NEW YORK, NY

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

- 1670–01–598–5071—Containerized Unitized Bulk Equipment (CUBE) Lifeline, Fuel Kit
- 1670–01–598–5067—Containerized Unitized Bulk Equipment (CUBE) Lifeline, Water Kit

Authorized Source of Supply: Peckham Vocational Industries, Inc., Lansing, MI

Contracting Activity: W6QK ACC-APG NATICK, NATICK, MA

Contracting Activity: DLA AVIATION, RICHMOND, VA

Service(s)

Service Type: Janitorial Service

Mandatory for: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Eagle and Wildlife Property Repository and Law Enforcement Office, (except wildlife property storage area (warehouse)), Commerce City, CO

Authorized Source of Supply: Bayaud Enterprises, Inc., Denver, CO

Contracting Activity: U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–07654 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–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 product(s) and 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: June 01, 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 product(s) and service(s) are proposed for deletion from the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

- 7930–00–NIB–0578—Disinfectant, Profect Neutral 256, Cleaner, Neutral, Concentrated, High Dilution
- 8125–00–NIB–0031—Spray Bottle, High Dilution 256 Neutral Disinfectant, 32 oz. Bottle

Authorized Source of Supply: VisionCorps, Lancaster, PA

Contracting Activity: STRATEGIC ACQUISITION CENTER, FREDERICKSBURG, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

- PSIN 01075B—Safety Guard
- PSIN 10307A—Divider, Separation, Letter, Beige
- PSIN 01036–F—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Pink
- PSIN 01036–E—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Yellow
- PSIN 01036–D—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Violet
- PSIN 01036–C—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Green
- PSIN 01036–B—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Orange
- PSIN 01036–A—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Blue
- PSIN 01036—Marker, I.D., Plastic, White
- PSIN 01037B—Divider, Separation, Beige

Authorized Source of Supply: Human

Technologies Corporation, Utica, NY

Contracting Activity: U.S. Postal Service,

Eagan, MN, Washington, DC, and Chicago, IL

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

- 8340–00–577–4168—(Cotton duck)
- 8340–00–NSH–0004—(Carrying Bag)
- 8340–00–NSH–0006—(Repair Kit)
- 8340–00–NSH–0001—Shelter, Complete, with Repair Kit

Authorized Source of Supply: ORC Industries, Inc., La Crosse, WI

Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA and COMMANDER, QUANTICO, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

- 5510–00–NSH–0041—Lath, Wood
- Authorized Source of Supply:* Sunrise Enterprises of Roseburg, Inc., Roseburg, OR

Contracting Activity: WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST, SPRINGFIELD, OR

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

- 3990–00–NSH–0070—Box, Seedling Growing
 - 3990–00–NSH–0071—Pallet, Greenhouse
- Authorized Source of Supply:* Sunrise Enterprises of Roseburg, Inc., Roseburg, OR

Contracting Activity: UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST, ROSEBURG, OR

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

- 7690–00–NSH–0007—B212–S
- 7690–00–NSH–0008—B214–S

Authorized Source of Supply: Alliance, Inc., Baltimore, MD

Contracting Activity: Government Printing Office, Washington, DC

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

- 8465–01–314–4286—Carrier, Water Canteen
- 8465–00–753–6490—Cover, Water Canteen
- 4240–00–690–8765—Harness, Head, Gas Mask

Authorized Source of Supply: Human Technologies Corporation, Utica, NY

Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA and W4GG HQ U.S. ARMY TACOM, ROCK ISLAND, IL

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 5340–00–NSH–0031—Strap, Webbing, 54" x 1"

Authorized Source of Supply: The Charles Lea Center, Inc., Spartanburg, SC

Contracting Activity: DLA LAND AND MARITIME, COLUMBUS, OH

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

- 8415–00–NSH–0083—Drawers, Lightweight Cold Weather, Marine Corps, Long, Brown, XL
- 8415–00–NSH–0082—Drawers, Lightweight Cold Weather, Marine Corps, Long, Brown, L
- 8415–00–NSH–0081—Drawers, Lightweight Cold Weather, Marine Corps, Long, Brown, M
- 8415–00–NSH–0080—Drawers, Lightweight Cold Weather, Marine Corps, Long, Brown, S
- 8415–00–NSH–0079—Shirt, Underwear, Lightweight Cold Weather, Marine Corps, Long Sleeved, Brown, XL
- 8415–00–NSH–0078—Shirt, Underwear, Lightweight Cold Weather, Marine Corps, Long Sleeved, Brown, L
- 8415–00–NSH–0077—Shirt, Underwear, Lightweight Cold Weather, Marine Corps, Long Sleeved, Brown, M

8415-00-NSH-0076—Shirt, Underwear, Lightweight Cold Weather, Marine Corps, Long Sleeved, Brown, S

8415-01-394-3960—Shirt, Underwear, Cold Weather Turtle Neck Undershirt, Army, Unisex, Long Slvd, Olive Drab, Small

8415-01-394-3962—Shirt, Underwear, Cold Weather Turtle Neck Undershirt, Army, Unisex, Long Slvd, Olive Drab, Medium

8415-01-394-3963—Shirt, Underwear, Cold Weather Turtle Neck Undershirt, Army, Unisex, Long Slvd, Olive Drab, Large

8415-01-394-3967—Shirt, Underwear, Cold Weather Turtle Neck Undershirt, Army, Unisex, Long Slvd, Olive Drab, X Large

8415-01-394-4098—Drawers, Cold Weather Drawers, Army, Unisex, Long, Olive Drab, Small

8415-01-394-5411—Drawers, Cold Weather Drawers, Army, Unisex, Long, Olive Drab, Medium

8415-01-394-5412—Drawers, Cold Weather Drawers, Army, Unisex, Long, Olive Drab, Large

8415-01-394-5415—Drawers, Cold Weather Drawers, Army, Unisex, Long, Olive Drab, X Large

Authorized Source of Supply: Peckham Vocational Industries, Inc., Lansing, MI

Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 4510-01-631-8255—Dispenser, Stainless Steel, Feminine Hygiene Disposal Bags

Authorized Source of Supply: Envision, Inc., Wichita, KS

Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 8465-01-420-4920—Liner, Foam Impact

Authorized Source of Supply: Georgia Industries for the Blind, Bainbridge, GA

Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 1005-00-NIB-0016—Guard, Gun Barrel, Black, One Size Fits All

Authorized Source of Supply: The Lighthouse for the Blind Inc., New Orleans, LA

Contracting Activity: DLA LAND AND MARITIME, COLUMBUS, OH

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

8405-01-443-9633—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage, XX Large

8405-01-443-9606—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage, XX Small

8405-01-443-9498—Trousers, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage, XX Large

8405-01-443-9430—Trousers, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage, XX Small

8405-01-443-9436—Trousers, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage, X Small

8405-01-443-9449—Trousers, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage, Small

8405-01-443-9487—Trousers, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage, Medium

8405-01-443-9488—Trousers, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage, Large

8405-01-443-9493—Trousers, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage, X Large

8405-01-443-9612—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage, X Small

8405-01-443-9618—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage, Small

8405-01-443-9622—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage, Medium

8405-01-443-9626—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage, Large

8405-01-443-9630—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage, X Large

8415-01-527-1537—Trousers, Wet Weather—Rainsuit, Army, Universal Camouflage, XX Small

8415-01-527-1541—Trousers, Wet Weather—Rainsuit, Army, Universal Camouflage, X Small

8415-01-527-1545—Trousers, Wet Weather—Rainsuit, Army, Universal Camouflage, Small

8415-01-527-1551—Trousers, Wet Weather—Rainsuit, Army, Universal Camouflage, Medium

8415-01-527-1555—Trousers, Wet Weather—Rainsuit, Army, Universal Camouflage, Large

8415-01-527-1560—Trousers, Wet Weather—Rainsuit, Army, Universal Camouflage, X Large

8415-01-527-1561—Trousers, Wet Weather—Rainsuit, Army, Universal Camouflage, XX Large

8415-01-527-4610—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Universal Camouflage, XX Small

8415-01-527-4611—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Universal Camouflage, X Small

8415-01-527-4612—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Universal Camouflage, Small

8415-01-527-4614—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Universal Camouflage, Medium

8415-01-527-4616—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Universal Camouflage, Large

8415-01-527-4617—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Universal Camouflage, X Large

8415-01-527-4618—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Universal Camouflage, XX Large

Authorized Source of Supply: ORC Industries, Inc., La Crosse, WI

Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 5820-00-930-3435—Clamp Fastener

Authorized Source of Supply: Sunshine Services, Knoxville, TN

Contracting Activity: DLA AVIATION, RICHMOND, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 6515-00-690-6911—Kit, Suture Removal, Sterile, Disposable

7930-00-NIB-0581—TriBase Cleaner, Multi-Purpose, Concentrate, 2 Liter

7930-00-NIB-0582—BioRenewables Cleaner, Glass, Concentrate, 2 Liter

Authorized Source of Supply: Washington-Greene County Branch, PAB, Washington, PA

Contracting Activity: STRATEGIC ACQUISITION CENTER, FREDERICKSBURG, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 6532-01-098-8344—Robe, Dressing, Size Medium

6532-01-098-8345—Robe, Dressing, Size Large Long

Authorized Source of Supply: TradeWinds Services, Inc., Merrillville, IN

Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 1420-01-049-5358—Cover, Protective, Nylon

6920-01-089-4401—Enclosure, Ballistic Protective

1260-01-244-2833—Pouch Cover

5340-00-NSH-0005—Panel, Side Flex

5340-00-NSH-0004—MSL TECH-INTEG-PDAMS

Authorized Source of Supply: Huntsville Rehabilitation Foundation, Inc., Huntsville, AL

Contracting Activity: DLA AVIATION, RICHMOND, VA and W4T8 USASMDC, HUNTSVILLE, AL

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 7930-00-NIB-0759—Detergent, General Purpose, Cleaner/Degreaser, Biodegradable, Ready-to-Use, Spray Bottle, 22 oz

7930-00-NIB-0760—Detergent, General Purpose, Cleaner/Degreaser, Biodegradable, Ready-to-Use, Spray Bottle, 16 oz

Authorized Source of Supply: Lighthouse for the Blind of Houston, Houston, TX

Contracting Activity: GSA/FSS GREATER SOUTHWEST ACQUISITI, FORT WORTH, TX

Service(s)

Service Type: Shelf Stocking & Custodial

Mandatory for: Fort Hood: Fort Hood Commissary II, Warrior Way, Fort Hood, TX

Authorized Source of Supply: Mavagi Enterprises, Inc., San Antonio, TX

Contracting Activity: DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY (DECA)

Service Type: Shelf Stocking, Custodial & Warehousing

Mandatory for: Port Hueneme Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, CA

Authorized Source of Supply: Goodwill Industries of Southern California, Panarama City, CA

Contracting Activity: DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY (DECA)

Service Type: Shelf Stocking, Custodial & Warehousing

Mandatory for: McChord Air Force Base, McChord AFB, WA

Authorized Source of Supply: AtWork!, Bellevue, WA

Contracting Activity: DEFENSE
COMMISSARY AGENCY (DECA)

Service Type: Shelf Stocking & Custodial
Mandatory for: Defense Commissary Agency,
Moffett Federal Airfield Commissary,
Moffett Field, CA

Authorized Source of Supply: PRIDE
Industries, Roseville, CA

Contracting Activity: DEFENSE
COMMISSARY AGENCY (DECA)

Service Type: Warehousing
Mandatory for: Fort Hood II Commissary,
Warrior Way Building 85020, Fort Hood,
TX

Authorized Source of Supply: CW Resources,
Inc., New Britain, CT

Contracting Activity: DEFENSE
COMMISSARY AGENCY (DECA)

Service Type: Shelf Stocking, Custodial &
Warehousing
Mandatory for: Defense Commissary Agency,
Bremerton NBK Commissary, Bremerton,
WA

Authorized Source of Supply: Peninsula
Services, Bremerton, WA

Contracting Activity: DEFENSE
COMMISSARY AGENCY (DECA)

Service Type: Warehousing
Mandatory for: Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville,
AL

Contracting Activity: DEFENSE
COMMISSARY AGENCY (DECA)

Service Type: Shelf Stocking, Custodial &
Warehousing
Mandatory for: Tyndall Air Force Base,
Tyndall AFB, FL

Contracting Activity: DEFENSE
COMMISSARY AGENCY (DECA)

Service Type: Document Destruction
Mandatory for: Social Security
Administration, Regional Office, Dallas,
TX

Contracting Activity: SOCIAL SECURITY
ADMINISTRATION, SSA OFC OF
ACQUISITION GRANTS

Service Type: Contact Center Services
Mandatory for: Office of the Comptroller of
the Currency, 400 7th Street SW #3e,
Washington, DC

Authorized Source of Supply: Peckham
Vocational Industries, Inc., Lansing, MI

Contracting Activity: OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
DEPT OF TREAS/COMPTROLLER OF
THE CURRENCY

Service Type: Grounds Maintenance
Mandatory for: U.S. Army Reserve,
Huntsville AFRC, Huntsville, TX

Authorized Source of Supply: Rising Star
Resource Development Corporation,
Dallas, TX

Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY,
W076 ENDIST LITTLE ROCK

Service Type: Records Management
Mandatory for: U.S. Navy, Military Sealift
Command, Naval Station Norfolk,
Norfolk, VA

Authorized Source of Supply: VersAbility
Resources, Inc., Hampton, VA

Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE NAVY,

MSC NORFOLK

Michael R. Jurkowski,
Director, Business Operations.
[FR Doc. 2025–07653 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

**CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY
COMMISSION****Sunshine Act Meeting**

TIME AND DATE: Wednesday, May 7,
2025—10:00 a.m.

PLACE: The meetings will be held
remotely, and in person at 4330 East
West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland
20814.

STATUS: Commission Meeting—Open to
the Public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:**Briefing Matter (10:00 a.m.)**

Fiscal Year 2025 Proposed Operating
Plan Alignment and Midyear Review
To register and attend remotely,
please use the following link: [https://
events.gcc.teams.microsoft.com/event/
5ecb8d0a-3f5d-4bf2-8c3a-
3d2041b00cbb@7f5de26c-a63d-475c-
9b6c-4126a914e132](https://events.gcc.teams.microsoft.com/event/5ecb8d0a-3f5d-4bf2-8c3a-3d2041b00cbb@7f5de26c-a63d-475c-9b6c-4126a914e132).

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Alberta E. Mills, Office of the Secretary,
U.S. Consumer Product Safety
Commission, 4330 East West Highway,
Bethesda, MD 20814, 301–504–7479
(Office) or 240–863–8938 (Cell).

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Elina Lingappa,
Paralegal Specialist.
[FR Doc. 2025–07799 Filed 4–30–25; 4:15 pm]
BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

**CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND
COMMUNITY SERVICE****Agency Information Collection
Activities; Comment Request; National
Civilian Community Corps (NCCC)
Service Project Application**

AGENCY: Corporation for National and
Community Service.

ACTION: Notice of information collection;
request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the
Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the
Corporation for National and
Community Service (operating as
AmeriCorps) is proposing to renew an
information collection.

DATES: Written comments must be
submitted to the individual and office
listed in the **ADDRESSES** section by July
1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments,
identified by the title of the information
collection activity, by any of the
following methods:

(1) Electronically through
www.regulations.gov (preferred
method).

(2) *By mail sent to:* AmeriCorps,
Attention AmeriCorps NCCC—PRA
Comment, 250 E Street SW,
Washington, DC 20525.

(3) By hand delivery or by courier to
the AmeriCorps mailroom at the mail
address given in paragraph (2) above,
between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time,
Monday through Friday, except Federal
holidays.

Comments submitted in response to
this notice may be made available to the
public through regulations.gov. For this
reason, please do not include in your
comments information of a confidential
nature, such as sensitive personal
information or proprietary information.
If you send an email comment, your
email address will be automatically
captured and included as part of the
comment that is placed in the public
docket and made available on the
internet. Please note that responses to
this public comment request containing
any routine notice about the
confidentiality of the communication
will be treated as public comment that
may be made available to the public,
notwithstanding the inclusion of the
routine notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Sarah Reynolds, Lead Program Analyst,
AmeriCorps NCCC at (202) 606–6956 or
by email at anccc@americorps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Title of Collection: NCCC Service
Project Application.

OMB Control Number: 3045–0010.

Type of Review: Renewal.

Respondents/Affected Public:
Businesses and organizations (Current
and prospective AmeriCorps NCCC
sponsors).

*Total Estimated Number of Annual
Responses:* 1,800.

*Total Estimated Number of Annual
Burden Hours:* 14,850.

Abstract: The AmeriCorps NCCC
Service Project Application is
completed by organizations interested
in sponsoring an AmeriCorps National
Civilian Community Corps (NCCC)
team. Each year, AmeriCorps NCCC
engages teams of members in projects in
communities across the United States.
Service projects, which typically last
from six to twelve weeks, address
critical needs in natural and other
disasters, infrastructure improvement,
environmental stewardship and
conservation, energy conservation, and

urban and rural development. Members construct and rehabilitate low-income housing, respond to natural disasters, clean up streams, help communities develop emergency plans, and address other local needs. The currently approved information collection is due to expire on September 30, 2025.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; to develop, acquire, install and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; to train personnel and to be able to respond to a collection of information, to search data sources, to complete and review the collection of information; and to transmit or otherwise disclose the information. All written comments will be available for public inspection on [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov).

Walter Goodson,

Director, AmeriCorps NCCC.

[FR Doc. 2025-07639 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6050-28-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Docket ID: DoD-2024-OS-0042]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)), 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 June 2, 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: Military Child Development Program Workforce Survey; OMB Control Number 0704-MCDS.
Type of Request: New.

CDP Staffing Survey

Number of Respondents: 5,232.
Responses per Respondent: 1.
Annual Responses: 5,232.
Average Burden per Response: 20 minutes.
Annual Burden Hours: 1,744.

CDP Case Study and Intake Form

Number of Respondents: 162.
Responses per Respondent: 1.
Annual Responses: 162.
Average Burden per Response: 29 minutes.
Annual Burden Hours: 78.3.

Total

Total Number of Respondents: 5,394.
Total Number of Annual Responses: 5,394.
Total Respondent Burden Hours: 1,822.

Needs and Uses: This project is needed to analyze, identify, and offer solutions for factors contributing to the staffing issues to support DoD in making informed decisions on ways to improve the strategies to recruit, train, and retain qualified staff within the CDP.

Affected Public: Individuals or households; Federal Government.

Frequency: Once.
Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.
DOD Clearance Officer: Mr. Reginald Lucas.

Dated: April 28, 2025.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2025-07615 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001-FR-P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications for New Awards; Opportunity Scholarship Program; Corrections

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

ACTION: Notice; corrections.

SUMMARY: On April 23, 2025, the Department of Education (Department) published in the **Federal Register** a notice inviting applications (NIA) for the fiscal year (FY) 2025 District of Columbia Opportunity Scholarship Program competition. The Department is correcting the NIA by revising the deadline date for transmittal of applications, together with the intergovernmental review deadline. All other information in the NIA remains the same.

DATES: These corrections are applicable on May 2, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beth Yeh, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20202-5960. Telephone: (202) 205-5798. Email: beth.yeh@ed.gov.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 23, 2025, the Department published in the **Federal Register** an NIA for the FY 2025 District of Columbia Opportunity Scholarship Program competition. The Department is correcting the NIA by revising the deadline date for transmittal of applications and the deadline date for intergovernmental review. All other information in the NIA remains the same.

If an applicant has already submitted an application, the Department will use the application that was submitted. If a new application is submitted, the Department will consider the application that is last submitted and timely received by 11:59:59 p.m., Eastern Time, on June 2, 2025.

Program Authority: Scholarships for Opportunity and Results (SOAR) Act, as amended; DC Code section 38-1853.01-.14).

Corrections

In FR Doc. 2025–07024, published in the **Federal Register** on April 23, 2025 (90 FR 17054), we make the following corrections:

On page 17054, in the first column, revise the text under **DATES** to read as follows:

Applications Available: April 23, 2025.

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: June 2, 2025.

Deadline for Intergovernmental Review: July 31, 2025.

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

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

Hayley B. Sanon,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary and Acting Assistant Secretary, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

[FR Doc. 2025–07567 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2212–059]

Domtar Paper Company, LLC; Notice of Application for Non-Capacity Amendment of License Accepted for Filing, Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Protests

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed

with the Commission and is available for public inspection:

a. *Application Type:* Non-Capacity Amendment of License.

b. *Project No:* 2212–059.

c. *Date Filed:* August 27, 2024, and supplemented on February 28, 2025 March 14, 2025.

d. *Applicant:* Domtar Paper Company, LLC.

e. *Name of Project:* Rothschild Hydroelectric Project.

f. *Location:* The project is located on the Wisconsin River in Marathon County, Wisconsin. The project does not occupy any Federal lands.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 791a–825r.

h. *Applicant Contact:* Steven Lewens, Environmental Health and Safety Manager-Rothschild, Domtar Paper Company, LLC, 200 North Grand Avenue, Rothschild, WI 54474, Steven.lewens@domtar.com, (715) 355–6268.

i. *FERC Contact:* Aneela Mousam, (202) 502–8357, aneela.mousam@ferc.gov.

j. *Cooperating agencies:* With this notice, the Commission is inviting Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies with jurisdiction and/or special expertise with respect to environmental issues affected by the proposal, that wish to cooperate in the preparation of any environmental document, if applicable, to follow the instructions for filing such requests described in item k below. Cooperating agencies should note the Commission's policy that agencies that cooperate in the preparation of any environmental document cannot also intervene. See 94 FERC ¶ 61,076 (2001).

k. *Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, and protests:* May 28, 2025.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments, motions to intervene, and protests using the Commission's eFiling system at <https://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp>. Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at <https://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/ecomment.asp>. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier

must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852. The first page of any filing should include the docket number P–2212–059. Comments emailed to Commission staff are not considered part of the Commission record.

The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure require all intervenors filing documents with the Commission to serve a copy of that document on each person whose name appears on the official service list for the project. Further, if an intervenor files comments or documents with the Commission relating to the merits of an issue that may affect the responsibilities of a particular resource agency, they must also serve a copy of the document on that resource agency.

l. *Description of Request:* The licensee requests a non-capacity amendment of its license to replace the existing timber crib spillway section with two hydraulically actuated overhead hinged crest gates mounted on a reinforced concrete crest structure with reinforced concrete piers. Additionally, a reinforced concrete labyrinth crest structure and reinforced concrete stilling basins would be constructed for both spillways. The new spillway is expected to have similar hydraulic capacity to the timber crib spillway. The licensee does not intend to draw down the reservoir during construction, which is expected to take approximately three and a half years to complete.

m. *Locations of the Application:* This filing may be viewed on the Commission's website at <https://www.ferc.gov> using the "eLibrary" link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. You may also register online at <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp> to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, call 1–866–208–3676 or email FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, for TTY, call (202) 502–8659. Agencies may obtain copies of the application directly from the applicant.

n. Individuals desiring to be included on the Commission's mailing list should so indicate by writing to the Secretary of the Commission.

o. *Comments, Protests, or Motions to Intervene:* Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, .211, .214, respectively. In determining the appropriate action to take, the

Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

p. *Filing and Service of Documents:* Any filing must (1) bear in all capital letters the title "COMMENTS", "PROTEST", or "MOTION TO INTERVENE" as applicable; (2) set forth in the heading the name of the applicant and the project number of the application to which the filing responds; (3) furnish the name, address, and telephone number of the person commenting, protesting or intervening; and (4) otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 385.2001 through 385.2005. All comments, motions to intervene, or protests must set forth their evidentiary basis. Any filing made by an intervenor must be accompanied by proof of service on all persons listed in the service list prepared by the Commission in this proceeding, in accordance with 18 CFR 385.2010.

q. 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, 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: April 28, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-07656 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2392-041]

Ampersand Gilman Hydro, LP; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On March 29, 2022, Ampersand Gilman Hydro, LP filed a relicense application for the 4.95-megawatt Gilman Hydroelectric Project No. 2392 (project). The project is located on the Connecticut River and straddles the Village of Gilman, within the Town of

Lunenburg, Essex County, Vermont, and the Town of Dalton, Coos County, New Hampshire.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, on November 27, 2024, Commission staff issued a notice that the project was ready for environmental analysis (REA notice). Based on the information in the record, including comments filed on the REA notice, staff does not anticipate that licensing the project would constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, staff intends to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) on the application to relicense the project.¹

The EA will be issued and circulated for review by all interested parties. All comments filed on the EA will be analyzed by staff and considered in the Commission's final licensing decision.

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

The application will be processed according to the following schedule. The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Commission issues EA ..	April 23, 2026.
Comments on EA	May 25, 2026.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Ousmane Sidibe at (202) 502-6245 or Ousmane.Sidibe@ferc.gov.

Dated: April 23, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-07657 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX-019-20-000-1745409960.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25-219-000]

Gulf South Pipeline Company, LLC; Notice of Application and Establishing Intervention Deadline

Take notice that on April 16, 2025, Gulf South Pipeline Company, LLC (Gulf South), 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 2800, Houston, TX 77046, filed an application under sections 7(c) and 7(e) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and part 157 of the Commission's regulations requesting authorization for its Southeast Compression Utility and Reliability Expansion Project (Project). The Project consists of adding additional compression at three existing compressor stations in Madison Parish, LA, Jasper and Forrest Counties, MS, and construct one new greenfield compressor station in Hinds County, MS. The Project will create 280,000 dekatherms per day (Dth/d) of new firm transportation capacity on Gulf South's system. Gulf South estimates the total cost of the Project to be \$216,000,000 and proposes incremental rates treatment for the Project, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for 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 regarding the proposed project should be directed to Juan Eligio Jr., Director, Regulatory Affairs, Gulf South Pipeline Company, LLC, 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 2800, Houston,

Texas 77046, or by phone at (713) 479–3480, or by email at juan.eligio@bwpipelines.com.

Pursuant to section 157.9 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure,¹ within 90 days of this Notice the Commission staff will either: complete its environmental review and place it into the Commission's public record (eLibrary) for this proceeding; or issue a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review. If a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review is issued, it will indicate, among other milestones, the anticipated date for the Commission staff's issuance of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) or environmental assessment (EA) for this proposal. The filing of an EA in the Commission's public record for this proceeding or the issuance of a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review will serve to notify federal and state agencies of the timing for the completion of all necessary reviews, and the subsequent need to complete all federal authorizations within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's FEIS or EA.

Public Participation

There are three ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file comments on the project, you can protest the filing, and you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding. There is no fee or cost for filing comments or intervening. The deadline for filing a motion to intervene is 5 p.m. eastern time on May 19, 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.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. Comments may include statements of support or objections, to the project as a whole or specific aspects of the project. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be.

Protests

Pursuant to sections 157.10(a)(4)² and 385.211³ of the Commission's regulations under the NGA, any person⁴ may file a protest to the application. Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 385.2001⁵ of the Commission's regulations. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

To ensure that your comments or protests are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before May 19, 2025.

There are three methods you can use to submit your comments or protests to the Commission. In all instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25–219–000 in your submission.

(1) 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;

(2) You may file your comments or protests electronically by using the eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. With eFiling, you can provide comments in a variety of formats by attaching them as a file with your submission. 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 "Comment on a Filing"; or

(3) You can file a paper copy of your comments or protests by mailing them to the following address below. Your written comments must reference the Project docket number (CP25–219–000).

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 courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments (options 1 and 2 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502–8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

² 18 CFR 157.10(a)(4).

³ 18 CFR 385.211.

⁴ Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁵ 18 CFR 385.2001.

Persons who comment on the environmental review of this project will be placed on the Commission's environmental mailing list, and will receive notification when the environmental documents (EA or EIS) are issued for this project and will be notified of meetings associated with the Commission's environmental review process.

The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. However, 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. For instructions on how to intervene, see below.

Interventions

Any person, which includes individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities,⁶ 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 Procedure⁷ and the regulations under the NGA⁸ by the intervention deadline for the project, which is May 19, 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>.

There are two ways to submit your motion to intervene. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25–219–000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your motion to intervene 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

⁶ 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁷ 18 CFR 385.214.

⁸ 18 CFR 157.10.

¹ 18 CFR 157.9.

the type of filing you are making; first select “General” and then select “Intervention.” The eFiling feature includes a document-less intervention option; for more information, visit <https://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/document-less-intervention.pdf>; or

(2) You can file a paper copy of your motion to intervene, along with three copies, by mailing the documents to the address below. Your motion to intervene must reference the Project docket number CP25–219–000.

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 courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of motions to intervene (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: Juan Eligio Jr., Director, Regulatory Affairs, Gulf South Pipeline Company, LLC, 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 2800, Houston, Texas 77046, or by phone at (713) 479–3480, or by email (with a link to the document) at juan.eligio@bwpipelines.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. Service can be via email with a link to the document.

All timely, unopposed⁹ motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1).¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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.

⁹ The applicant has 15 days from the submittal of a motion to intervene to file a written objection to the intervention.

¹⁰ 18 CFR 385.214(c)(1).

¹¹ 18 CFR 385.214(b)(3) and (d).

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.

Intervention Deadline: 5 p.m. eastern time on May 19, 2025.

Dated: April 28, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07655 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG25–305–000.

Applicants: Shallow Basket Energy, LLC.

Description: Shallow Basket Energy, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5031.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER25–2051–000.

Applicants: Massachusetts Electric Company.

Description: Tariff Amendment: 2025–04–25 Notice of Cancellation of Service Agreement No. IA–MECO–21–01 to be effective 6/25/2025.

Filed Date: 4/25/25.

Accession Number: 20250425–5247.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2052–000.

Applicants: Puget Sound Energy, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Powerex P–T–P SA–5012 to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5000.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2053–000.

Applicants: New Wave Energy, LLC.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Notice of Succession to be effective 4/26/2025.

Filed Date: 4/25/25.

Accession Number: 20250425–5265.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2056–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: 4375 Skeleton Creek Energy Surplus Interconnection GIA to be effective 6/27/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5016.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2057–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA, Service Agreement No. 7639; Project Identifier No. AF2–389 to be effective 3/28/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5037.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2059–000.

Applicants: Golden Spread Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendments to Attachment T to be effective 7/12/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5045.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2060–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: 2415R22 Kansas Municipal Energy Agency NITSA and NOA to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5051.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2061–000.

Applicants: Silver Run Electric, LLC.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Silver Run submits revisions to Formula Rate, OATT Attachment H–27A to be effective 7/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5056.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2062–000.

Applicants: Escalante Solar, LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Escalante Solar LLC Change in Status Filing to be effective 6/28/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5060.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2063–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: 1166R46 Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority NITSA and NOA to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5070.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2064–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA, Service Agreement No. 7641; AG1–232 to be effective 3/28/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5083.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2065–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Original CSA, Service Agreement No. 7642; AG1–232 to be effective 3/28/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5098.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2066–000.

Applicants: Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to Rate Schedule FERC No. 25 to be effective 6/28/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5148.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/19/25.

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.

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Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organization, 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: April 28, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07633 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

Take notice that the Commission has received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP25–843–000.

Applicants: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC.

Description: 4(d) Rate Filing: List of Non-Conforming Service Agreements (TLEP and SEC In-Svc) to be effective 5/29/2025.

Filed Date: 4/28/25.

Accession Number: 20250428–5065.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/12/25.

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.

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Dated: April 28, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07634 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 3407–088]

Big Wood Canal Company; Notice of Application Tendered for Filing With the Commission and Soliciting Additional Study Requests and Establishing Procedural Schedule for Relicensing and a Deadline for Submission of Final Amendments

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

a. *Type of Application:* New Major License.

b. *Project No.:* P–3407–088.

c. *Date filed:* April 9, 2025.

d. *Applicant:* Big Wood Canal Company.

e. *Name of Project:* Magic Dam Hydroelectric Project.

f. *Location:* On the Big Wood River in Blaine and Camas Counties, Idaho. The project occupies Federal land managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act 16 U.S.C. 791(a)–825(r).

h. *Applicant's Authorized Agent:* Peter Josten, 2742 Saint Charles Ave., Idaho Falls, ID 83404; Telephone: (208) 339–3542.

i. *FERC Contact:* Ingrid Brofman at (202) 502–8347 or email at ingrid.brofman@ferc.gov.

j. *Cooperating agencies:* Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies with jurisdiction and/or special expertise with respect to environmental issues that wish to cooperate in the preparation of the environmental document should follow the instructions for filing such requests described in item l below. Cooperating agencies should note the Commission's policy that agencies that cooperate in the preparation of the environmental

document cannot also intervene. *See*, 94 FERC ¶ 61,076 (2001).

k. Pursuant to § 4.32(b)(7) of 18 CFR of the Commission's regulations, if any resource agency, Indian Tribe, or person believes that an additional scientific study should be conducted in order to form an adequate factual basis for a complete analysis of the application on its merit, the resource agency, Indian Tribe, or person must file a request for a study with the Commission not later than 60 days from the date of filing of the application, and serve a copy of the request on the applicant.

l. *Deadline for filing additional study requests and requests for cooperating agency status*: June 9, 2025.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file additional study requests and requests for cooperating agency status using the Commission's eFiling system at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FEROnline.aspx>. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FEROnlineSupport@ferc.gov, (866) 208-3676 (toll free), or (202) 502-8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852. All filings must clearly identify the project name and docket number on the first page: Magic Dam Hydroelectric Project (P-3407-088).

m. The application is not ready for environmental analysis at this time.

n. *Project Description*: The existing project consists of: (1) a 3,100-foot-long dam comprised of an earth-filled section, a dike, and a concrete spillway section; (2) a 3,740-acre reservoir with a storage capacity of approximately 191,500 acre-feet at an elevation of 4,798 feet; (3) a 36.5-foot-high intake tower; (4) a 620-foot-long, 132-inch-diameter outlet conduit leading to a 170-foot-long, 132-inch-diameter penstock connecting to a powerhouse; (5) a powerhouse containing three generating units with a combined capacity of 9.0 megawatts; (6) a 9.2-mile-long, 4.16 kilovolt transmission line; and (7) appurtenant facilities.

The project operates in a run-of-release mode only using flows that are seasonally released into the Big Wood River for irrigation. The estimated annual generation is 14.3 gigawatt-hours.

o. A copy of the application is available for review on the Commission's website at <https://www.ferc.gov> using the "eLibrary" link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document (P-3407). For assistance, contact FERC Online Support at FEROnlineSupport@ferc.gov or call tollfree, (866) 208-3676 or (202) 502-8659 (TTY).

You may also register online at <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp> to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

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q. *Procedural schedule and final amendments*: The application will be processed according to the following preliminary schedule. Revisions to the schedule will be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Issue Deficiency Letter (if necessary).	June 2025.
Request Additional Information.	June 2025.
Issue Acceptance Letter ...	September 2025.
Issue Scoping Document 1 for Comments.	October 2025.
Issue Scoping Document 2 (if necessary).	January 2026.
Issue Notice of Ready for Environmental Analysis.	January 2026.

Final amendments to the application must be filed with the Commission no later than 30 days from the issuance date of the notice of ready for environmental analysis.

Dated: April 23, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-07658 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

Take notice that the Commission has received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP25-837-000.
Applicants: ANR Pipeline Company.
Description: Compliance filing: 2025 Operational Purchases and Sales Report to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 4/22/25.
Accession Number: 20250422-5113.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/5/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-838-000.
Applicants: Northern Border Pipeline Company.

Description: Compliance filing: 2025 Operational Purchases and Sales Report to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 4/22/25.
Accession Number: 20250422-5134.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/5/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-839-000.
Applicants: El Paso Natural Gas Company, L.L.C.

Description: Compliance filing: Penalty Crediting Report for 2024 to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 4/22/25.
Accession Number: 20250422-5167.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/5/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-840-000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Express Pipeline LLC.

Description: 4(d) Rate Filing: Fuel Tracker Filing 4/23/25 to be effective 6/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.
Accession Number: 20250423-5124.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/5/25.

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.

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Dated: April 23, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-07649 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric corporate filings:

Docket Numbers: EC25-79-000.

Applicants: Hummel Station, LLC, Rolling Hills Generating, L.L.C., Capital Power Investments, LLC.

Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Hummel Station, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418-5258.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG25-296-000.

Applicants: SMT Dallas LLC.

Description: SMT Dallas LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5145.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25-297-000.

Applicants: SMT Energy LLC, SMT Dallas III LLC.

Description: SMT Dallas III LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5150.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25-298-000.

Applicants: SMT Energy LLC, SMT Dallas VII LLC.

Description: SMT Dallas VII LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5155.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25-299-000.

Applicants: SMT Energy LLC, SMT Houston V LLC.

Description: SMT Houston V LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5157.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25-300-000.

Applicants: SMT Energy LLC, SMT Houston VII LLC.

Description: SMT Houston VII LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5158.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25-301-000.

Applicants: SMT Energy LLC, SMT Houston XIV LLC.

Description: SMT Houston XIV LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5163.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER24-2271-001; ER24-2273-001.

Applicants: Jones Farm Lane Solar, LLC, Aspen Road Solar 1, LLC.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of Aspen Road Solar 1, LLC et al.

Filed Date: 4/21/25.

Accession Number: 20250421-5202.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/12/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-156-001.

Applicants: Peregrine Energy Storage, LLC.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of Peregrine Energy Storage, LLC.

Filed Date: 4/22/25.

Accession Number: 20250422-5212.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/13/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-2017-000.

Applicants: Roadrunner Solar LLC.

Description: Initial Rate Filing: Application for Market-Based Rate Authority to be effective 7/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5111.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-2018-000.

Applicants: Roadrunner Battery Storage LLC.

Description: Initial Rate Filing: Application for Market-Based Rate Authority to be effective 7/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5112.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-2019-000.

Applicants: Bitter Ridge Wind Farm, LLC.

Description: Initial Rate Filing: Shared Facilities Agreement and Request for Privileged Treatment to be effective 6/23/2025.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5114.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-2020-000.

Applicants: Basin Electric Power Cooperative.

Description: Compliance filing: Basin Electric Power Cooperative, Resubmission of Order No 904 Compliance Filing to be effective 6/21/2025.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5133.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-2021-000.

Applicants: Sayreville Power, LLC.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation of Reactive Service Rate Schedule to be effective 4/24/2025.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5136.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-2022-000.

Applicants: Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to Rate Schedule FERC No. 21 to be effective 6/23/2025.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5142.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-2023-000.

Applicants: ISO New England Inc., Eversource Energy Service Company (as agent), New England Power Pool Participants Committee.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: ISO New England Inc. submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii): Second Phase of Improvements to Economic Study Process (Part 1 of 2) to be effective 6/22/2025.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423-5206.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-2024-000.

Applicants: ISO New England Inc., New England Power Pool Participants Committee, Eversource Energy Service Company (as agent).

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: ISO New England Inc. submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii): Second Phase of Improvements to Economic Study Process (Part 2 of 2) to be effective 6/22/2025.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423–5212.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2025–000.

Applicants: Great Basin Transmission, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Great Basin Transmission LLC Initial Section 205 Tariff Filing to be effective 6/23/2025.

Filed Date: 4/23/25.

Accession Number: 20250423–5215.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/14/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following PURPA 210(m)(3) filings:

Docket Numbers: QM25–3–000.

Applicants: Citizens Electric Corporation.

Description: Application of Citizens Electric Corporation to Terminate Its Mandatory Purchase Obligation under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

Filed Date: 4/22/25.

Accession Number: 20250422–5205.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/20/25.

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.

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Dated: April 23, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07648 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 15397–000]

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation; Notice of Preliminary Permit Application Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Competing Applications

On February 18, 2025, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation filed an application for a preliminary permit, pursuant to section 4(f) of the Federal Power Act (FPA), proposing to study the existing Dashville Hydroelectric Project (Dashville Project) on the Wallkill River in Ulster County, New York. The sole purpose of a preliminary permit, if issued, is to grant the permit holder priority to file a license application during the permit term. A preliminary permit does not authorize the permit holder to perform any land-disturbing activities or otherwise enter upon lands or waters owned by others without the owners' express permission.

The Dashville Project is an existing operating project that currently is not licensed.¹ The project consists of the following facilities: (1) a 358-foot-long concrete gravity dam with a 330-foot-long spillway having a crest elevation of 169 feet mean sea level (msl); (2) a 3.5-foot-high rubber crest gate installed on top of the spillway; (3) an impoundment having a surface area of 300 acres and a storage capacity of 515 acre-feet at a water surface elevation of 172.5 feet msl; (4) a 60-foot-long and 80-foot-wide masonry and reinforced concrete powerhouse containing two turbine-generator units having a total capacity of 5,400 kilowatts; (5) a substation; and (6) appurtenant facilities. The proposed project would have an annual generation of 16,000 megawatt-hours.

Applicant Contact: Ryan Hawthorne, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, 284 South Avenue, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601; phone: (845) 486–5533.

FERC Contact: Monir Chowdhury; phone: (202) 502–6736.

¹ On February 6, 2025, the Commission determined that the project is jurisdictional and required to be licensed. 190 FERC ¶ 62,077 (2025).

Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, competing applications (without notices of intent), or notices of intent to file competing applications: 60 days from the issuance of this notice. Competing applications and notices of intent must meet the requirements of 18 CFR 4.36.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments, motions to intervene, notices of intent, and competing applications using the Commission's eFiling system at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOOnline.aspx>. Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/QuickComment.aspx>. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

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More information about this project, including a copy of the application, can be viewed or printed on the "eLibrary" link of the Commission's website at <https://elibrary.ferc.gov/eLibrary/search>. Enter the docket number (P–15397) in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

Dated: April 23, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07661 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**

[Project No. 15396–000]

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation; Notice of Preliminary Permit Application Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Competing Applications

On February 18, 2025, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation filed an application for a preliminary permit, pursuant to section 4(f) of the Federal Power Act (FPA), proposing to study the existing Sturgeon Pool Hydroelectric Project (Sturgeon Project) on the Wallkill River in Ulster County, New York. The sole purpose of a preliminary permit, if issued, is to grant the permit holder priority to file a license application during the permit term. A preliminary permit does not authorize the permit holder to perform any land-disturbing activities or otherwise enter upon lands or waters owned by others without the owners' express permission.

The Sturgeon Project is an existing operating project that currently is not licensed.¹ The project consists of the following facilities: (1) a 670-foot-long concrete gravity dam with a 490-foot-long spillway having a crest elevation of 129 feet mean sea level (msl); (2) a 3.5-foot-high rubber crest gate installed on top of the spillway; (3) an impoundment having a surface area of 212 acres and a storage capacity of 2,894 acre-feet at a water surface elevation of 132.5 feet msl; (4) three 10-foot-diameter penstocks; (5) a 48-foot-wide and 102-foot-long masonry and reinforced concrete powerhouse containing three turbine-generator units having a total capacity of 15,600 kilowatts; (6) a substation; and (7) appurtenant facilities. The proposed project would have an annual generation of 60,000 megawatt-hours.

Applicant Contact: Ryan Hawthorne, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, 284 South Avenue, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601; phone: (845) 486–5533.

FERC Contact: Monir Chowdhury; phone: (202) 502–6736.

Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, competing applications (without notices of intent), or notices of intent to file competing applications: 60 days from the issuance of this notice. Competing applications and notices of intent must meet the requirements of 18 CFR 4.36.

¹ On February 6, 2025, the Commission determined that the project is jurisdictional and required to be licensed. 190 FERC ¶ 62,077 (2025).

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments, motions to intervene, notices of intent, and competing applications using the Commission's eFiling system at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOOnline.aspx>. Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/QuickComment.aspx>. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426.

Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

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.

More information about this project, including a copy of the application, can be viewed or printed on the "eLibrary" link of the Commission's website at <https://elibrary.ferc.gov/eLibrary/search>. Enter the docket number (P–15396) in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

Dated: April 23, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07660 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**

[Project No. 15000–003]

Erie Boulevard Hydropower, L.P.; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On June 30, 2022, Erie Boulevard Hydropower, L.P. filed a relicense

application for the 2.12-megawatt Franklin Falls Hydroelectric Project No. 15000. The project is located on the on the Saranac River in Essex and Franklin Counties, New York.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, on February 13, 2025, Commission staff issued a notice that the project was ready for environmental analysis (REA notice). Based on the information in the record, including comments filed on the REA notice, staff does not anticipate that licensing the project would constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, staff intends to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) on the application to relicense the project.¹

The EA will be issued and circulated for review by all interested parties. All comments filed on the EA will be analyzed by staff and considered in the Commission's final licensing decision.

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

The application will be processed according to the following schedule. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Commission issues EA	April 28, 2026.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Joshua Dub by telephone at (202) 502–8138 or by email at Joshua.Dub@ferc.gov.

Dated: April 28, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07659 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1744121999.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**[EPA-HQ-OAR-2024-0309; FRL-12689-01-OAR]****Planned Change Request for Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Replacement Panels 11 and 12; Closing of Public Comment Period****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Notice of availability with request for public comment; closing of public comment period.

SUMMARY: On July 16, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) announced for public comment the availability of a Planned Change Request (PCR) submitted by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to modify the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). The proposed change will involve adding two additional waste panels west of the current repository to replace lost disposal capacity resulting from the 2014 radiological incident and ground control issues throughout WIPP's operational history. A 60-day comment period was provided for the PCR that expired on September 16, 2024. After requests from stakeholders for an extension, the EPA reopened the public comment period indefinitely on October 22, 2024. The Agency is now announcing the closure of the public comment period.

DATES: With this notice, the Agency is closing the public period for the documents published on July 16, 2024 at 89 FR 57887 and extended on October 22, 2024 at 89 FR 74348 on June 2, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2024-0309, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov> (our preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

- *Email:* a-and-r-Docket@epa.gov. Include Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2024-0309 in the subject line of the message.

- *U.S. Postal Service Mail:* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center, Air and Radiation Docket, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460.

- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* EPA Docket Center, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004. The Docket Center's hours of operations are 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Monday–Friday (except Federal holidays).

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2024-0309. Comments received may be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments, see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document. A copy of the DOE's 2024 PCR is linked on EPA's WIPP website (<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-03/24-0168-wipp-pcr-panels-letter-enclosures.pdf>).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ray Lee, Radiation Protection Division, Office of Radiation and Indoor Air, Mail Code 6608T, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 343-9463; email address: lee.raymond@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2024-0309, at <https://www.regulations.gov> (our preferred method), or the other methods identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the docket. 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. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. 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, 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>.

Tips for preparing your comments. When submitting comments, remember to:

- Identify the document by docket number, subject heading, **Federal Register** date, and page number.
- Provide a brief description of yourself and your role or organization.
- Explain why you agree or disagree; suggest alternatives and substitute language for your requested changes.
- Describe any assumptions and provide any technical information and/or data that you used.
- Illustrate your concerns with specific examples and suggest alternatives.

- Explain your views as clearly as possible, avoiding the use of profanity or personal threats.
- Make sure to submit your comments by the comment period deadline identified.

I. Background

The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) is a transuranic (TRU) radioactive waste disposal system developed by the DOE that is located near Carlsbad in southeastern New Mexico. TRU radioactive waste is emplaced about 650 meters (2,150 feet) underground in an ancient layer of salt that will eventually “creep,” encapsulate, and isolate the waste from the surrounding environment. The 1992 WIPP Land Withdrawal Act (Pub. L. 102-579) (LWA) limits radioactive waste disposal in the WIPP to TRU radioactive wastes generated by defense-related activities.¹ The WIPP LWA provides EPA with authority to oversee and regulate the WIPP. The WIPP must meet EPA's generic radioactive waste disposal standards at 40 CFR part 191, subparts B and C. These standards limit releases of radioactive materials from disposal systems for radioactive waste and require implementation of measures to provide confidence for compliance with the radiation release limits. Additionally, the regulations limit radiation doses to members of the public and protect ground water resources by establishing maximum concentrations for radionuclides in ground water.

In 1996, the Agency issued the WIPP Compliance Criteria, which are located at 40 CFR part 194, as mandated by WIPP LWA, section 8(c).² DOE submitted the initial WIPP Compliance Certification Application (CCA) in 1996. The Agency then issued the certification decision on May 18, 1998, determining that the WIPP met the standards for radioactive waste disposal. Since the 1998 certification decision, EPA has conducted ongoing independent technical reviews, certification/recertifications, and inspections of all WIPP activities related to compliance with the Agency's disposal regulations. The WIPP has been recertified four times since the initial CCA in 1996, with the most recent recertification decision occurring in 2022.³

As part of the original design of the WIPP repository in the initial CCA, the underground waste disposal region at

¹ TRU waste is defined as waste containing more than 100 nano-curies per gram of alpha-emitting radioactive isotopes, with half-lives greater than twenty years and atomic numbers greater than 92.

² 61 FR 5224–5245 (February 9, 1996).

³ 87 FR 26126 (May 3, 2022).

WIPP is divided into panels. A panel is a group of rooms mined into the salt, connected by tunnels called drifts. EPA certified the WIPP in 1998 and most recently recertified the WIPP in 2022 based on a planned footprint of 10 waste panels.

On March 14, 2024, EPA received a planned change request (PCR) from DOE per 40 CFR 194.4(b)(3) that seeks the Agency's approval to add two replacement waste panels to the west of the current repository. These two panels, 11 and 12, are being constructed to replace waste disposal volume that was lost in panels 7 and 9 due to the 2014 radiological release that contaminated the south end of the repository.⁴ Additionally, panels 1 and 2 were not completely filled due to ground control issues from being kept open so long before waste was emplaced. DOE has calculated that to replace the volume lost, 1.7 panels of waste volume will be needed, rounded up to 2 panels for construction.⁵ DOE also states that the waste volume with panels 11 and 12 will not exceed the LWA waste disposal volume limit. The PCR contains a performance assessment DOE has conducted to support a demonstration that the repository will continue to meet the numeric release limits of EPA's disposal regulations for the WIPP. As part of the performance assessment, DOE calculated releases based on a repository design of 19 panels, which is the anticipated WIPP repository configuration at the time of closure.

With this PCR, DOE is only seeking EPA's approval of the two new planned panels and provided documentation to address the two new panels within the context of the 19-panel design. However, after additional review the Agency requested⁶ DOE to submit a subsequent performance assessment using a 12-panel configuration as a sensitivity study to supplement the calculations already provided with the initial submission. DOE provided its last set of responses to EPA questions on April 21, 2025. The Department would have to submit a separate request for approval of any additional panels beyond panels 11 and 12.

⁴ For a discussion of the 2014 incidents at the WIPP, see EPA's third recertification determination. 82 FR 33106, 33107 (July 19, 2017).

⁵ Knerr, R. (DOE/CBFO), Dunagan, S. (NWP LLC). *Class 3 Permit Modification Request* [Letter to Maestas, R. (NMED)] (July 30, 2021).

⁶ Peake, T. (EPA). Re: Twelve-Panel PA sensitivity study for EPA's review of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Replacement Panel Planned Change Request (November 26, 2024).

II. Request for Comments/Closure of Public Comment Period

Over the past year, EPA has solicited public comment on DOE's documentation of its PCR to add two new waste panels—panels 11 and 12—at the WIPP facility, and the demonstration of compliance with EPA's disposal regulations. EPA has now received and posted for public review all information requested from DOE. Additional background information related to the Agency's review of DOE's application—including an electronic copy of the PCR itself—is available in the public docket⁷ established for this action and on the EPA WIPP website.⁸

As outlined in this notice, the Agency will continue to accept comment until June 2, 2025. Upon completion of EPA's evaluation of the PCR, the Agency will announce a decision on the proposed two new panels along with a response to comments document and related technical support documents.

Jonathan D. Edwards,

Director, Office of Radiation and Indoor Air.

[FR Doc. 2025–07608 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2025–0026; FRL–12472–01–OCSP]

Pesticide Product Registration; Receipt of Applications for New Uses (January 2025)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of receipt and request for comment.

SUMMARY: This document announces the Agency's receipt of and solicits comment on applications to register pesticide products containing currently registered active ingredients that would entail a changed use pattern. EPA provides a notice of receipt on a monthly basis, using the month and year in the title to help distinguish one document from the other. This document identifies those applications that have been received and are currently being evaluated by EPA in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

⁷ Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2024–0309 (<https://www.regulations.gov>).

⁸ <https://www.epa.gov/radiation/wipp-news#WIPP-PCR>.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 2, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by the docket identification (ID) number and the *EPA File Symbol* or the *EPA Registration Number* of interest as shown in Unit II. of this document, through the *Federal eRulemaking Portal* at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Additional instructions on commenting and visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Each application summary in Unit II. specifies a contact division. The appropriate division contacts are identified as follows:

- RD (Registration Division) (Mail Code 7505T); Charles Smith; main telephone number: (202) 566–1030; email address: RDfRNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

This action provides information that is directed to the public in general.

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

EPA is taking this action pursuant to section 3(c)(4) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 136a(c)(4), and 40 CFR 152.102.

C. What action is the Agency taking?

EPA is hereby providing notice of receipt and opportunity to comment on applications to register pesticide products containing currently registered active ingredients that would entail a changed use pattern. Notice of receipt of these applications does not imply a decision by the Agency on these applications. The applications identified in this document have been received and are currently being evaluated by EPA. For actions being evaluated under EPA's public participation process for registration actions, there will be an additional opportunity for public comment on the proposed decisions. Please see EPA's public participation website for additional information on this process (<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/public-participation-process-registration-actions>).

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

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

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

II. Applications To Register New Uses

This unit provides the following information about the applications that have been received and are currently being evaluated by EPA: The EPA File Symbol or Registration number(s); EPA docket ID number for the application; Name and address of the applicant; Name of the active ingredient, product type and proposed uses; and the division to contact for that application. Additional information about the application may also be available in the related docket identified for the application.

- *EPA Registration Number:* 100–899 and 100–963. *Docket ID number:* EPA–HQ–OPP–2025–0042. *Applicant:* Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419. *Active ingredient:* Thiabendazole. *Product type:* Fungicide. *Proposed use:* Cottonseed crop subgroup 20C. *Contact:* RD.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: April 23, 2025.

Kimberly Smith,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–07601 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL OP–OFA–176]

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 April 21, 2025 10 a.m. EST

Through April 28, 2025 10 a.m. EST

Pursuant to CEQ Guidance on 42 U.S.C. 4332.

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. 20250047, Draft, BLM, CA, Mojave Exploration Drilling Project, Comment Period Ends: 06/16/2025, Contact: Philip Desenze 760–384–5400.

EIS No. 20250048, Final, RUS, AK, ADOPTION—Sweetheart Lake Hydroelectric Project Final Environmental Impact Statement, Review Period Ends: 06/02/2025, Contact: Russell Japuntich 970–566–1575.

The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) has adopted the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Final EIS No. 20160124 filed 05/31/2016 with the Environmental Protection Agency. The RUS was not a cooperating agency on this project. Therefore, republication of the document is necessary.

Dated: April 28, 2025.

Prasad Chumble,

Acting Director, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 2025–07640 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–0750; FR ID 291118]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

Correction

In notice document 2025–07309, appearing on page 17818 in the issue of Tuesday, April 29, 2025, make the following correction:

On page 17818, in the second column, in the **DATES** section, in the second and third lines, “April 29, 2025.” should read “June 30, 2025.”

[FR Doc. C1–2025–07309 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 0099–10–D

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–XXXX, OMB 3060–1078, OMB 3060–1084; FR ID 292311]

Information Collections 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 June 2, 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–XXXX.

Title: FM Booster Program Origination Notification; Form 2100, Schedule 336; 47 CFR 74.1206.

Form Number: Form 2100, Schedule 336.

Type of Review: New collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 1,260 respondents; 1,260 responses.

Estimated Hours per Response: 1 hour–10 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement.

Total Annual Burden: 1,350 hours.

Total Annual Cost: \$568,500.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection of

information is contained in Sections 154(i), 303, 310, and 553 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Needs and Uses: On November 21, 2024, the Commission adopted the Second Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration, MB Docket Nos. 20–401, 17–105, FCC 24–121 (Second Report and Order), which allows FM and low power FM (LPFM) broadcasters to use FM booster stations to originate program content, for up to three minutes of each hour. This option allows FM and LPFM broadcasters to air programming on booster stations different from their primary station to better meet the needs and interests of local listeners.

FM boosters are low power, secondary stations that operate in the FM broadcast band. They must be licensed to the same broadcaster and on the same frequency as the primary station, and rebroadcast that primary station’s signal within its protected contour. Until this proceeding, FM boosters were traditionally used only as a means to enhance weak signals of a primary FM station and could not originate programming. With advances in technology it is now possible for FM broadcasters to customize the content delivered to different parts of their service areas by using boosters to air programming different from their primary FM station. Since the April 2024 adoption of the First Report and Order in this proceeding, MB Docket Nos. 20–401, FCC 17–105, the Commission has allowed the use of program originating FM boosters on a temporary, experimental basis. The Second Report and Order now establishes specific processing, licensing, and service rules and permanently authorizes broadcasters to originate programming on FM boosters without the need for an experimental authorization.

Program Origination Notification Form. In the Second Report and Order, the Commission establishes that FM licensees can apply for boosters on a first come/first served basis. Before commencing program origination the licensee will file a notification (FM Booster Program Origination Notification) using an electronic form that will be available in the Media Bureau’s Licensing and Management System (LMS) database. The notification will enable the Commission and interested parties to identify which FM boosters are originating programming. Program originating FM booster licensees will be required to file the notification form in LMS 15 days prior to commencing origination, and 30 days

after permanently terminating origination. Per 47 CFR 74.1232(g), no more than 25 program originating booster stations may be licensed to a single full service FM broadcast station. A separate form is required for each FM booster station.

To facilitate the rollout of this service, the Commission directed the Media Bureau to create a notification form and consistent with this directive, the Media Bureau created the FM Booster Program Origination Notification, FCC Form 2100, Schedule 336. The information requested in the FM Booster Program Origination Notification should assist interested parties in raising any program-origination-related concerns as complaints (at any time) or as objections during the license renewal process, and the Bureau will best be able to respond to any complaints that may arise.

Accordingly, as directed by Commission in the Second Report and Order, the Bureau is creating the FM Booster Program Origination Notification, which, in addition to the standard general contact information, includes the following elements:

(1) The call sign and facility identification number of the program originating FM booster station;

(2) If applicable, the date on which the program originating FM booster station will commence (or has terminated) originating content;

(3) The name and telephone number of a technical representative the Commission or the public can contact in the event of interference;

(4) A certification that the program originating FM booster station complies with all Emergency Alert System (EAS) requirements contained in part 11 of our rules;

(5) A certification that the program originating FM booster station will originate programming for no more than three minutes of each broadcast hour; and

(6) A certification that the program originating FM booster minimizes interference to the primary station through synchronization or terrain shielding.

To implement this new information requirement contained in the Second Report and Order, the Commission added new section 74.1206 to the rules. This new information collection regarding the FM Booster Program Origination Notification and 47 CFR 74.1206 needs OMB review and approval.

EAS-specific Notification. In response to public safety concerns about the potential impact on the Emergency Alert System (EAS), the Commission will also require primary station broadcasters

whose signals are specified in a state emergency communications plan, to notify their State Emergency Communications Committee(s) (SECC) of their use of program originating boosters. Broadcasters must notify the appropriate SECC(s) at least 30 days prior to employing a program originating booster, or implementing a change to a booster's status. This requirement has also been codified in new rule section 74.1206. This information collection regarding the EAS-specific notification and 47 CFR 74.1206 need OMB review and approval.

OPIF Public Interest Certification by Licensees of Program Originating FM Boosters. To ensure that program originating booster stations are used appropriately and equitably, the Commission adopted a public interest self-certification requirement. Specifically, every licensee of a full service FM primary station using a program originating FM booster station, as defined in 47 CFR 74.1201(f)(2), shall concurrently with its quarterly issues programs lists for the primary station, place a booster public interest certification in the online public file of its FM primary station. The certification must contain the call sign(s) of the relevant booster(s) and certify that in originating programming over the booster(s), the licensee has considered the characteristics and needs of the coverage area of the booster station and has not used the booster to exclude or diminish service to other populations within that area or any other area served by the booster's primary station. This requirement has been codified in rule sections 73.3526(a)(3) and (e)(20), and 73.3527(a)(3) and (e)(16), the online public inspection file rule for commercial stations and noncommercial educational stations, respectively. This information collection regarding the OPIF public interest certification by licensees of program originating FM boosters, and the modifications to 47 CFR 73.3526 and 73.3527, need OMB review and approval.

Interference Regarding FM Booster Applications. In the Second Report and Order the Commission adopted the proposed amendment to section 74.1204(f) of the rules to provide a mechanism for complaints of predicted interference against a pending FM booster construction permit application. By amending section 74.1204(f) to allow complaints of predicted interference against pending FM booster construction permit applications, we are establishing a process that will provide the earliest indication that a developing booster station may cause interference

that must be resolved under 74.1203 once the booster station commences broadcasts. This early warning is best received prior to investing in the development of a booster station. This information collection regarding the predicted interference complaint process at the construction permit application stage, and the modification to 47 CFR 74.1204(f), need OMB review and approval.

The following rule sections are covered by this information collection and require OMB approval:

§ 74.1206 Program Originating FM Booster Station Notifications

(a) A program originating FM booster station must electronically file an FM Booster Program Origination Notification with the Commission in LMS using the form provided for this purpose, before commencing or after terminating the broadcast of booster-originated content subject to the provisions of § 74.1201(f)(2) of this part. Such a notification must be filed within 15 days before commencing origination, or within 30 days after terminating origination.

(b) A primary FM station that is designated in a state emergency communications plan as an Emergency Alert Service Local Primary (LP), State Primary (SP), State Relay (SR), or otherwise monitored as an over-the-air source of EAS messages must notify the proper State Emergency Communications Committee(s) of its intent to transmit unique local programming on one or more program originating FM boosters at least 30 days prior to employing a program originating booster, or implementing changes to booster status. The notification should disclose whether the booster(s) will simulcast the primary station or remain off-air during periods when not originating programming and advise continued monitoring of the primary station and not of a booster.

(c) Stations employing program originating boosters must report to the Commission's Operations Center, at FCCOPS@fcc.gov, any problems of which they become aware concerning EAS-related interference.

§ 73.3526 Online Public Inspection File of Commercial Stations

(a)(3) Every permittee or licensee of a program originating FM booster station, as defined in § 74.1201(f)(2) of this chapter, shall maintain in the political file of its FM primary station the records required in § 73.1943 of this part for each such program originating FM booster station.

(e)(20) Certification by Licensees of Program Originating FM Boosters. Every licensee of an FM primary station using a program originating FM booster station, as defined in § 74.1201(f)(2) of this chapter, shall concurrently with its quarterly issues programs lists for the primary station, place a booster public interest certification in the online public file of its FM primary station. The certification must contain the call sign(s) of the relevant booster(s) and certify that in originating programming over the booster(s) the licensee has considered the characteristics and needs of the coverage area of the booster station and has not used the booster to exclude or diminish service to other populations within that area or any other area served by the booster's primary station.

§ 73.3527 Online Public Inspection File of Noncommercial Educational Stations

(a)(3) Every permittee or licensee of a program originating FM booster station, as defined in § 74.1201(f)(2) of this chapter, in the noncommercial educational broadcast service shall maintain in the political file of its FM primary station the records required in § 73.1943 of this part for each such program originating FM booster station.

(e)(16) Certification by Licensees of Program Originating FM Boosters. Every licensee of an FM primary station using a program originating FM booster station, as defined in § 74.1201(f)(2) of this chapter, shall concurrently with its quarterly issues programs lists for the primary station, place a booster public interest certification in the online public file of its FM primary station. The certification must contain the call sign(s) of the relevant booster(s) and certify that in originating programming over the booster(s) the licensee has considered the characteristics and needs of the coverage area of the booster station and has not used the booster to exclude or diminish service to other populations within that area or any other area served by the booster's primary station.

§ 74.1204(f) Protection of FM Broadcast, FM Translator and LP100 Stations

(1) An application for an FM translator station will not be granted even though the proposed operation would not involve overlap of field strength contours with any other station, as set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, if grant of the authorization will result in interference to the reception of a regularly used, off-the-air signal of any authorized co-channel, first, second or third adjacent channel broadcast station,

including previously authorized secondary service stations within the 45 dBu field strength contour of the desired station.

(2) An application for an FM broadcast booster station will not be granted even though the proposed operation would not involve overlap of field strength contours with any other station, as set forth in paragraph (i) of this section, if grant of the authorization will result in interference to the reception of a regularly used, off-the-air signal of any authorized co-channel, first, second or third adjacent channel broadcast station, other than the booster's primary station, but including previously authorized secondary service stations within the 45 dBu field strength contour of the desired station.

(3) Interference, with regard to either an FM translator station or an FM broadcast booster station application, is demonstrated by:

(iv) A statement that the complaining station licensee has used commercially reasonable efforts to inform the relevant translator or booster licensee of the claimed interference and attempted private resolution.

OMB Control Number: 3060–1078.

Title: Rules and Regulations Implementing the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003, CG Docket No. 04–53.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities; Not-for-profit institutions; Individuals or households.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 441,100 respondents; 441,100 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 1–10 hours (average per response).

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping requirement; On occasion reporting requirements; Third party disclosure requirement.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this information collection is the CAN–SPAM Act of 2003, 15 U.S.C. 7701–7713, Public Law 108–187, 117 Stat. 2719.

Total Annual Burden: 220,550 hours.

Total Annual Cost: \$112,817.

Needs and Uses: The reporting requirements included under this OMB Control Number 3060–1078 enable the Commission to collect information regarding violations of the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003 (CAN–SPAM Act). This information is used to help wireless subscribers stop

receiving unwanted commercial mobile services messages.

On August 12, 2004, the Commission released an Order, Rules and Regulations Implementing the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003, CG Docket No. 04–53, FCC 04–194, published at 69 FR 55765, September 16, 2004, adopting rules to prohibit the sending of commercial messages to any address referencing an internet domain name associated with wireless subscribers' messaging services, unless the individual addressee has given the sender express prior authorization. The information collection requirements consist § 64.3100(a)(4), (d), (e) and (f) of the Commission's rules.

OMB Control Number: 3060–1084.

Title: Rules and Regulations Implementing Minimum Customer Account Record Exchange Obligations on All Local and Interexchange Carriers (CARE).

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 2,989 respondents; 665,248 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 1 minute (.017 hours) to 20 minutes (.33 hours).

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping and annual reporting requirement.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for these information requirements are found in sections 1–4, 201, 202, 222, 258, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 151–154, 201, 202, 222, 258, and 303(r).

Total Annual Burden: 54,900 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No cost.

Needs and Uses: In the 2005 Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing Minimum Customer Account Record Exchange Obligations on All Local and Interexchange Carriers (2005 Report and Order), CG Docket No. 02–386, FCC 05–29, which was released on February 25, 2005, the Commission adopted rules governing the exchange of customer account information between local exchange carriers (LECs) and interexchange carriers (IXCs). The Commission concluded that mandatory, minimum standards are needed in light of record evidence demonstrating that information needed by carriers to execute customer requests and properly bill customers is not being consistently

provided by all LECs and IXCs. Specifically, the 2005 Report and Order requires LECs to supply customer account information to IXCs when: (1) the LEC places an end user on, or removes an end user from, an IXC's network; (2) an end user presubscribed to an IXC makes certain changes to her account information via her LEC; (3) an IXC requests billing name and address information for an end user who has usage on an IXC's network but for whom the IXC does not have an existing account; and (4) a LEC rejects an IXC-initiated PIC order. The 2005 Report and Order required IXCs to notify LECs when an IXC customer informs an IXC directly of the customer's desire to change IXCs. In the accompanying Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the Commission sought comment on whether to require the exchange of customer account information between LECs. In December 2007, the Commission declined to adopt mandatory LEC-to-LEC data exchange requirements.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07666 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–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 May 19, 2025.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (Holly A. Rieser, Senior Manager) P.O. Box 442, St. Louis, Missouri 63166-2034. Comments can also be sent electronically to

Comments.applications@stls.frb.org:

1. *Donald E. Thompson Residuary Trust, David W. Thompson, Donald E. Thompson, and Lee B. Thompson, as trustees, David W. Thompson and Peggy L. Thompson Trust, David W. Thompson and Peggy L. Thompson, as trustees, Donald Edward Thompson Revocable Trust, Donald E. Thompson, as trustee, Mary Lou Thompson Revocable Trust, Mary Lou Thompson, as trustee, Lee B. Thompson, individually, and Shiloh A. Werkmeister, individually, all of Troy, Missouri; and Amber DE Shafer, individually, Moscow Mills, Missouri; to establish the Thompson Family Control Group, a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of Lincoln County Bancorp, Inc., Troy, Missouri, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of Peoples Bank & Trust Co., Troy, Missouri, Exchange Bank of Northeast Missouri, Kahoka, Missouri, New Frontier Bank, St. Charles, Missouri, and Peoples Bank of Altenburg, Altenburg, Missouri.*

2. *Patricia Aitken, Sparta, Illinois; to retain voting shares of First Bancorp of Sparta, Ltd., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of The First National Bank of Sparta, both of Sparta, Illinois.*

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025-07652 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[File No. 232 3092]

Workado, LLC, f/k/a Content at Scale AI; Analysis of Proposed Consent Order To Aid Public Comment

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Proposed consent agreement; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The consent agreement in this matter settles alleged violations of Federal law prohibiting unfair or deceptive acts or practices. The attached Analysis of Proposed Consent Order to Aid Public Comment describes both the allegations in the complaint and the terms of the consent order—embodied in the consent agreement—that would settle these allegations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 2, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file comments online or on paper by following the instructions in the Request for Comment part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Please write “Workado; File No. 232 3092” on your comment and file your comment online at <https://www.regulations.gov> by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, please mail your comment to: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Mail Stop H-144 (Annex D), Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ben Halpern-Meekin (206-220-0000) and Joe Lipinsky (206-220-4437), Attorneys, Northwest Region, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 400 7th St. SW, Washington, DC 20024.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 6(f) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule § 2.34, 16 CFR 2.34, notice is hereby given that the above-captioned consent agreement containing a consent order to cease and desist, having been filed with and accepted, subject to final approval, by the Commission, has been placed on the public record for a period of 30 days. The following Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes the terms of the consent agreement and the allegations in the complaint. An electronic copy of the full text of the consent agreement package can be obtained at <https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/commission-actions>.

You can file a comment online or on paper. For the Commission to consider your comment, we must receive it on or before June 2, 2025. Write “Workado; File No. 232 3092” on your comment.

Your comment—including your name and your State—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding, including, to the extent practicable, on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website.

Because of heightened security screening, postal mail addressed to the Commission will be subject to delay. We strongly encourage you to submit your comments online through the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, write “Workado; File No. 232 3092” on your comment and on the envelope, and send it via overnight service to: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Mail Stop H-144 (Annex D), Washington, DC 20580.

Because your comment will be placed on the publicly accessible website at <https://www.regulations.gov>, you are solely responsible for making sure your comment does not include any sensitive or confidential information. In particular, your comment should not include sensitive personal information, such as your or anyone else’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 making sure your comment does not include 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 by 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 competitively sensitive information such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

Comments containing material for which confidential treatment is requested must be filed in paper form, must be clearly labeled “Confidential,” and must comply with FTC Rule § 4.9(c). In particular, the written request for confidential treatment that accompanies the comment must include the factual and legal basis for the request and must identify the specific portions of the comment to be withheld from the public record. See FTC Rule § 4.9(c). Your comment will be kept confidential only if the General Counsel grants your request in accordance with the law and the public interest. Once your comment has been posted on the

<https://www.regulations.gov> website—as legally required by FTC Rule § 4.9(b)—we cannot redact or remove your comment from that website, unless you submit a confidentiality request that meets the requirements for such treatment under FTC Rule § 4.9(c), and the General Counsel grants that request.

Visit the FTC website at <https://www.ftc.gov> to read this document and the news release describing the proposed settlement. The FTC Act and other laws the Commission administers permit the collection of public comments to consider and use in this proceeding, as appropriate. The Commission will consider all timely and responsive public comments it receives on or before June 2, 2025. For information on the Commission's privacy policy, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, see <https://www.ftc.gov/site-information/privacy-policy>.

Analysis of Proposed Consent Order To Aid Public Comment

The Federal Trade Commission (“Commission”) has accepted, subject to final approval, an agreement containing a consent order from Workado, LLC, f/k/a Content at Scale AI (“Workado”). The proposed consent order (“proposed order”) has been placed on the public record for 30 days for receipt of public comments by interested persons. Comments received during this period will become part of the public record. After thirty days, the Commission will again review the agreement and the comments received and will decide whether it should withdraw from the agreement and take appropriate action or make final the agreement's proposed order.

In response to public concerns about the difficulty identifying content created through the use of artificial intelligence (AI), the market has responded with AI detection products. Workado markets and offers for sale an AI text detector. Workado claimed its AI text detector could classify text as human-created or AI-generated with over 98 percent accuracy across all types of text from generative AI programs, like ChatGPT, Claude, and GPT-4.

The complaint alleges Workado violated section 5(a) of the FTC Act because its accuracy claim was false or misleading or was not substantiated at the time the representation was made. The complaint specifically alleges Workado lacked competent and reliable evidence to show its AI detector could perform with 98 percent accuracy across many types of text generated by a wide range of generative AI programs. The complaint also alleges the AI model

powering Workado's detector was trained or fine-tuned to accurately classify only academic content, rather than the types of marketing content submitted by Workado users, making it incapable of performing with 98 percent accuracy for its intended purpose. Further, testing shows the AI model powering Workado's detector could correctly classify non-academic AI-generated text with around 53 percent accuracy.

The proposed order contains provisions designed to prevent Workado from engaging in these and similar acts and practices in the future. The proposed order covers products that detect or purport to detect content, including text, images, and video, generated or altered by AI in any way.

Provision I prohibits Workado from making any representation about the efficacy of any product covered by the proposed order unless that representation is not misleading and Workado has competent and reliable evidence that is sufficient in quantity, quality, and timeliness to support its claim.

Provision II requires Workado to retain any competent and reliable evidence, including competent and reliable scientific evidence, upon which it relies to substantiate any claim about the efficacy of any product covered by the proposed order. Provision III requires Workado to post, not later than one day after making covered claims, on any of its web pages concerning a product covered by this proposed order, a statement describing its substantiating evidence for claims about that product. Provision IV requires Workado to email eligible customers with notice of the consent order and the settlement.

Provisions V through IX relate to notice and compliance. Provision V requires that Workado acknowledge receipt of the order; distribute the order to principals, officers, and certain employees and agents; and obtain signed acknowledgements from them. Provision VI requires Workado to submit compliance reports to the Commission one year after the order's issuance, for three years thereafter, and when certain events occur. Provision VII requires Workado to create certain records for 10 years and retain them for five years thereafter. Provision VIII requires Workado to provide information or documents necessary to monitor compliance with the order during the period of the order's effective dates. Provision IX provides the effective dates of the order, including that, with exceptions, the order will terminate in 20 years.

The purpose of this analysis is to facilitate public comment on the proposed order. It is not intended to constitute an official interpretation of the complaint or proposed order, or to modify in any way the proposed order's terms.

By direction of the Commission.

Joel Christie,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07617 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice–PBS–2025–02; Docket No.2025–0002; Sequence No.4]

Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Prepared on the Proposed Modernization of the Bridge of the Americas Land Port of Entry (LPOE), El Paso, Texas

AGENCY: Office of Public Buildings
Service (PBS), General Services
Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The GSA, in cooperation with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission and in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, announces the availability of the Record of Decision for the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared on the proposed modernization of the BOTA LPOE in El Paso, Texas.

DATES: *Applicable:* Friday, April 25, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Final EIS and Record of Decision (ROD) are available on the GSA project website at: gsa.gov/bota under Project News.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Karla R. Carmichael, NEPA Program
Manager, Environmental, Fire and
Safety & Health Branch, GSA/PBS,
Facilities Management and Services
Programs Division, 819 Taylor St., Fort
Worth, TX 76102 or via telephone at
817–822–1372.

Email: bota.nepacomment@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Bridge of the Americas is a port of entry for vehicles and pedestrians crossing the U.S.-Mexico border between El Paso, Texas and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. The port is

operated by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and is a full-service, multi-modal facility where CBP officers inspect commercially owned vehicles (COVs), privately owned vehicles (POVs), and pedestrians.

CBP's priority mission is homeland security, with responsibilities for improving security at and between U.S. ports of entry (POEs), as well as extending the zone of security beyond the physical borders of the U.S. While carrying out its mission, CBP facilitates legitimate trade and travel through the Nation's borders in an effective and efficient manner.

Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the proposed action is for the GSA to support CBP's mission by bringing the BOTA LPOE infrastructure in line with current CBP land port design standards and operational requirements while addressing existing deficiencies identified with ongoing port operations. In order to bring the BOTA LPOE in line with CBP's design standards and operational requirements, action is needed to satisfy the following overriding needs:

- Improve the capacity and functionality of the LPOE to meet future public demand, while maintaining the capability to meet border security initiatives.
- Ensure the safety and security for the employees and the travelling public.

Proposed Action and Alternatives Development

As part of project planning, the GSA developed two (2) action alternatives as potential means of implementing the proposed action. The no action alternative was also considered in the EIS. Both action alternatives include the phased razing of all existing buildings/structures and infrastructure within the existing LPOE boundaries and construction of new buildings/structures and supporting infrastructure. Both action alternatives also include minimal land acquisition in areas immediately adjacent to the port.

Summary of Potential Impacts

The EIS identified, described, and analyzed the potential effects of the action alternatives developed to implement the proposed action and the no action alternative and documented measures that could potentially avoid, minimize, or mitigate any identified adverse impacts.

GSA's Preferred Alternative and Environmentally Preferable Alternative

GSA considered the findings in the Final EIS, stakeholder input, all public comments, and tenant needs at the LPOE to determine the preferred alternative, including the environmentally preferable alternative, and has selected:

Viable Action Alternative 4—Multi-Level Modernization within the Existing Port Boundaries with Minor Land Acquisition Immediately Adjacent to the Port (4 acres—TxDOT) and Elimination of All Commercial Cargo Operations which includes the following rationale.

- Balancing likely adverse impacts (both short- and long-term) to the City of El Paso, El Paso County, the communities, residents, and citizens in the immediate vicinity of the BOTA LPOE and those near the other LPOEs that would likely receive commercial cargo traffic in the future.
- The likely impacts (both short- and long-term) to the overall trucking/trade industry in the region.
- The need to support CBP's mission by bringing the BOTA LPOE facilities in line with current CBP land port design standards (*i.e.*, CBP Land Port of Entry Design Standard [CBP 2023]) and operational requirements while addressing existing deficiencies identified with the ongoing port operations.
- The overall need to improve operational efficiency, effectiveness, security, and safety for the CBP staff and cross-border travelers at the BOTA LPOE.

This decision also takes into account concerns voiced by the public which were primarily centered around commercial truck traffic at the port and the associated noise and air quality impacts to nearby residents. GSA's data collection and analysis as presented in the Final EIS demonstrates that there are likely existing environmental impacts in the vicinity of the BOTA LPOE. These largely relate to traffic (primarily commercial truck traffic) and the resulting effect on both local and regional air quality and increases in noise. Furthermore, GSA's data collection and analysis indicates that should the No Action Alternative or Action Alternative 1a be chosen for implementation, these existing conditions would likely degrade further over time. GSA's data collection and analysis for Action Alternative 4 results in no furtherance of any existing impacts and represents a likely positive

move in correcting these conditions over time.

Aaron Bollinger,

Acting Director, Facilities Management Division (7PM), General Services Administration-Public Building Service, Greater Southwest Region.

[FR Doc. 2025-07646 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-AY-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA-2024-N-2931]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Microbiological Testing and Corrective Measures for Bottled Water

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Submit written comments (including recommendations) on the collection of information by June 2, 2025.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be submitted to <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function. The OMB control number for this information collection is 0910-0658. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amber Sanford, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A-12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301-796-8867, PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Microbiological Testing and Corrective Measures for Bottled Water—21 CFR 129.35(a)(3)(i), 129.80(g), and 129.80(h)
OMB Control Number 0910–0658—Extension

This information collection supports FDA regulations. The bottled water regulations in parts 129 and 165 (21 CFR parts 129 and 165) require that if any coliform organisms are detected in weekly total coliform testing of finished bottled water, followup testing must be conducted to determine whether any of the coliform organisms are *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). The adulteration provision of the bottled water standard (21 CFR 165.110(d)) provides that a finished product that tests positive for *E. coli* will be deemed adulterated under section 402(a)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.

342(a)(3)). In addition, the current good manufacturing practice (CGMP) regulations for bottled water in part 129 require that source water from other than a public water system be tested at least weekly for total coliform. If any coliform organisms are detected in the source water, bottled water manufacturers are required to determine whether any of the coliform organisms are *E. coli*. Source water found to contain *E. coli* is not considered water of a safe, sanitary quality and would be unsuitable for bottled water production. Before a bottler may use source water from a source that has tested positive for *E. coli*, a bottler must take appropriate measures to rectify or otherwise eliminate the cause of the contamination. A source previously found to contain *E. coli* will be considered negative for *E. coli* after five

samples collected over a 24-hour period from the same sampling site are tested and found to be *E. coli* negative.
Description of Respondents: The respondents to this information collection are domestic and foreign bottled water manufacturers that sell bottled water in the United States.
In the **Federal Register** of July 23, 2024 (89 FR 59742), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. Five comments were received, of which one was PRA-related and supported necessity and practical utility of the FDA’s recordkeeping requirements in this collection of information. Four comments were not related to the PRA and will not be addressed here.
FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN ¹

21 CFR section; activity	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
129.35(a)(3)(i), 129.80(h); bottlers subject to source water and finished product testing.	319	6	1,914	0.08 (5 minutes)	153
129.80(g), 129.80(h); bottlers testing finished product only.	95	3	285	0.08 (5 minutes)	23
129.35(a)(3)(i), 129.80(h); bottlers conducting secondary testing of source water.	3	5	15	0.08 (5 minutes)	1
129.35(a)(3)(i), 129.80(h); bottlers rectifying contamination.	3	3	9	0.25 (15 minutes)	2
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Based on a review of the information collection since our last request for OMB approval, we have made no adjustments to our burden estimate. The current CGMP regulations already reflect the time and associated recordkeeping costs for those bottlers that are required to conduct microbiological testing of their source water, as well as total coliform testing of their finished bottled water products. We therefore conclude that any additional burden and costs in recordkeeping based on followup testing that is required if any coliform organisms detected in the source water test positive for *E. coli* are negligible.

Dated: April 24, 2025.
Grace R. Graham,
Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.
[FR Doc. 2025–07629 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
National Institutes of Health
Prospective Grant of an Exclusive Patent License: Size-Dependent Brain and Lymphatic Distribution of Macromolecular Drug Delivery Platform
Correction
In notice document 2025–06878 beginning on page 16878 in the issue of Tuesday, April 22, 2025, make the following correction:
On page 16878, in the second column, in the fifth line from the bottom, “April 22, 2025” should read “May 7, 2025”.
[FR Doc. C1–2025–06878 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 0099–10–D

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Current List of HHS-Certified Laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities Which Meet Minimum Standards To Engage in Urine and Oral Fluid Drug Testing for Federal Agencies
AGENCY: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, HHS.
ACTION: Notice.
SUMMARY: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) notifies Federal agencies of the laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities (IITFs) currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs (Mandatory Guidelines) using Urine and the laboratories currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines using Oral Fluid.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Anastasia Flanagan, Division of Workplace Programs, SAMHSA/CSAP, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 16N06B, Rockville, Maryland 20857; 240–276–2600 (voice); *Anastasia.Flanagan@samhsa.hhs.gov* (email).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) publishes a notice listing all HHS-certified laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities (IITFs) in the **Federal Register** during the first week of each month, in accordance with Section 9.19 of the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs (Mandatory Guidelines) using Urine and Section 9.17 of the Mandatory Guidelines using Oral Fluid. If any laboratory or IITF certification is suspended or revoked, the laboratory or IITF will be omitted from subsequent lists until such time as it is restored to full certification under the Mandatory Guidelines.

If any laboratory or IITF has withdrawn from the HHS National Laboratory Certification Program (NLCP) during the past month, it will be listed at the end and will be omitted from the monthly listing thereafter.

This notice is also available on the internet at <https://www.samhsa.gov/workplace/drug-testing-resources/certified-lab-list>.

HHS separately notifies Federal agencies of the laboratories and IITFs currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines using Urine and of the laboratories currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines using Oral Fluid.

The Mandatory Guidelines using Urine were first published in the **Federal Register** on April 11, 1988 (53 FR 1970), and subsequently revised in the **Federal Register** on June 9, 1994 (59 FR 29908); September 30, 1997 (62 FR 51118); April 13, 2004 (69 FR 19644); November 25, 2008 (73 FR 71858); December 10, 2008 (73 FR 75122); April 30, 2010 (75 FR 22809); January 23, 2017 (82 FR 7920); and on October 12, 2023 (88 FR 70768).

The Mandatory Guidelines using Oral Fluid were first published in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 2019 (84 FR 57554) with an effective date of January 1, 2020, and subsequently revised in the **Federal Register** on October 12, 2023 (88 FR 70814).

The Mandatory Guidelines were initially developed in accordance with Executive Order 12564 and section 503 of Public Law 100–71 and allowed urine drug testing only. The Mandatory Guidelines using Urine have since been

revised, and new Mandatory Guidelines allowing for oral fluid drug testing have been published. The Mandatory Guidelines require strict standards that laboratories and IITFs must meet in order to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on specimens for Federal agencies. HHS does not allow IITFs to conduct oral fluid testing.

To become certified, an applicant laboratory or IITF must undergo three rounds of performance testing plus an on-site inspection. To maintain that certification, a laboratory or IITF must participate in a quarterly performance testing program plus undergo periodic, on-site inspections.

Laboratories and IITFs in the applicant stage of certification are not to be considered as meeting the minimum requirements described in the HHS Mandatory Guidelines using Urine and/or Oral Fluid. An HHS-certified laboratory or IITF must have its letter of certification from HHS/SAMHSA (formerly: HHS/NIDA), which attests that the test facility has met minimum standards. HHS does not allow IITFs to conduct oral fluid testing.

HHS-Certified Laboratories Approved To Conduct Oral Fluid Drug Testing

In accordance with the Mandatory Guidelines using Oral Fluid effective October 10, 2023 (88 FR 70814), the following HHS-certified laboratories meet the minimum standards to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on oral fluid specimens:

At this time, there are no laboratories certified to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on oral fluid specimens.

HHS-Certified Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities Approved To Conduct Urine Drug Testing

In accordance with the Mandatory Guidelines using Urine effective February 1, 2024 (88 FR 70768), the following HHS-certified IITFs meet the minimum standards to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on urine specimens:

Dynacare*, 6628 50th Street NW, Edmonton, AB Canada T6B 2N7, 780–784–1190, (Formerly: Gamma-Dynacare Medical Laboratories)

HHS-Certified Laboratories Approved To Conduct Urine Drug Testing

In accordance with the Mandatory Guidelines using Urine effective February 1, 2024 (88 FR 70768), the following HHS-certified laboratories meet the minimum standards to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on urine specimens:

Alere Toxicology Services, 1111 Newton St., Gretna, LA 70053, 504–361–8989/

800–433–3823, (Formerly: Kroll Laboratory Specialists, Inc., Laboratory Specialists, Inc.)
Alere Toxicology Services, 450 Southlake Blvd., Richmond, VA 23236, 804–378–9130, (Formerly: Kroll Laboratory Specialists, Inc., Scientific Testing Laboratories, Inc.; Kroll Scientific Testing Laboratories, Inc.)
Clinical Reference Laboratory, Inc., 8433 Quivira Road, Lenexa, KS 66215–2802, 800–445–6917
Desert Tox, LLC, 5425 E Bell Rd, Suite 125, Scottsdale, AZ, 85254, 602–457–5411/623–748–5045
DrugScan, Inc., 200 Precision Road, Suite 200, Horsham, PA 19044, 800–235–4890
Dynacare*, 245 Pall Mall Street, London, ONT, Canada N6A 1P4, 519–679–1630, (Formerly: Gamma-Dynacare Medical Laboratories)
ElSohly Laboratories, Inc., 5 Industrial Park Drive, Oxford, MS 38655, 662–236–2609
LabOne, Inc. d/b/a Quest Diagnostics, 10101 Renner Blvd., Lenexa, KS 66219, 913–888–3927/800–873–8845, (Formerly: Quest Diagnostics Incorporated; LabOne, Inc.; Center for Laboratory Services, a Division of LabOne, Inc.)
Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 7207 N Gessner Road, Houston, TX 77040, 713–856–8288/800–800–2387
Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 69 First Ave., Raritan, NJ 08869, 908–526–2400/800–437–4986, (Formerly: Roche Biomedical Laboratories, Inc.)
Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 1904 TW Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, 919–572–6900/800–833–3984, (Formerly: LabCorp Occupational Testing Services, Inc., CompuChem Laboratories, Inc.; CompuChem Laboratories, Inc., A Subsidiary of Roche Biomedical Laboratory; Roche CompuChem Laboratories, Inc., A Member of the Roche Group)
Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 1120 Main Street, Southaven, MS 38671, 866–827–8042/800–233–6339, (Formerly: LabCorp Occupational Testing Services, Inc.; MedExpress/National Laboratory Center)
MedTox Laboratories, Inc., 402 W County Road D, St. Paul, MN 55112, 651–636–7466/800–832–3244
Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Forensic Toxicology Laboratory, 1 Veterans Drive, Minneapolis, MN 55417, 612–725–2088. Testing for Veterans Affairs (VA) Employees Only

Omega Laboratories, Inc.*, 2150 Dunwin Drive, Unit 1 & 2, Mississauga, ON, Canada L5L 5M8, 289-919-3188

Pacific Toxicology Laboratories, 9348 DeSoto Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311, 800-328-6942, (Formerly: Centinela Hospital Airport Toxicology Laboratory)

Phamatech, Inc., 15175 Innovation Drive, San Diego, CA 92128, 888-635-5840

U.S. Army Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory, 2490 Wilson St., Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-5235, 301-677-7085, Testing for Department of Defense (DoD) Employees Only

The following laboratory is voluntarily withdrawing from the National Laboratory Certification Program effective January 10, 2025:

Laboratory Corporation of America, 1225 NE 2nd Ave., Portland, OR 97323, 503-413-5295/800-950-5295, (Formerly: Legacy Laboratory Services Toxicology MetroLab)

* The Standards Council of Canada (SCC) voted to end its Laboratory Accreditation Program for Substance Abuse (LAPSA) effective May 12, 1998. Laboratories certified through that program were accredited to conduct forensic urine drug testing as required by U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations. As of that date, the certification of those accredited Canadian laboratories continued under DOT authority. The responsibility for conducting quarterly performance testing plus periodic on-site inspections of those LAPSA-accredited laboratories was transferred to the U.S. HHS, with the HHS' NLCP contractor continuing to have an active role in the performance testing and laboratory inspection processes. Other Canadian laboratories wishing to be considered for the NLCP may apply directly to the NLCP contractor just as U.S. laboratories do.

Upon finding a Canadian laboratory to be qualified, HHS will recommend that DOT certify the laboratory as meeting the minimum standards of the current Mandatory Guidelines published in the

Federal Register. After receiving DOT certification, the laboratory will be included in the monthly list of HHS-certified laboratories and participate in the NLCP certification maintenance program. DOT established this process in July 1996 (61 FR 37015) to allow foreign laboratories to participate in the DOT drug testing program.

Anastasia D. Flanagan,
Public Health Advisor, Division of Workplace Programs.
[FR Doc. 2025-07627 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4160-20-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard
[Docket No. USCG-2010-1066]

Recreational Boating Safety Projects, Programs, and Activities Funded Under Provisions of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; Fiscal Year 2024

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is publishing this notice to satisfy a requirement of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act that requires a detailed accounting of the projects, programs, and activities funded under the national recreational boating safety program provision of the Act be published annually in the **Federal Register**. This notice specifies the funding amounts the Coast Guard has committed, obligated, or expended during fiscal year 2024, as of September 30, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions on this notice please contact Mr. Jeff Decker, U.S. Coast Guard, Regulations Development Manager, (571) 607-8235 or mail to: *RBSInfo@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Purpose

Since 1998, Congress has passed a series of laws providing funding for

projects, programs, and activities funded under the national recreational boating safety program, which is administered by the U.S. Coast Guard. On November 15, 2021, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Pub. L. 117-58, Sec. 28001) set aside funding for Coast Guard administration, which for fiscal year 2024 was \$15.061 million. Of that, not less than \$2.1 million shall be made available to ensure compliance with Chapter 43 of Title 46, U.S. Code, and not more than \$1.5 million is available to conduct by grant or contract a survey of levels of recreational boating participation and related matters in the United States.

These funds are available to the Secretary from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund (Trust Fund) established under 26 U.S.C. 9504(a) for payment of Coast Guard expenses for personnel and activities directly related to coordinating and carrying out the national recreational boating safety program. Amounts made available under this subsection remain available during the two succeeding fiscal years. Any amount that is unexpended or unobligated at the end of the three-year period during which it is available shall be withdrawn by the Secretary and allocated to the States in addition to any other amounts available for allocation in the fiscal year in which they are withdrawn or the following fiscal year.

Use of these funds requires compliance with standard Federal contracting rules with associated lead and processing times resulting in a lag time between available funds and spending.

Specific Accounting of Funds

The total amount of funding transferred to the Coast Guard from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund and committed, obligated, and/or expended during fiscal year 2024 for each project is shown in the chart below.

Project	Description	Cost
46 U.S.C. 43 Compliance: Inspection Program/Boat Testing Program.	Provided for continuance of the national recreational boat compliance inspection program, which began in January 2001.	\$2,484,775
46 U.S.C. 43 Compliance: Staff Salaries	Provided for 3 personnel to oversee manufacturer compliance with 46 USC 43 requirements.	608,472
46 U.S.C. 43 Compliance: Staff Travel	Provided for travel by employees of the Boating Safety Division to oversee manufacturer compliance with 46 USC 43 requirements.	90,124
Administrative Overhead	Provide for supplies and Materials to support the RBS Program	95,649
Boating Accident Report Database (BARD) Web System.	Provided for maintaining the BARD Web System, which enables reporting authorities in the 50 States, five U.S. Territories, and the District of Columbia to submit their accident reports electronically over a secure Internet connection.	117,388

Project	Description	Cost
National Boating Safety Advisory Committee	Provided for travel performed by NBSAC members, meeting room costs and administrative costs to support the NBSAC.	28,984
Contract Personnel Support	Provided contract personnel to conduct boating safety-related research and analysis.	797,722
Grant Management Training	Provided to facilitate staff training on new grant management requirements	18,858
Recreational Boating Safety Program Travel	Provided for travel by employees of the Boating Safety Division to gather background and planning information for new recreational boating safety initiatives.	186,753
Reimbursable Salaries	Provided for 18 personnel directly related to coordinating and carrying out the national recreational boating safety program.	3,729,997
National Recreational Boating Survey	Provided for collecting data to support the National Recreational Boating Survey.	1,500,000

Of the \$15.061 million made available to the Coast Guard in fiscal year 2024, \$0 has been committed, obligated, or expended. An additional \$9.659 million of prior fiscal year funds have been committed, obligated, or expended, and an additional \$8 million was allocated to the States as of September 30, 2024. The remainder of the FY23 and FY24 funds made available to the Coast Guard (approximately \$16,959,067 million) may be retained for the allowable period for the National Recreational Boating Survey, the expected reengineering of the Boating Accident and Reporting Database, and other projects, or it may be transferred into the pool of money available for allocation through the state grant program.

Authority

This notice is issued pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552 and 46 U.S.C. 13107(c)(4).

Dated: March 18, 2025.

Amy M. Beach,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Director of Inspections and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025-07630 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-7094-N-04]

60-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Housing Trust Fund OMB Control No.: 2506-0215

AGENCY: Office of Community Planning and Development, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD is requesting comment from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* July 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection can be sent within 60 days of publication of this notice to www.regulations.gov. Interested persons are also invited to submit comments regarding this proposal and comments should refer to the proposal by name and/or OMB Control Number and should be sent to: Urnell Johnson, PRA Liaison, Office of Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 7232, Washington, DC 20410.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Danielle Frazier, Director, FISC, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410; email danielle.frazier@hud.gov; telephone (202) 708-2684. This is not a toll-free number. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs>.

Copies of available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Guido.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: Housing Trust Fund (HTF).

OMB Approval Number: 2506-0215.

Type of Request: Extension of currently approved collection.

Form Number: HUD-27055.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: The

information collected through the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) (24 CFR 93.402) is used by HUD Field Offices, HUD Headquarters, and HTF grantees. The information on program funds committed and disbursed is used by HUD to track grantee performance and to determine compliance with the statutory 24-month commitment deadline (12 U.S.C. 4568(c)(10)(B) and 24 CFR 93.400(d)(1)) and the regulatory 5-year expenditure deadline (24 CFR 93.400(d)(2)). The project-specific property, tenant, owner, and financial data is used to make program management decisions about how well program participants and grantees are achieving the statutory objectives of the HTF Program. Program management reports are generated by IDIS to provide data on the status of grantees' commitment and disbursement of HTF funds. These reports are provided to HUD staff as well as to HTF grantees.

Financial, project, tenant and owner documentation are used to determine compliance with HTF Program cost limits (24 CFR 93.404), eligible activities (24 CFR 93.200), and eligible costs (24 CFR 93.201). Other information collected under 24 CFR part 93, subpart H (Other Federal Requirements) is primarily intended for local program management and is only viewed by HUD during routine monitoring visits. The written agreement with the owner that commits funds to a project (24 CFR 93.404) demonstrates an HTF grantee's compliance with requirements relating to commitments, project eligibility (24 CFR 93.200), tenant protections (24 CFR 93.303), and eligible costs (24 CFR 93.201).and is required to ensure that the HTF grantee and property owner comply with these important elements of the HTF program. Written agreements are reviewed by HUD during monitoring visits. HUD reviews all other data collection requirements during monitoring to assure compliance with the requirements of the Act and other related laws and authorities.

HUD tracks grantee performance and compliance with the requirements of 24 CFR parts 91 and 93. Grantees use the required information in the execution of

their program, and to gauge their own performance in relation to stated goals.

Respondents:

Estimated Number of Respondents:

Estimated Number of Responses:

Frequency of Response:

Average Hours per Response:

Total Estimated Burdens:

Regulatory section	Information collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Responses per annum	Burden hour per response	Annual burden hours	Hourly cost per response	Annual cost
§ 93.100(a)	Notification of intent to participate	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	\$48.59	\$10,884.16
31 U.S.C. 3512	HUD Form 27055	56.00	1.00	56.00	0.50	28.00	48.59	1,360.52
§ 93.100(b)	Submission of Consolidated Plan	56.00	0.20	11.20	40.00	448.00	48.59	21,768.32
§ 91.220	Action Plan	56.00	1.00	56.00	10.00	560.00	48.59	27,210.40
§ 93.101	Distribution of assistance	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.150(a)	Site and Neighborhood Standards	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.150(b)	New rental housing site and neighborhood requirements.	56.00	1.00	56.00	5.00	280.00	48.59	13,605.20
§ 93.200(b)	Establishment of terms of assistance	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.200(d)	Terminated projects	1.00	1.00	1.00	20.00	20.00	48.59	971.80
§ 93.201(b)(2)	Establish refinancing guidelines	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.300(a)	Establish maximum per-unit development subsidy amount.	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.300(b)	Underwriting and subsidy layering	168.00	1.00	168.00	4.00	672.00	48.59	32,652.48
§ 93.301(a)	Property standards—New construction	56.00	1.00	56.00	3.00	168.00	48.59	8,163.12
§ 93.302(b)	Establish rent limitations	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.302(c)	Establish utility allowance	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.302(d)(1)	Establish affordability requirements	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.302(d)(3)	Establish preemptive procedures before foreclosure.	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.302(e)(1)	Initial income determination	2,047.00	1.00	2,047.00	1.00	2,047.00	48.59	99,463.73
§ 93.302(e)(1)	Annual income determination	9,020.00	1.00	9,020.00	0.25	2,255.00	48.59	109,570.45
§ 93.350(a)	Nondiscrimination and equal opportunity procedures.	56.00	1.00	56.00	8.00	448.00	48.59	21,768.32
§ 93.350(b)(1)	Affirmative marketing procedures	56.00	1.00	56.00	10.00	560.00	48.59	27,210.40
§ 93.351	Lead-based paint	56.00	1.00	56.00	1.00	56.00	48.59	2,721.04
§ 93.352	Displacement, relocation, and acquisition procedures.	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.353	Conflict of interest adjudication	2.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	8.00	48.59	388.72
§ 93.354	Funding Accountability and Transparency Act.	56.00	12.00	672.00	1.00	672.00	48.59	32,652.48
§ 93.356(b)	VAWA notification requirements	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.356(d)	VAWA lease term/addendum	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.356(f)	VAWA Emergency transfer plan	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.402(b)(1)	IDIS—Project set-up	168.00	1.00	168.00	1.00	168.00	48.59	8,163.12
§ 93.402(c)(1)	IDIS—HTF drawdowns	168.00	1.00	168.00	1.00	168.00	48.59	8,163.12
§ 93.402(d)(1)	IDIS—Project completion	168.00	1.00	168.00	1.00	168.00	48.59	8,163.12
§ 93.403(a)	Program income administration	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.403(b)(1)	Repayment for ineligible activities	2.00	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	48.59	485.90
§ 93.404(b)	Written agreement	168.00	1.00	168.00	2.00	336.00	48.59	16,326.24
§ 93.404(d)(1)	Project completion inspection	168.00	1.00	168.00	2.00	336.00	48.59	16,326.24
§ 93.404(d)(2)(i)	Onsite inspection upon completion	560.00	1.00	560.00	2.00	1,120.00	48.59	54,420.80
§ 93.404(d)(2)(ii)	Onsite inspections post completion	504.00	1.00	504.00	2.00	1,008.00	48.59	48,978.72
§ 93.404(d)(2)(iv)	Project owner annual certification	168.00	1.00	168.00	2.00	336.00	48.59	16,326.24
§ 93.404(e)	Annual financial oversight of 10 or more units.	168.00	1.00	168.00	2.00	336.00	48.59	16,326.24
§ 93.405	Uniform administrative requirements	56.00	1.00	56.00	4.00	224.00	48.59	10,884.16
§ 93.406(a)	Annual CFR 200 audit	56.00	1.00	56.00	10.00	560.00	48.59	27,210.40
§ 93.407(a)(1)	Program recordkeeping	56.00	1.00	56.00	8.00	448.00	48.59	21,768.32
§ 93.407(a)(2)	Project recordkeeping	560.00	1.00	560.00	2.00	1,120.00	48.59	54,420.80
§ 93.407(a)(3)	Financial recordkeeping	56.00	12.00	672.00	2.00	1,344.00	48.59	65,304.96
§ 93.407(a)(4)	Program administration records	56.00	12.00	672.00	8.00	5,376.00	48.59	261,219.84
§ 93.407(a)(5)	Records concerning other Federal requirements.	56.00	1.00	56.00	10.00	560.00	48.59	27,210.40
§ 93.408	Performance reports	56.00	12.00	672.00	2.50	1,680.00	48.59	81,631.20
§ 93.451	Annual performance reviews	56.00	1.00	56.00	8.00	448.00	48.59	21,768.32
	Total	15,832.00	.....	18,251.20	.....	27,328.00	.....	1,327,867.52

Total cost: 27,326 hours * \$48.59 (Hourly rate for GS12).

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of

the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond; including through

the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comment in response to these questions.

C. Authority

Section 2 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3507.

David C. Woll, Jr.,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development.

[FR Doc. 2025–07626 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Land Management**

[PO #4820000251; Order #02412–014–004–047181.0]

Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Mojave Precious Metals Exploration Drilling Project, Ridgecrest, Inyo County, CA

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) announces the availability of the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Mojave Exploration Drilling Project.

DATES: To afford the BLM the opportunity to consider comments in the draft EIS, please ensure that the BLM receives your comments within 45 days following the date the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publishes its notice of availability (NOA) of the draft EIS in the **Federal Register**. The EPA usually publishes its NOAs on Fridays. The BLM will hold a public meeting. The specific date, time, and location of the public meeting will be announced at least 15 days before the meeting on the BLM website www.blm.gov/california.

ADDRESSES: The draft EIS and associated documents are available for review on the BLM project website at <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2022050/510>. Written comments related to the Mojave Exploration Drilling Project may be submitted by any of the following methods:

- *ePlanning website:* <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2022050/510>.
- *Email:* BLM_CA_RI_MojavePMetals@blm.gov.
- *Mail:* Mojave Exploration Drilling Project EIS, c/o BLM Ridgecrest Field Office, 300 S. Richmond Road, Ridgecrest, CA 93555.

Documents pertinent to the proposal may be examined at the BLM Ridgecrest

Field Office, 300 S. Richmond Road, Ridgecrest, CA 93555.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Philip Desenze, Field Manager, telephone: (760) 384–6759; address: Bureau of Land Management Ridgecrest Field Office, 300 S. Richmond Road, Ridgecrest, CA 93555; email: BLM_CA_RI_MojavePMetals@blm.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, blind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services for contacting Mr. Desenze. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Purpose and Need**

The purpose of this Federal action is to respond to Mojave Precious Metal (MPM) Inc.'s proposal as described in its plan of operations modification and to analyze the environmental effects associated with the BLM's approval of MPM's proposal (Proposed Action) and possible alternatives. The need for the action is established by the BLM's responsibilities under the FLPMA and the BLM Surface Management Regulations at 43 CFR part 3800, subpart 3809, to respond to a proposed plan of operations or its modification.

Proposed Action and Alternatives

MPM is proposing to modify the existing, approved plan of operations. If approved, the modification would allow MPM to drill about 120 holes at up to 30 locations to gather data on known areas of gold mineralization. The plan modification would result in about 13 acres of new ground disturbance from access road reconstruction, drill pad and sump construction, and other associated activities.

- **Proposed Action Alternative—MPM** is proposing to conduct exploration drilling activities in west-central Inyo County, approximately 3.4 miles east of Keeler and 15.5 miles southeast of Lone Pine. Exploration drilling activities would occur on an estimated 120 drill holes at up to 30 locations to update and verify historical data and expand upon known areas of mineralization, including gold. Both diamond core drill rigs and reverse circulation drill rigs would be utilized to drill to depths averaging 984 feet (300 meters) below ground surface. Access to the drill sites would occur along a previously developed road using a combination of overland travel and reconstruction of

the former road. The total estimated disturbance of the project would be about 13 acres. The project would operate 24 hours per day, 7 days a week for up to approximately 10 months and would require an estimated 2.9 million gallons of water. Reclamation of disturbed areas resulting from exploration operations would be completed in accordance with the BLM and California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act regulations.

- **South Road Alternative—**The South Road Alternative is an alternate access route to the drill sites in the project area. Construction, operations, reclamation activities, equipment and water use, workforce, surface disturbance acres, and project schedule would be the same as the Proposed Action. This alternative would rely more on overland travel and less on new road construction to access drill sites. However, this route includes areas of high gradient, which require State engineer approval, and poses additional safety risks to workers and the environment.

- **Helicopter Only Alternative—**Under this alternative, no roads would be constructed or overland travel routes utilized. Materials and equipment would be staged along an existing road and helicopters would transport people and materials to constructed drill pads. The estimated surface disturbance with this alternative would total about 3.80 acres. Due to the depths required for drilling, only diamond core drill rigs would be utilized, which would require an estimated 22 million gallons of water and would occur over an expected duration of 8.5 years. Helicopters would fly in and out of the Lone Pine Airport once per day, with additional helicopter flights occurring between the staging area and the Project area.

- **No Action Alternative—**Under the No Action Alternative, the project would not be developed, and MPM would not be authorized to conduct new exploration activities. The draft EIS identifies the Proposed Action Alternative as the BLM's preferred alternative.

Schedule for the Decision-Making Process

The final EIS is anticipated to be released in September 2025 with a record of decision by November 2025.

Lead and Cooperating Agencies

The BLM is the lead Federal agency for this draft EIS. The following have agreed to participate in the final environmental analysis of the project as cooperating agencies: The Fish and Wildlife Service, the EPA, and the

National Park Service—Death Valley National Park, and Inyo County.

Public Involvement Process

The BLM will be holding a public meeting. The specific date, time, and location of the public meeting will be announced at least 15 days before the meeting on the BLM website <https://www.blm.gov/california>. The purpose of public review of the draft EIS is to provide an opportunity for meaningful collaborative public engagement and for the public to provide substantive comments, such as identification of factual errors, data gaps, or relevant methods.

The BLM will continue to consult with Indian Tribal Nations on a government-to-government basis in accordance with Executive Order 13175, BLM Manual 1780, and other Departmental policies. Tribal concerns, including impacts on Indian trust assets and potential impacts to cultural resources, will be given due consideration.

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 made 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.

(Authority: 43 CFR 46.435)

Brandon Anderson,

Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District Manager (Acting).

[FR Doc. 2025-07537 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NRNL-DTS#-40096;
PPWOCRADIO, PCU00RP14.R50000]

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is soliciting electronic comments on the significance of properties nominated before April 19, 2025, for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places.

DATES: Comments should be submitted electronically by May 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments are encouraged to be submitted electronically to National_Register_Submissions@nps.gov with the subject line “Public Comment on <property or proposed district name, (County) State>.” If you have no access to email, you may send them via U.S. Postal Service and all other carriers to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, MS 2013, Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sherry A. Frear, Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program, 1849 C Street NW, MS 2013, Washington, DC 20240, sherry_frear@nps.gov, 202-913-3763.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The properties listed in this notice are being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations for their consideration were received by the National Park Service before April 19, 2025. Pursuant to § 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60, comments are being accepted concerning the significance of the nominated properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation.

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 made 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.

Nominations submitted by State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
Key: State, County, Property Name, Multiple Name (if applicable), Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number.

INDIANA

Allen County

Saint Joseph's Nurses Home, 835 Van Buren Street, Fort Wayne, SG100011865
Kirkwood Park Historic District, (Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940–1973 MPS), Bounded by Coliseum Boulevard on the north, Glenhurst Avenue on the east, Springfield Avenue on the south, and Crescent Avenue on the west, Fort Wayne, MP100011866

Carroll County

Meridian Line Road Iron Truss Bridge, Meridian Line Road over Deer Creek, Camden, SG100011870

Clark County

Francis Avenue Historic District, (Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940–1973 MPS), Each side of Francis

Avenue extending approximately 400 feet west of Bailey Avenue, Clarksville, MP100011860

Victory Court Historic District, (Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940–1973 MPS), East side of Victory Court, a semicircular loop road, Clarksville, MP100011867

Dubois County

Jasper High School Gymnasium, 340 West 6th Street, Jasper, SG100011858

Gibson County

Princeton Courthouse Square Historic District, Roughly bounded by State and Water Streets on the north and south, and Prince and West Streets on the east and west, Princeton, SG100011868
Princeton Westside Historic District, State Street and the north side of Broadway between Hall Street on the east and the former Southern Railroad on the west, Princeton, SG100011869

Lawrence County

Green Hill Cemetery, 1202 18th Street, Bedford, SG100011863

St. Joseph County

St. Adalbert Church Complex, 2505 W Grace St., South Bend, SG100011864

Washington County

Blue River Quaker Settlement Rural Historic District, A corridor roughly lining Quaker Road north of State Road 56 to Trueblood Lane in Washington Township. Salem vicinity, SG100011859

MINNESOTA

Meeker County

Ness Lutheran Church and Cemetery, 24040 580th Avenue, Litchfield, SG100011871

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County

The Hanauer-Rosenberg Residence, 417 Lockhart Street, Pittsburgh, SG100011855

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville County

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 1002 S Main Street, Greenville, SG100011873

York County

Fort Mill Manufacturing Company Mill No. 2, 104 Williamson Street, Fort Mill, SG100011847

VIRGINIA

Augusta County

Mint Spring Tavern, 1893 Lee Jackson Highway, Staunton vicinity, SG100011862

Virginia Beach INDEPENDENT CITY

Land, Francis, House (Boundary Decrease), 3133 Virginia Beach Blvd., Virginia Beach (Independent City), BC100011852

WASHINGTON

King County

Washington, James W. Jr. & Janie, Home & Studio, 1816 26th Avenue, Seattle, SG100011848

Dr. José Rizal Park, 1007 12th Avenue South,
Seattle, SG100011849

Spokane County

Hotel Collins, (Single Room Occupancy
Hotels in Central Business District of
Spokane MPS), 701–705–1/2 West Second
Avenue (202–212 South Wall Street),
Spokane, MP100011857

Thurston County

National Guard Armory—Olympia, 515
Eastside Street SE, Olympia, SG100011856

Additional documentation has been
received for the following resource(s):

MINNESOTA

Rice County

Rice County Courthouse and Jail (Additional
Documentation), (Rice County MRA), 218
3rd St. NW, Faribault, AD82003016

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville County

McBride's Office Supply (Additional
Documentation), 832 Wade Hampton
Blvd., Greenville, AD100010864

TEXAS

Presidio County

Fort D.A. Russell Historic District/Donald
Judd Historic District (Additional
Documentation), Roughly bounded by
Ridge, El Paso, Kelly Sts., US 67 and FM
2810, Marfa, AD06001152

VIRGINIA

Virginia Beach INDEPENDENT CITY

Pembroke Manor (Additional
Documentation), E of jct. of Rtes. 627, 647,
and U.S. 58, Virginia Beach (Independent
City), AD70000887
Land, Francis, House (Additional
Documentation), 3133 Virginia Beach
Blvd., Virginia Beach (Independent City),
AD75002118

Nomination(s) submitted by Federal
Preservation Officers:

The State Historic Preservation
Office reviewed the following
nomination(s) and responded to the
Federal Preservation Officer within 45
days of receipt of the nomination(s) and
supports listing the properties in the
National Register of Historic Places.

MISSOURI

Callaway County

Robert Newsom Farmstead, Address
Restricted, New Bloomfield, SG100011846

Authority: Section 60.13 of 36 CFR
part 60.

Sherry A. Frear,

*Chief, National Register of Historic Places/
National Historic Landmarks Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025–07604 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–593–596 and
731–TA–1401–1406 (Review)]

Large Diameter Welded Pipe From Canada, China, Greece, India, South Korea, and Turkey

Determinations

On the basis of the record ¹ developed
in the subject five-year reviews, the
United States International Trade
Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of
1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the
countervailing duty orders on large
diameter welded pipe from China,
India, South Korea, and Turkey and the
antidumping duty orders on large
diameter welded pipe from Canada,
China, Greece, India, South Korea, and
Turkey would be likely to lead to
continuation or recurrence of material
injury to an industry in the United
States within a reasonably foreseeable
time.

The Commission made affirmative
determinations with respect to the
countervailing duty orders covering
large diameter welded line pipe from
India and South Korea and the
antidumping duty orders covering large
diameter welded line pipe from Canada,
China, Greece, India, South Korea, and
Turkey. The Commission also made
affirmative determinations with respect
to the countervailing duty orders
covering large diameter welded
structural pipe from China, South
Korea, and Turkey and the antidumping
duty orders covering large diameter
welded structural pipe from Canada,
China, South Korea, and Turkey.

Background

The Commission instituted these
reviews on February 1, 2024 (89 FR
6543) and determined on May 6, 2024
that it would conduct full reviews (89
FR 46160, May 28, 2024). Notice of the
scheduling of the Commission’s reviews
and of a public hearing to be held in
connection therewith was given by
posting copies of the notice in the Office
of the Secretary, U.S. International
Trade Commission, Washington, DC,
and by publishing the notice in the
Federal Register on August 13, 2024 (89
FR 65932). The Commission conducted
its hearing on February 25, 2025. All
persons who requested the opportunity
were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these
determinations pursuant to section

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the
Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19
CFR 207.2(f)).

751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It
completed and filed its determinations
in these reviews on April 28, 2025. The
views of the Commission are contained
in USITC Publication 5609 (April 2025),
entitled *Large Diameter Welded Pipe
from Canada, China, Greece, India,
South Korea, and Turkey: Investigation
Nos. 701–TA–593–596 and 731–TA–
1401–1406 (Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 29, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–07636 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1389]

Certain Computing Devices Utilizing Indexed Search Systems and Components Thereof; Notice of Commission Determination To Review in Part and, on Review, Affirm a Final Initial Determination Finding No Violation of Section 337; Termination of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade
Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission has
determined to review in part and, on
review, affirm a final initial
determination (“ID”) issued by the
presiding administrative law judge
(“ALJ”) in the above-captioned
investigation finding no violation of
section 337. This investigation is hereby
terminated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Richard P. Hadorn, Esq., Office of the
General Counsel, U.S. International
Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW,
Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202)
205–3179. Copies of non-confidential
documents filed in connection with this
investigation may be viewed on the
Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS)
at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help
accessing EDIS, please email
EDIS3Help@usitc.gov. General
information concerning the Commission
may also be obtained by accessing its
internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>.
Hearing-impaired persons are advised
that information on this matter can be
obtained by contacting the
Commission’s TDD terminal, telephone
(202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On
January 29, 2024, the Commission
instituted this investigation under
section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as

amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 (“section 337”), based on a complaint filed by X1 Discovery, Inc. of Pasadena, California (“X1”). *See* 89 FR 5574–75 (Jan. 29, 2024). The complaint, as amended, alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain computing devices utilizing indexed search systems and components thereof by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 8,498,977 (“the ‘977 patent”) and 8,856,093 (“the ‘093 patent”). *Id.* The complaint also alleges that a domestic industry (“DI”) exists. *Id.* The notice of investigation names seven respondents: (1) ASUSTeK Computer Inc. of Taipei, Taiwan; (2) ASUS Computer International of Fremont, California; (3) Acer Inc. of Taipei, Taiwan; (4) Acer America Corporation of San Jose, California; (5) Dell Technologies Inc. of Round Rock, Texas; (6) Dell Products L.P. of Round Rock, Texas (collectively, the “Remaining Respondents”); and (7) Dell (Chengdu) Company Limited of Sichuan, China (“Dell (Chengdu)”). *Id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations is not participating in this investigation.

On May 22, 2024, the Commission terminated respondent Dell (Chengdu) from the investigation based on partial withdrawal of the complaint. Order No. 8 (May 6, 2024), *unreviewed by Comm’n Notice* (May 22, 2024). As a result, only the six Remaining Respondents remain in the investigation.

On September 23, 2024, the Commission terminated the investigation as to the following asserted claims based on partial withdrawal of the complaint: (i) claims 5, 8–11, 13, 15–16, and 20 of the ‘977 patent and (ii) claims 1–7, 11–12, 14–17, and 19 of the ‘093 patent. Order No. 15 (Aug. 27, 2024), *unreviewed by Comm’n Notice* (Sept. 23, 2024).

On October 25, 2024, the Commission granted summary determination of non-infringement of the asserted claims of the ‘977 patent and, thus, no violation of section 337 as to the ‘977 patent. Order No. 18 (Sept. 3, 2024), *aff’d with modified and supplemental reasoning by Comm’n Notice* (Oct. 25, 2024); *see Comm’n Opinion* (Oct. 25, 2024).

On February 26, 2025, the ALJ issued the final ID, which finds no violation of section 337 as to the remaining asserted claims (claims 13 and 18) of the ‘093 patent. Specifically, the ID finds that: (i) X1 failed to show that claims 13 and 18 have been infringed; (ii) the Remaining Respondents showed that claims 13 and 18 are invalid; (iii) X1 failed to satisfy

the technical prong of the DI requirement as to the ‘093 patent; and (iv) X1 has satisfied the economic prong of the DI requirement as to the ‘093 patent. The ID also includes the ALJ’s recommended determination (“RD”) on remedy and bonding. The RD recommends that, should the Commission determine that a violation of section 337 has occurred, the Commission should: (i) issue a limited exclusion order against the Remaining Respondents’ infringing products; (ii) issue CDOs against each of the Remaining Respondents; and (iii) impose no bond (zero percent bond) for importations of infringing products during the period of Presidential review. No petitions for review of the ID were filed.

The Commission, having reviewed the record of the investigation, including the parties’ submissions to the ALJ and final ID, has determined to review the ID in part. Specifically, the Commission has determined to review the ID’s finding that X1 has satisfied the economic prong of the DI requirement as to the ‘093 patent. On review, the Commission has determined to take no position on this issue. *See* 19 CFR 210.45(c); *see also Beloit Corp. v. Valmet Oy*, 742 F.2d 1421, 1423 (Fed. Cir. 1984). The Commission has determined not to review the remaining findings in the ID. Accordingly, the Commission has determined to affirm the ID’s finding that X1 has not shown a violation of section 337 by the Remaining Respondents as to claims 13 and 18 of the ‘093 patent.

This investigation is hereby terminated.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on April 28, 2025.

The authority for the Commission’s determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in part 210 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 28, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–07638 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1105–0099]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Reinstatement With Change of a Previously Approved Collection; U.S. Marshals Service Medical Forms

AGENCY: U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), Department of Justice.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The US Marshals Service, Department of Justice (DOJ), will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until July 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Assistant Chief Karl Slazer/Management Support Division, US Marshals Service Headquarters, 1215 S Clark St., Ste. 10017, Arlington, VA 22202–4387, by telephone at 703–740–2316 or by email at karl.slazer@usdoj.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Evaluate whether and if so how the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected can be enhanced; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*,

permitting electronic submission of responses.

Abstract: As a law enforcement agency, the United States Marshals Service has unique medical requirements that prevent USMS from using current medical-related Standard and Optional forms. These forms have been developed to allow USMS to ensure that the applicants, contract employees and current federal employees who work in operational law enforcement positions are physically fit enough to perform their duties safely and successfully.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Reinstatement with change of a previously approved collection.

2. *The Title of the Form/Collection:* USMS Medical Forms.

3. The agency form numbers, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:

- USM-522A Physician Evaluation Report for USMS Operational Employees.
- USM-522P Physician Evaluation Report for USMS Operational Employees—Pregnancy Only.
- USM-600 Physical Requirements of USMS District Security Officers.
- CSO-012 Request to Reevaluate Court Security Officer's Medical Qualification.
- SSO-012 Request to Reevaluate Special Security Officer's Medical Qualification.

4. Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as the obligation to respond:

- USM-522A Physician Evaluation Report for USMS Operational Employees.
 - *Affected public:* Private sector (Physicians).
 - *Brief abstract:* This form is completed by an USMS operational employee's treating physician to report any illness/injury (other than pregnancy) that requires restriction from full performance of duties for longer than 80 consecutive hours.
- USM-522P Physician Evaluation Report for USMS Operational Employees (Pregnancy Only).
 - *Affected public:* Private sector (Physicians).
 - *Brief abstract:* Form USM-522P must be completed by the OB/GYN physician of pregnant USMS operational employees to specify any

restrictions from full performance of duties.

○ USM-600 Physical Requirements of USMS District Security Officers.

- *Affected public:* Private sector (Physicians).
- *Brief abstract:* It is the policy of the USMS to ensure a law enforcement work force that is medically able to safely perform the required job functions. All applicants for law enforcement positions must have pre-employment physical examinations; existing District Security Officers (DSOs) must recertify that they are physically fit to perform the duties of their position each year. DSOs are individual contractors, not employees of USMS; Form USM-522 does not apply to DSOs.

○ CSO-012 Request to Reevaluate Court Security Officer's Medical Qualification.

- *Affected public:* Private sector (Physicians).
- *Brief abstract:* This form is completed by the Court Security Officer (CSO)'s attending physician to determine whether a CSO is physically able to return to work after an injury, serious illness, or surgery. The physician returns the evaluation to the contracting company, and if the determination is that the CSO may return to work, the CSO-012 is then signed off on by the contracting company and forwarded to the USMS for final review by USMS' designated medical reviewing official. Court Security Officers are contractors, not employees of USMS; Form USM-522A does not apply to CSOs.

○ SSO-012 Request to Reevaluate Court Security Officer's Medical Qualification.

- *Affected public:* Private sector (Physicians).
- *Brief abstract:* Form SSO-012 must be completed by a Special Security Officer (SSO)'s attending physician when an SSO is returning to perform security services for the U.S. Marshals Service after recovering from an injury, extended illness, and/or outpatient or inpatient surgery to ensure the SSO is medically qualified to return to duty. The obligation to respond is voluntary.

5. An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:

- USM-522A Physician Evaluation Report for USMS Operational Employees.

- It is estimated that 208 respondents will complete a 20-minute form twice per year.

- USM-522P Physician Evaluation Report for USMS Operational Employees (Pregnancy Only).

- It is estimated that 7 respondents will complete a 15-minute form twice per year.

- USM-600 Physical Requirements of USMS District Security Officers.

- It is estimated that 2,000 respondents will complete a 20-minute form.

- CSO-012 Request to Reevaluate Court Security Officer's Medical Qualification.

- It is estimated that 300 respondents will complete a 30-minute form.

- SSO-102 Request to Reevaluate Court Security Officer's Medical Qualification.

- It is estimated that 27 respondents will complete a 30-minute form.

6. An estimate of the total annual burden (in hours) associated with the collection:

a. USM-522A Physician Evaluation Report for USMS Operational Employees.

i. There are an estimated 139 annual total burden hours associated with this collection.

b. USM-522P Physician Evaluation Report for USMS Operational Employees (Pregnancy Only).

i. There are an estimated 4 annual total burden hours associated with this collection.

c. USM-600 Physical Requirements of USMS District Security Officers.

i. There are an estimated 667 annual total burden hours associated with this collection.

d. CSO-012 Request to Reevaluate Court Security Officer's Medical Qualification.

i. There are an estimated 150 annual total burden hours associated with this collection.

e. SSO-012 Request to Reevaluate Special Security Officer's Medical Qualification.

i. There are an estimated 14 annual total burden hours associated with this collection.

Total Annual Time Burden (Hr): 974.

7. An estimate of the total annual cost burden associated with the collection, if applicable:

TOTAL BURDEN HOURS

Activity	Number of respondents	Frequency	Total annual responses	Time per response (min)	Total annual burden (hours)
Physicians	208	As needed (2/annually)	416	20	139
Physicians	7	As needed (2/annually)	14	15	4
Physicians	2,000	As needed (1/annually)	2,000	20	667
Physicians	300	As needed (1/annually)	300	30	150
Physicians	27	As needed (1/annually)	27	30	14
Unduplicated Totals	2542	.....	2,757	.....	974

Estimated Annual Cost Burden: \$152,721.

If additional information is required contact: Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W-218, Washington, DC.

Dated: April 28, 2025.

Darwin Arceo,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2025-07600 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-04-P

693-6782, or by email at DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The enactment of the MCTRJC contains Subtitle D, Short-Time Compensation (STC) Program, also known as the “Layoff Prevention Act of 2012.” The MCTRJC offers grants to implement or enhance an STC program and/or to promote and enroll employers in the program. ETA cannot monitor the STC grants without obtaining from the SWAs the quarterly status of completing the STC grant activities. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on August 16, 2024 (89 FR 66740).

Comments are invited on: (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency’s estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that

information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL-ETA.

Title of Collection: Short-Time Compensation Grants.

OMB Control Number: 1205-0499.

Affected Public: State Workforce Agencies.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 19.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 140.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 140 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Michael Howell,

Senior Paperwork Reduction Act Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025-07670 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-FN-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Short-Time Compensation Grants

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Employment and Training Administration (ETA)-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 June 2, 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: Michael Howell by telephone at 202-

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Standard Job Corps Contractor Information Gathering

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Employment and Training Administration (ETA)-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 June 2, 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:

Michael Howell by telephone at 202–693–6782, or by email at DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These operating and/or reporting forms are standard for the operation of a Job Corps Center. They are Federal information collection requirements for operators of such centers. Job Corps has automated the following Employment and Training Administration (ETA) forms: 2110, 2181, 6–131A, 6–131B, 6–131C, 640, 661, and 328. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on August 16, 2024 (89 FR 66741).

Comments are invited on: (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency’s estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL–ETA.

Title of Collection: Standard Job Corps Contractor Information Gathering.

OMB Control Number: 1205–0563.

Affected Public: Private Sector—businesses or other for-profits.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,792.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 426,663.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 134,919 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Michael Howell,

Senior Paperwork Reduction Act Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–07672 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FN–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Statement of Expenditures and Financial Adjustments of Federal Funds for Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees and Ex-Service Members

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Employment and Training Administration (ETA)-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 June 2, 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:

Michael Howell by telephone at 202–693–6782, or by email at DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Federal civilian and military agencies must reimburse the Federal Employees Compensation Account for the amount expended for benefits to former Federal (civilian) employees and ex-servicemembers. The report informs ETA of the amount to bill such agencies. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on August 14, 2024 (89 FR 66145).

Comments are invited on: (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency’s estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL–ETA.

Title of Collection: Statement of Expenditures and Financial Adjustments of Federal Funds for Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees and Ex-Service Members.

OMB Control Number: 1205–0162.

Affected Public: State Workforce Agencies.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 53.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 212.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 1,272 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Michael Howell,

Senior Paperwork Reduction Act Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–07671 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FN–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION**Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request; NSF's Evaluation of the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program****AGENCY:** National Science Foundation.**ACTION:** Submission for OMB review; comment request.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF) has submitted the following information collection requirement to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This is the second notice for public comment; the first was published in the **Federal Register**, and no comments were received. NSF is forwarding the proposed submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance simultaneously with the publication of this second notice.

DATES: 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: Suzanne H. Plimpton, Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22314; telephone (703) 292-7556; or send email to splimpto@nsf.gov. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339, which is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year (including Federal holidays).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments: Comments regarding (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the NSF, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the NSF's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, use, and clarity of the information on respondents; and (d) ways to 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 should be addressed to the points of

contact in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Copies of the submission may be obtained by calling 703-292-7556. NSF may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number, and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Title of Collection: NSF's Evaluation of the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program.

OMB Control No.: 3145-New.

Abstract: The National Science Foundation (NSF) Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program (Noyce) aims to address the critical need for highly effective elementary and secondary mathematics and science teachers in high-need school districts. The program supports the recruitment, preparation, and retention of STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) undergraduate majors and professionals to become K-12 STEM teachers, as well as experienced teachers to become teacher leaders. Noyce offers four program tracks:

1. **Scholarships and Stipends:** Supports undergraduate STEM majors and professionals with financial assistance and stipends to become K-12 STEM teachers in high-need school districts. Requires a teaching commitment of 2 years for each year of scholarship support.
2. **Teaching Fellowships:** Provides support to STEM professionals to become K-12 STEM teachers in high-need districts. Requires a 4-year teaching commitment.
3. **Master Teaching Fellowships:** Supports experienced K-12 STEM teachers to become teacher leaders in high-need districts. Requires a 5-year teaching commitment.
4. **Noyce Research:** Funds research projects focused on the effectiveness and retention of K-12 STEM teachers in high-need districts.

Additionally, the program accepts Capacity Building proposals from those preparing to submit proposals in any of the program's tracks and supports conference proposals aimed at improving STEM teacher preparation. The program also invites proposals for authentic Research Experiences in STEM Settings (RESS) for both Noyce and non-Noyce pre-service and in-service STEM teachers.

The NSF Directorate for STEM Education (EDU) Division of Undergraduate Education (DUE)

requires evaluation and technical services for the Noyce program. Noyce has a 20-year history of responding to the critical need for highly effective K-12 STEM teachers in high-need school districts by recruiting and preparing talented undergraduate STEM majors and STEM professionals to pursue teaching careers in elementary and secondary schools. Since its inception, the program has commissioned three program evaluations, the most recent in 2017. In 2023 Noyce sought contractor support to evaluate Noyce outcomes and processes to determine the effectiveness of program components in meeting established goals within the last 10 years. SRI was selected to complete this work.

The evaluation of Noyce focuses on three evaluation questions:

1. What are the goals of Noyce awards and what activities do teacher preparation programs use to diversify, recruit, select, prepare, empower, and support Noyce recipients?
2. What are the relationships between the types of support, activities, and training that Noyce recipients receive; the types of Noyce recipients; and the recipients' plans to go into and stay in teaching and leadership roles?
3. What is the impact of Noyce on teacher certification in STEM fields and employment in high-need schools?

The NSF EDU Directorate requests the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval of this clearance to initiate new data collections to be conducted as part of an external evaluation of the Noyce program. These collections, to be conducted by the evaluation contractor, include:

Qualitative data collection. The qualitative data collection includes interviews and focus groups that will support the development of case studies, network analysis. We plan to conduct case studies with up to 12 Noyce hub grantees. The case studies will include the awardee institution, its partner organizations, Noyce project staff, project participants, and partner schools. Our primary method of data collection will be through interviews with key stakeholders. These stakeholders will include the Noyce project Principal Investigator (PI), co-PI(s), program staff, and teachers. This data will also be used to support Noyce network analysis to understand how Noyce-funded individuals and organizations are connected and the quality of their interactions. In addition, we plan to conduct an additional 20 interviews with Noyce principal investigators, scholars, and teachers, along with 10 focus groups.

Use of the Information: Noyce anticipates using the results of this evaluation to:

1. Identify “Noyce best, emerging, or promising practices” that can make the program more effective and efficient to sustain and grow impacts of Noyce on diversifying, recruiting, selecting, preparing, empowering, and supporting K–12 STEM teachers.

2. Inform Noyce on sustainability mechanisms and goals appropriate for

Noyce Principal Investigators (PIs) to maintain their successful outcomes.

3. To understand and disseminate how Noyce is impacting the field.

4. Provide insights into potential barriers PIs face that inhibit success.

5. Identify strategies Noyce projects can implement to optimize goal attainment, effectiveness, and efficiencies.

Expected Respondents: Data collection will primarily involve interviews with key stakeholders including the Noyce project Principal

Investigator (PI), co-PI(s), program staff, and teachers.

Estimate of Burden:

Estimates of Annualized Cost to Respondents for the Hour Burdens: The overall annualized cost to the respondents is estimated to be \$8,435. The following table shows the estimated burden and costs to respondents. The estimated hourly rates are based on a report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2023).¹

Collection title	Total number of respondents	Burden hours per respondent	Total hour burden	Average hourly rate	Estimated annual cost
Noyce PIs, program staff for case studies	60	1	60	\$48.87	\$2,932.20
Noyce-funded teachers for case studies	60	1	60	35.48	2,128.80
Noyce PIs, program staff	10	1	10	48.87	488.70
Noyce teacher interviews	10	1	10	35.48	354.80
Noyce PIs, program staff focus groups	30	1	30	48.87	1,466.10
Noyce teacher focus groups	30	1	30	35.48	1,064.40
Total	200	.....	200	.....	8,435.00

Estimated Number of Responses per Report: Data collection is estimated to involve a total number of 200 respondents.

Dated: April 29, 2025.

Suzanne H. Plimpton,

Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation.

[FR Doc. 2025–07675 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Submission for OMB Review; comment request.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF) has submitted the following information collection requirement to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This is the second notice for public comment; the first was published in the **Federal Register** and no comments were received. NSF is forwarding the proposed renewal submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance simultaneously with the publication of this second notice.

DATES: 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:

Suzanne H. Plimpton, Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314, or send email to splimpto@nsf.gov; telephone 703–292–7556.

Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339, which is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year (including federal holidays). Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received within 30 days of this notification. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling 703–292–7556.

NSF may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number, and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title of Collection: National Science Foundation’s Education and Training Application Pilot.

OMB Approval Number: 3145–0248.

Type of Request: Intent to seek approval to extend with revision an information collection for three years.

Description of the Collection: The National Science Foundation Education & Training Application (<https://etap.nsf.gov/>) is a customizable, common application system designed to connect individuals—such as students and educators—with NSF-funded education and training opportunities. Initially developed for the Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU) program, the system has since been revised and enhanced to support a diverse array of NSF programs focused on human capital development.

ETAP is designed to gather data on applicants and participants of NSF-funded opportunities; reducing burden on Principal Investigators (PIs) and applicants while enhancing NSF’s ability to monitor our education and workforce development programs and conduct future evaluations of their impact. PIs of NSF awards can utilize the ETAP system to recruit prospective participants for various NSF-funded opportunities, including research experiences, fellowships, scholarships, internships, teaching assistantships, dissertation grants, summer boot camps, and more. ETAP’s centralized platform allows potential applicants to easily discover and apply for these NSF-

¹ <https://www.bls.gov/oes/>.

funded programs aimed at STEM professional development and growth.

Estimate of Burden: At present, most education and training opportunities funded by NSF use applications that are submitted directly to each Site, if such applications are required as is the case with the REU Sites program. Sites might run competitive and noncompetitive applications to select their program participants. We estimate that individuals applying for noncompetitive Sites will spend 3.7 hours submitting information through the ETAP system; for competitive Sites, this estimate is 6.1 hours. We estimate that individuals writing letters of reference for students will spend 0.5 hours drafting a letter in support of a student's application to a competitive Site.

Respondents: Individuals.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 286,619.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 270,378 hours.

Dated: April 29, 2025.

Suzanne H. Plimpton,

Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation.

[FR Doc. 2025-07669 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 99902117; NRC-2025-0079]

Long Mott Energy, LLC.; Long Mott Generating Station; Construction Permit Application

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice; receipt.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is providing public notice each week for four consecutive weeks of receipt and availability of an application from Long Mott Energy, LLC. for a construction permit for a four-unit reactor facility. The application for the construction permit was received on March 31, 2025.

DATES: May 2, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2025-0079 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- **Federal Rulemaking Website:** Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC-2025-0079. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301-415-1003; email:

Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

- **NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):** You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select "Begin Web-based ADAMS Search." For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, at 301-415-4737, or by email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov. The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced (if it is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that it is mentioned in this document.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Adrian Muñoz, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001; telephone: 301-415-4093; email: Adrian.Muniz@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

On March 31, 2025, Long Mott Energy, LLC., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Dow Chemical Company, filed an application for a construction permit for a four-unit power reactor facility to be located in Calhoun County, Texas, pursuant to section 103 of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, and part 50 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities." The four-unit facility is to be identified as Long Mott Generating Station and would be based on the X-energy Xe-100, high-temperature gas-cooled reactor design. This would be the first application to include this design for NRC review.

The application is available in ADAMS under Package Accession No. ML25090A057. The information submitted by the applicant includes, among other things, the transmittal letter (ADAMS Accession No. ML25090A058), the preliminary safety analysis report (ADAMS Accession No. ML25090A061), the environmental

report (ADAMS Accession No. ML25090A063), and certain financial qualification information (ADAMS Accession No. ML25090A059). These notices are being provided in accordance with the requirements in 10 CFR 50.43(a)(3).

The NRC staff is currently undertaking its acceptance review of the application. If the application is accepted for docketing, a subsequent **Federal Register** notice will be issued that addresses the acceptability of the construction permit application for docketing and provisions for participation of the public in the permitting process.

Dated: April 29, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Adrian Muniz Gonzalez,

Senior Project Manager, Advanced Reactor Licensing Branch 2, Division of Advanced Reactors and Non-Power Production and Utilization Facilities, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 2025-07662 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2025-1332 and K2025-1332; MC2025-1333 and K2025-1333; MC2025-1334 and K2025-1334; MC2025-1335 and K2025-1335; MC2025-1336 and K2025-1336]

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:* May 6, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at <https://www.prc.gov>. Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202-789-6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

- I. Introduction
- 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). The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established. 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.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1332 and K2025–1332; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 792 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 28, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due*: May 6, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1333 and K2025–1333; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 793 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 28, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due*: May 6, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1334 and K2025–1334; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 794 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 28, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Jennaca Upperman; *Comments Due*: May 6, 2025.

4. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1335 and K2025–1335; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 795 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 28, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Jennaca Upperman; *Comments Due*: May 6, 2025.

5. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1336 and K2025–1336; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 796 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 28, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Almaroof Agoro; *Comments Due*: May 6, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

None. *See* Section II for public proceedings.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Erica A. Barker,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07647 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Actuarial Advisory Committee With Respect to the Railroad Retirement Account; Notice of Public Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Public Law 92–463 that the Actuarial Advisory Committee will hold a virtual meeting on May 29, 2025, at 10 a.m. (central daylight time), on the conduct of the 2025 Annual Report required by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 and the Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983. The agenda for this meeting will include a discussion of the results of the 2025 Annual Report. The text and tables that constitute the Annual Report will have been prepared in draft form for review and sent by the Chief Actuary to the Committee before the meeting.

The meeting will be open to the public. Persons wishing to submit written statements, make oral presentations, or attend the meeting should address their communications or notices to Patricia Pruitt (Patricia.Pruitt@rrb.gov) so that information on how to join the virtual meeting can be provided.

Dated: April 28, 2025.

Sarah Kreydich,
Administrative Specialist.

[FR Doc. 2025–07605 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102940; File No. SR–NSCC–2025–006]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; National Securities Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To Update the Clearing Agency Securities Valuation Framework To Include Use of Substantive Inputs

April 28, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)¹ and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on April 15,

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).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

2025, National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by the clearing agency. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The proposed rule change updates the Clearing Agency Securities Valuation Framework (“Framework”) of NSCC and its affiliates, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (“FICC,” and together with NSCC, the central counterparties or “CCPs”) and The Depository Trust Company (“DTC,” and together with the CCPs, the “Clearing Agencies”) in order to address recently adopted amendments to the Commission’s Standards for Covered Clearing Agencies (“CCAS Rules”) concerning the use of substantive inputs in covered clearing agency (“CCA”) risk-based margin systems. The proposed changes to the Framework would apply to DTC, NSCC, and both of FICC’s divisions, the Government Securities Division (“GSD”) and the Mortgage-Backed Securities Division (“MBSD”).³

II. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the clearing agency included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The clearing agency has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

Executive Summary of Proposed Changes

On October 25, 2024, the Commission adopted amendments to the CCAS Rules to add new requirements for CCAs relying upon substantive inputs to their

risk-based margin models, including when such substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable.⁴ Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(iv)⁵ previously set forth requirements for CCAs to maintain policies and procedures concerning the use of reliable sources of timely price data and procedures for addressing circumstances in which price data are not readily available or reliable. The Commission recently amended Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(iv) to expand the scope of this rule beyond price data to also include other substantive inputs to a CCA’s risk-based margin system.⁶ Specifically, the CCAS Margin Rules would require that CCAs maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable, to ensure that the CCA can continue to meet its obligations under Rule 17ad–22(e)(6) under the Act.⁷ Such policies and procedures must include either (i) the use of price data or substantive inputs from an alternate source; or (ii) if it does not use an alternate source, the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on substantive inputs that are unavailable or unreliable. As described below, the proposed changes to the Framework are primarily designed to facilitate compliance with these requirements.

Background

The Clearing Agencies maintain a Framework that sets forth the manner in which each of the Clearing Agencies identifies, measures, monitors, and manages the risks related to the pricing of securities processed or otherwise held by such Clearing Agencies, including (i) CUSIPs eligible for clearance and settlement processing by the applicable Clearing Agency and (ii) with respect to the CCPs, eligible CUSIPs in their respective Clearing Funds.⁸ The Framework describes, among other things, the Clearing

Agencies’ use of pricing vendors and the monitoring, reviewing and processing of pricing data for end-of-day and intraday pricing.

The Framework is currently owned and managed by an officer within the DTCC Securities Valuation team, which is part of the Group Chief Risk Office of DTCC, on behalf of the Clearing Agencies.⁹ The processes and systems described in the Framework, and any policies, procedures, or other documents created to support those processes, support the Clearing Agencies’ compliance with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(4)(i)¹⁰ and, with respect to the CCPs, Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(iv)¹¹ under the Act.

Proposed Changes to the Framework

The Clearing Agencies propose to revise the Framework to address the newly adopted CCAS Margin Rules and make other clarifying, organizational and cleanup changes. Specifically, the Clearing Agencies would (i) add a new section on other margin input data (aside from price data) to address CCAS Margin Rules related to substantive inputs to CCA margin systems; (ii) add a new glossary of key terms to the Framework; (iii) make clarifying changes to the securities valuation section of the Framework; and (iv) make other clarifying and conforming changes throughout the Framework.

Margin Input Data (Including Substantive Inputs)

The primary purpose of the proposed rule change is to add a new section to the Framework to address new CCAS Margin Rules concerning the substantive inputs to CCA margin systems. The proposed new section would provide that NSCC and FICC, as CCPs, maintain policies and procedures for (i) evaluating data inputs (other than price data) to their margin systems and methodologies, (ii) determining which data inputs are Substantive Inputs (as defined below), (iii) maintaining an inventory of Substantive Inputs and alternative sources or margin systems/methodologies that do not rely on Substantive Inputs that are unavailable or unreliable, and (iv) addressing circumstances in which Substantive Inputs may not be readily available or reliable.

⁹ The parent company of the Clearing Agencies is The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC operates on a shared services model with respect to the Clearing Agencies. Most corporate functions are established and managed on an enterprise-wide basis pursuant to intercompany agreements under which it is generally DTCC that provides a relevant service to a Clearing Agency.

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i).

¹¹ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(iv).

⁴ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101446 (Oct. 25, 2024), 89 FR 91000 (Nov. 18, 2024) (File No. S7–10–23) (“Adopting Release,” and the substantive input rules adopted therein referred to herein as “CCAS Margin Rules”).

⁵ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(iv).

⁶ See Adopting Release, *supra* note 4 at 91011.

⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(iv).

⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 82006 (Nov. 2, 2017), 82 FR 51892 (Nov. 8, 2017) (SR–DTC–2017–016, SR–NSCC–2017–016, SR–FICC–2017–020); 97280 (Apr. 11, 2023), 88 FR 23482 (Apr. 17, 2023) (SR–NSCC–2023–003); 97283 (Apr. 11, 2023), 88 FR 23478 (Apr. 17, 2023) (SR–FICC–2023–004); and 97284 (Apr. 11, 2023), 88 FR 23474 (Apr. 17, 2023) (SR–DTC–2023–003).

³ Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning assigned to such terms in the DTC Rules, By-Laws and Organization Certificate, FICC GSD Rulebook, FICC MBSD Clearing Rules, and NSCC Rules & Procedures, available at www.dtcc.com/legal/rules-and-procedures.

The proposed new section would describe “Substantive Inputs” as inputs that each CCP determines are “necessary” and “consequential” to the calculation of its respective margin requirements. Specifically, a data input is deemed to be “necessary” if the margin calculation cannot be performed without some form of the data input. A data input is determined to be “consequential” if the unavailability or unreliability of the input would impact margin requirements such that the CCP is not adequately able to cover the risk intended to be addressed by the respective margin model, component or charge. The proposed new section would provide examples of Substantive Inputs that include, but are not limited to, inputs such as (i) market data, (ii) reference data, and (iii) sensitivity data.

The proposed new section would also specify the relevant team(s) within DTCC that would review each CCP’s margin inputs to determine whether they are Substantive Inputs. Based on these determinations, an inventory of Substantive Inputs for each CCP would be maintained and reviewed on at least an annual basis.

In addition, the proposed new section would specify the relevant team(s) within DTCC that would define and implement data quality rules to regularly monitor the ongoing availability and reliability of each Substantive Input. If a Substantive Input is unavailable or unreliable, the designated team(s) would escalate the issue to relevant stakeholders in accordance with their procedures. The designated team(s) would also facilitate an internal annual review of the inventory of data quality rules in accordance with its procedures.

Furthermore, the designated team(s) would maintain procedures for addressing circumstances in which their respective Substantive Inputs are not readily available or reliable. Such procedures would include (i) the use of Substantive Inputs from an alternative source or (ii) the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on the Substantive Inputs that are unavailable or unreliable. The proposed new section would provide that an alternate source for a Substantive Input generally should meet the same level of reliability as the primary source, is not required to be sourced externally, and may be created internally. In addition, the new section would provide that an alternate source may be the result of internal policies and procedures that establish a methodology or approach to determining an appropriate input that meets the needs of the CCP’s margin methodology and maintains compliance

with the overall requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(6).¹² Lastly, the new section would provide that any alternate risk-based margin system is subject to the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(vi) and (vii)¹³ under the Act with respect to monitoring, review, testing, verification, and model validation.

Glossary of Key Terms

In order to enhance the transparency of the Framework, the Clearing Agencies propose to add a new section to include a glossary of key terms used in the Framework as well as their definitions. The Clearing Agencies believe the new glossary would help improve clarity of the Framework by providing a concise and easy-to-use reference tool for users of the Framework.

Clarifying Changes Regarding Securities Valuation

The Clearing Agencies propose changes to clarify and further streamline the description of the Clearing Agencies’ practices concerning the price data of (i) securities eligible for clearance and settlement processing by the applicable Clearing Agency and (ii) with respect to the CCPs, eligible securities in their respective Clearing Funds. Specifically, the Clearing Agencies propose to include clarifying language that provides each Clearing Agency uses reliable sources of timely price data and has policies and procedures to address circumstances in which price data are not readily available or reliable in support of the Framework. As proposed, such procedures would include the use of price data from an alternate source or an alternative valuation model/methodology.

Other Conforming and Clarifying Changes

The Clearing Agencies propose other conforming and clarifying changes. These other conforming and clarifying changes include renaming the Framework as the Clearing Agency Price and Margin Input Data Framework to reflect that, as proposed, the Framework would set forth the manner in which each of the Clearing Agencies identifies, measures, monitors, and manage the risks related to both price and margin input data. These changes also include updates to the description of applicable regulatory requirements to align with the new CCAS Margin Rules concerning the use of substantive inputs in a CCA’s risk-based margin systems. Furthermore, the Clearing Agencies propose changes to align terminologies used throughout

the Framework with those defined in the new glossary of key terms.

Implementation Timeframe

The Clearing Agencies expect to implement the proposed rule change by no later than December 15, 2025, and would announce the effective date of the proposed changes by an Important Notice posted to the DTCC website.

2. Statutory Basis

The Clearing Agencies believe that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a registered clearing agency. In particular, the Clearing Agencies believe the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act¹⁴ and Rules 17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv)¹⁵ under the Act for the reasons set forth below.

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act¹⁶ requires, in part, that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible. The proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. The Framework and the policies and procedures that support the Framework help assure that each Clearing Agency is using reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs, as applicable, for determining margin requirements and collateral valuation for risk management and settlement purposes. Since margin and collateral play key roles in the applicable Clearing Agency’s risk management process, having accurate margin requirements and collateral valuation facilitate the Clearing Agencies’ ability to continue the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in their custody or control or for which they are responsible, in accordance with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.

¹⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

¹⁵ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv).

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

¹² 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6).

¹³ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(vi) and (vii).

The proposed rule change has also been designed to be consistent with Rules 17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i) and (e)(6)(iv) under the Act.¹⁷ Rule 17ad–22(e)(4)(i) under the Act¹⁸ requires a CCA to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those exposures arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes by maintaining sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence. The proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. The Framework and the policies and procedures that support the Framework help assure that each Clearing Agency is using reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs, as applicable, for determining margin requirements and collateral valuation for risk management and settlement purposes. Since margin and collateral play key roles in the applicable Clearing Agency's risk management process, having accurate margin requirements and collateral valuation would enable it to better identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants by maintaining sufficient resources to cover those credit exposures fully with a high degree of confidence. As a result, the Clearing Agencies believe that the proposed rule change would enhance the applicable Clearing Agency's ability to effectively identify, measure, and monitor its credit exposures and would enhance its ability to maintain sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(4)(i) under the Act.¹⁹

Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(i) under the Act²⁰ requires each CCA that is a CCP to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, considers, and

produces margin levels commensurate with, the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market.²¹ The proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. The Framework and the policies and procedures that support the Framework help assure that each Clearing Agency is using reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs, as applicable, for determining margin requirements and collateral valuation for risk management and settlement purposes. Since margin and collateral play key roles in the applicable Clearing Agency's risk management process, having accurate margin requirements and collateral valuation would help to ensure that margin levels are commensurate with the risk exposure of each portfolio throughout the day and that the margin that the applicable Clearing Agency collects from participants is sufficient to mitigate the credit exposure presented by the participants. Overall, the proposed change would allow the applicable Clearing Agency to more effectively address the risks presented by participants. In this way, the proposed change would enhance the ability of the applicable Clearing Agency to produce margin levels commensurate with the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market. As such, the Clearing Agencies believe that the proposed change is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(i) under the Act.²² Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(iv)²³ under the Act requires each CCA that is a CCP to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, uses reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs (and, with respect to price data, sound valuation models) for addressing circumstances in which price data or other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable, to ensure that the CCA can continue to meet its obligations under Rule 17ad–22(e)(6).²⁴ Such policies and procedures

must include either (i) the use of price data or substantive inputs from an alternate source; or (ii) if it does not use an alternate source, the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on substantive inputs that are unavailable or unreliable.

As discussed above, the proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. This includes the maintenance of procedures detailing (i) the use of price data or substantive inputs from an alternate source or (ii) if the CCP does not use an alternate source, the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on substantive inputs that are unavailable or unreliable. The Clearing Agencies believe the proposed changes to the Framework are designed to facilitate the use of timely and reliable substantive inputs to each CCP's margin system, and where such inputs are unavailable or unreliable, the use of appropriate alternative sources or procedures, to ensure that the Clearing Agencies continue to meet their obligations under Rule 17ad–22(e)(6) under the Act.²⁵

For the reasons set forth above, the Clearing Agencies believe the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act²⁶ and Rules 17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv) thereunder.²⁷

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

Section 17A(b)(3)(I) of Act²⁸ requires that the rules of a clearing agency do not impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Clearing Agencies do not believe that the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition. The proposed changes would enhance the Framework by addressing the new CCAS Margin Rules concerning the use of substantive inputs in a CCA's risk-based margin systems. These changes apply to the CCA's margin systems generally and would not advantage or disadvantage any particular participant or user of the Clearing Agencies' services or unfairly inhibit access to the Clearing Agencies'

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i) and (e)(6)(iv).

¹⁸ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i).

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(i).

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(iv).

²⁴ See 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6).

²⁵ See 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6).

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

²⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv).

²⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(I).

services. The Clearing Agencies therefore do not believe that the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Clearing Agencies have not received or solicited any written comments relating to this proposal. If any written comments are received, the Clearing Agencies will amend this filing by publicly filing such comments as an Exhibit 2 to this filing, as required by Form 19b-4 and the General Instructions thereto.

Persons submitting written comments are cautioned that, according to Section IV (Solicitation of Comments) of the Exhibit 1A in the General Instructions to Form 19b-4, the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. Commenters should submit only information that they wish to make available publicly, including their name, email address, and any other identifying information.

All prospective commenters should follow the Commission's instructions on How to Submit Comments, available at www.sec.gov/regulatory-actions/how-to-submit-comments. General questions regarding the rule filing process or logistical questions regarding this filing should be directed to the Main Office of the Commission's Division of Trading and Markets at tradingandmarkets@sec.gov or 202-551-5777.

The Clearing Agencies reserve the right to not respond to any comments received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change, and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

- (A) by order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or
- (B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule

change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-NSCC-2025-006 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-NSCC-2025-006. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of NSCC and on DTCC's website (<https://www.dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings.aspx>). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NSCC-2025-006 and should be submitted on or before May 23, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁹

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-07612 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35560; File No. 812-15634]

Adams Street Private Equity Navigator Fund LLC, et al.

April 28, 2025.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission" or "SEC").

ACTION: Notice.

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

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order to permit certain business development companies ("BDCs") and closed-end management investment companies to co-invest in portfolio companies with each other and with certain affiliated investment entities. The requested order includes streamlined terms and conditions as compared to past comparable orders.

APPLICANTS: Adams Street Private Equity Navigator Fund LLC, Adams Street Advisors, LLC, Adams Street Partners, LLC, Adams Street Credit Advisors LP, ASP PC Holdings LLC, and certain of their affiliated entities as described in Schedule A to the application.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on September 23, 2024, and amended on January 16, 2025, April 16, 2025, and April 24, 2025.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing 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 May 23, 2025, and

²⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

should be accompanied by proof of service on the Applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the 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: Eric R. Mansell, Adams Street Partners, LLC, emansell@adamsstreetpartners.com; Nicole M. Runyan, nicole.runyan@kirkland.com; Brad A. Green, brad.green@kirkland.com; Scott A. Moehrke, scott.moehrke@kirkland.com and Nicholas A. Hemmingsen, nicholas.hemmingsen@kirkland.com.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam Large, Senior Special Counsel, Laura Solomon, Senior Counsel, or Daniele Marchesani, Assistant Chief Counsel, at (202) 551–6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel’s Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For Applicants’ representations, legal analysis, and conditions, please refer to Applicants’ third amended application, dated April 24, 2025, which may be obtained via the Commission’s website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for an Applicant using the Company name search field, on the SEC’s EDGAR system.

The SEC’s EDGAR system may be searched at <https://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch.html>. 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. 2025–07607 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102938; File No. SR–DTC–2025–006]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Depository Trust Company; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To Update the Clearing Agency Securities Valuation Framework To Include Use of Substantive Inputs

April 28, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)¹ and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on April 15, 2025, The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by the clearing agency. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The proposed rule change updates the Clearing Agency Securities Valuation Framework (“Framework”) of DTC and its affiliates, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (“FICC”) and National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC,” and together with FICC, the central counterparties or “CCPs,” and DTC together with the CCPs, the “Clearing Agencies”) in order to address recently adopted amendments to the Commission’s Standards for Covered Clearing Agencies (“CCAS Rules”) concerning the use of substantive inputs in covered clearing agency (“CCA”) risk-based margin systems. The proposed changes to the Framework would apply to DTC, NSCC, and both of FICC’s divisions, the Government Securities Division (“GSD”) and the Mortgage-Backed Securities Division (“MBSD”).³

II. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the clearing agency included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed

any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The clearing agency has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

Executive Summary of Proposed Changes

On October 25, 2024, the Commission adopted amendments to the CCAS Rules to add new requirements for CCAs relying upon substantive inputs to their risk-based margin models, including when such substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable.⁴ Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(iv)⁵ previously set forth requirements for CCAs to maintain policies and procedures concerning the use of reliable sources of timely price data and procedures for addressing circumstances in which price data are not readily available or reliable. The Commission recently amended Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(iv) to expand the scope of this rule beyond price data to also include other substantive inputs to a CCA’s risk-based margin system.⁶ Specifically, the CCAS Margin Rules would require that CCAs maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable, to ensure that the CCA can continue to meet its obligations under Rule 17ad–22(e)(6) under the Act.⁷ Such policies and procedures must include either (i) the use of price data or substantive inputs from an alternate source; or (ii) if it does not use an alternate source, the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on substantive inputs that are unavailable or unreliable. As described below, the proposed changes to the Framework are primarily designed to facilitate compliance with these requirements.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

³ Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning assigned to such terms in the DTC Rules, By-Laws and Organization Certificate, FICC GSD Rulebook, FICC MBSD Clearing Rules, and NSCC Rules & Procedures, available at www.dtcc.com/legal/rules-and-procedures.

⁴ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101446 (Oct. 25, 2024), 89 FR 91000 (Nov. 18, 2024) (File No. S7–10–23) (“Adopting Release,” and the substantive input rules adopted therein referred to herein as “CCAS Margin Rules”).

⁵ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(iv).

⁶ See Adopting Release, *supra* note 4 at 91011.

⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(iv).

Background

The Clearing Agencies maintain a Framework that sets forth the manner in which each of the Clearing Agencies identifies, measures, monitors, and manages the risks related to the pricing of securities processed or otherwise held by such Clearing Agencies, including (i) CUSIPs eligible for clearance and settlement processing by the applicable Clearing Agency and (ii) with respect to the CCPs, eligible CUSIPs in their respective Clearing Funds.⁸ The Framework describes, among other things, the Clearing Agencies' use of pricing vendors and the monitoring, reviewing and processing of pricing data for end-of-day and intraday pricing.

The Framework is currently owned and managed by an officer within the DTCC Securities Valuation team, which is part of the Group Chief Risk Office of DTCC, on behalf of the Clearing Agencies.⁹ The processes and systems described in the Framework, and any policies, procedures, or other documents created to support those processes, support the Clearing Agencies' compliance with the requirements of Rule 17ad-22(e)(4)(i)¹⁰ and, with respect to the CCPs, Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(iv)¹¹ under the Act.

Proposed Changes to the Framework

The Clearing Agencies propose to revise the Framework to address the newly adopted CCAS Margin Rules and make other clarifying, organizational and cleanup changes. Specifically, the Clearing Agencies would (i) add a new section on other margin input data (aside from price data) to address CCAS Margin Rules related to substantive inputs to CCA margin systems; (ii) add a new glossary of key terms to the Framework; (iii) make clarifying changes to the securities valuation section of the Framework; and (iv) make other clarifying and conforming changes throughout the Framework.

Margin Input Data (Including Substantive Inputs)

The primary purpose of the proposed rule change is to add a new section to the Framework to address new CCAS Margin Rules concerning the substantive inputs to CCA margin systems. The proposed new section would provide that NSCC and FICC, as CCPs, maintain policies and procedures for (i) evaluating data inputs (other than price data) to their margin systems and methodologies, (ii) determining which data inputs are Substantive Inputs (as defined below), (iii) maintaining an inventory of Substantive Inputs and alternative sources or margin systems/methodologies that do not rely on Substantive Inputs that are unavailable or unreliable, and (iv) addressing circumstances in which Substantive Inputs may not be readily available or reliable.

The proposed new section would describe "Substantive Inputs" as inputs that each CCP determines are "necessary" and "consequential" to the calculation of its respective margin requirements. Specifically, a data input is deemed to be "necessary" if the margin calculation cannot be performed without some form of the data input. A data input is determined to be "consequential" if the unavailability or unreliability of the input would impact margin requirements such that the CCP is not adequately able to cover the risk intended to be addressed by the respective margin model, component or charge. The proposed new section would provide examples of Substantive Inputs that include, but are not limited to, inputs such as (i) market data, (ii) reference data, and (iii) sensitivity data.

The proposed new section would also specify the relevant team(s) within DTCC that would review each CCP's margin inputs to determine whether they are Substantive Inputs. Based on these determinations, an inventory of Substantive Inputs for each CCP would be maintained and reviewed on at least an annual basis.

In addition, the proposed new section would specify the relevant team(s) within DTCC that would define and implement data quality rules to regularly monitor the ongoing availability and reliability of each Substantive Input. If a Substantive Input is unavailable or unreliable, the designated team(s) would escalate the issue to relevant stakeholders in accordance with their procedures. The designated team(s) would also facilitate an internal annual review of the inventory of data quality rules in accordance with its procedures.

Furthermore, the designated team(s) would maintain procedures for addressing circumstances in which their respective Substantive Inputs are not readily available or reliable. Such procedures would include (i) the use of Substantive Inputs from an alternative source or (ii) the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on the Substantive Inputs that are unavailable or unreliable. The proposed new section would provide that an alternate source for a Substantive Input generally should meet the same level of reliability as the primary source, is not required to be sourced externally, and may be created internally. In addition, the new section would provide that an alternate source may be the result of internal policies and procedures that establish a methodology or approach to determining an appropriate input that meets the needs of the CCP's margin methodology and maintains compliance with the overall requirements of Rule 17ad-22(e)(6).¹² Lastly, the new section would provide that any alternate risk-based margin system is subject to the requirements of Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(vi) and (vii)¹³ under the Act with respect to monitoring, review, testing, verification, and model validation.

Glossary of Key Terms

In order to enhance the transparency of the Framework, the Clearing Agencies propose to add a new section to include a glossary of key terms used in the Framework as well as their definitions. The Clearing Agencies believe the new glossary would help improve clarity of the Framework by providing a concise and easy-to-use reference tool for users of the Framework.

Clarifying Changes Regarding Securities Valuation

The Clearing Agencies propose changes to clarify and further streamline the description of the Clearing Agencies' practices concerning the price data of (i) securities eligible for clearance and settlement processing by the applicable Clearing Agency and (ii) with respect to the CCPs, eligible securities in their respective Clearing Funds. Specifically, the Clearing Agencies propose to include clarifying language that provides each Clearing Agency uses reliable sources of timely price data and has policies and procedures to address circumstances in which price data are not readily available or reliable in support of the Framework. As proposed, such procedures would include the use of price data from an alternate source or

⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 82006 (Nov. 2, 2017), 82 FR 51892 (Nov. 8, 2017) (SR-DTC-2017-016, SR-NSCC-2017-016, SR-FICC-2017-020); 97280 (Apr. 11, 2023), 88 FR 23482 (Apr. 17, 2023) (SR-NSCC-2023-003); 97283 (Apr. 11, 2023), 88 FR 23478 (Apr. 17, 2023) (SR-FICC-2023-004); and 97284 (Apr. 11, 2023), 88 FR 23474 (Apr. 17, 2023) (SR-DTC-2023-003).

⁹ The parent company of the Clearing Agencies is The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC operates on a shared services model with respect to the Clearing Agencies. Most corporate functions are established and managed on an enterprise-wide basis pursuant to intercompany agreements under which it is generally DTCC that provides a relevant service to a Clearing Agency.

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(4)(i).

¹¹ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6)(iv).

¹² 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6).

¹³ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6)(vi) and (vii).

an alternative valuation model/ methodology.

Other Conforming and Clarifying Changes

The Clearing Agencies propose other conforming and clarifying changes. These other conforming and clarifying changes include renaming the Framework as the Clearing Agency Price and Margin Input Data Framework to reflect that, as proposed, the Framework would set forth the manner in which each of the Clearing Agencies identifies, measures, monitors, and manage the risks related to both price and margin input data. These changes also include updates to the description of applicable regulatory requirements to align with the new CCAS Margin Rules concerning the use of substantive inputs in a CCA's risk-based margin systems. Furthermore, the Clearing Agencies propose changes to align terminologies used throughout the Framework with those defined in the new glossary of key terms.

Implementation Timeframe

The Clearing Agencies expect to implement the proposed rule change by no later than December 15, 2025, and would announce the effective date of the proposed changes by an Important Notice posted to the DTCC website.

2. Statutory Basis

The Clearing Agencies believe that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a registered clearing agency. In particular, the Clearing Agencies believe the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act¹⁴ and Rules 17ad-22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv)¹⁵ under the Act for the reasons set forth below.

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act¹⁶ requires, in part, that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible. The proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which

price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. The Framework and the policies and procedures that support the Framework help assure that each Clearing Agency is using reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs, as applicable, for determining margin requirements and collateral valuation for risk management and settlement purposes. Since margin and collateral play key roles in the applicable Clearing Agency's risk management process, having accurate margin requirements and collateral valuation facilitate the Clearing Agencies' ability to continue the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in their custody or control or for which they are responsible, in accordance with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.

The proposed rule change has also been designed to be consistent with Rules 17ad-22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i) and (e)(6)(iv) under the Act.¹⁷ Rule 17ad-22(e)(4)(i) under the Act¹⁸ requires a CCA to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those exposures arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes by maintaining sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence. The proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. The Framework and the policies and procedures that support the Framework help assure that each Clearing Agency is using reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs, as applicable, for determining margin requirements and collateral valuation for risk management and settlement purposes. Since margin and collateral play key roles in the applicable Clearing Agency's risk management process, having accurate margin requirements and collateral valuation would enable it to better identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants by maintaining sufficient resources to cover those credit

exposures fully with a high degree of confidence. As a result, the Clearing Agencies believe that the proposed rule change would enhance the applicable Clearing Agency's ability to effectively identify, measure, and monitor its credit exposures and would enhance its ability to maintain sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad-22(e)(4)(i) under the Act.¹⁹

Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(i) under the Act²⁰ requires each CCA that is a CCP to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, considers, and produces margin levels commensurate with, the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market.²¹ The proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. The Framework and the policies and procedures that support the Framework help assure that each Clearing Agency is using reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs, as applicable, for determining margin requirements and collateral valuation for risk management and settlement purposes. Since margin and collateral play key roles in the applicable Clearing Agency's risk management process, having accurate margin requirements and collateral valuation would help to ensure that margin levels are commensurate with the risk exposure of each portfolio throughout the day and that the margin that the applicable Clearing Agency collects from participants is sufficient to mitigate the credit exposure presented by the participants. Overall, the proposed change would allow the applicable Clearing Agency to more effectively address the risks presented by participants. In this way, the proposed change would enhance the ability of the applicable Clearing Agency to produce margin levels commensurate with the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market. As such, the Clearing Agencies believe that the

¹⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

¹⁵ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv).

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i) and (e)(6)(iv).

¹⁸ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(4)(i).

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6)(i).

²¹ *Id.*

proposed change is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(i) under the Act.²² Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(iv)²³ under the Act requires each CCA that is a CCP to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, uses reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs (and, with respect to price data, sound valuation models) for addressing circumstances in which price data or other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable, to ensure that the CCA can continue to meet its obligations under Rule 17ad–22(e)(6).²⁴ Such policies and procedures must include either (i) the use of price data or substantive inputs from an alternate source; or (ii) if it does not use an alternate source, the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on substantive inputs that are unavailable or unreliable.

As discussed above, the proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. This includes the maintenance of procedures detailing (i) the use of price data or substantive inputs from an alternate source or (ii) if the CCP does not use an alternate source, the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on substantive inputs that are unavailable or unreliable. The Clearing Agencies believe the proposed changes to the Framework are designed to facilitate the use of timely and reliable substantive inputs to each CCP's margin system, and where such inputs are unavailable or unreliable, the use of appropriate alternative sources or procedures, to ensure that the Clearing Agencies continue to meet their obligations under Rule 17ad–22(e)(6) under the Act.²⁵

For the reasons set forth above, the Clearing Agencies believe the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act²⁶ and Rules 17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv) thereunder.²⁷

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

Section 17A(b)(3)(I) of Act²⁸ requires that the rules of a clearing agency do not impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Clearing Agencies do not believe that the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition. The proposed changes would enhance the Framework by addressing the new CCAS Margin Rules concerning the use of substantive inputs in a CCA's risk-based margin systems. These changes apply to the CCA's margin systems generally and would not advantage or disadvantage any particular participant or user of the Clearing Agencies' services or unfairly inhibit access to the Clearing Agencies' services. The Clearing Agencies therefore do not believe that the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Clearing Agencies have not received or solicited any written comments relating to this proposal. If any written comments are received, the Clearing Agencies will amend this filing by publicly filing such comments as an Exhibit 2 to this filing, as required by Form 19b–4 and the General Instructions thereto.

Persons submitting written comments are cautioned that, according to Section IV (Solicitation of Comments) of the Exhibit 1A in the General Instructions to Form 19b–4, the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. Commenters should submit only information that they wish to make available publicly, including their name, email address, and any other identifying information.

All prospective commenters should follow the Commission's instructions on How to Submit Comments, available at www.sec.gov/regulatory-actions/how-to-submit-comments. General questions regarding the rule filing process or logistical questions regarding this filing should be directed to the Main Office of the Commission's Division of Trading and Markets at tradingandmarkets@sec.gov or 202–551–5777.

The Clearing Agencies reserve the right to not respond to any comments received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change, and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

- (A) by order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or
- (B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR–DTC–2025–006 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–DTC–2025–006. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and

²² *Id.*

²³ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(iv).

²⁴ See 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6).

²⁵ See 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6).

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

²⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv).

²⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(I).

copying at the principal office of DTC and on DTCC's website (<https://www.dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings.aspx>). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-DTC-2025-006 and should be submitted on or before May 23, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁹

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-07610 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102939; File No. SR-FICC-2025-009]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To Update the Clearing Agency Securities Valuation Framework To Include Use of Substantive Inputs

April 28, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on April 15, 2025, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by the clearing agency. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The proposed rule change updates the Clearing Agency Securities Valuation Framework ("Framework") of FICC and its affiliates, National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC," and together with FICC, the central counterparties or "CCPs") and The Depository Trust Company ("DTC," and together with the CCPs, the "Clearing Agencies") in order to address recently adopted amendments to the

Commission's Standards for Covered Clearing Agencies ("CCAS Rules") concerning the use of substantive inputs in covered clearing agency ("CCA") risk-based margin systems. The proposed changes to the Framework would apply to DTC, NSCC, and both of FICC's divisions, the Government Securities Division ("GSD") and the Mortgage-Backed Securities Division ("MBSD").³

II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the clearing agency included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The clearing agency has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

Executive Summary of Proposed Changes

On October 25, 2024, the Commission adopted amendments to the CCAS Rules to add new requirements for CCAs relying upon substantive inputs to their risk-based margin models, including when such substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable.⁴ Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(iv)⁵ previously set forth requirements for CCAs to maintain policies and procedures concerning the use of reliable sources of timely price data and procedures for addressing circumstances in which price data are not readily available or reliable. The Commission recently amended Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(iv) to expand the scope of this rule beyond price data to also include other substantive inputs to a CCA's risk-based margin system.⁶ Specifically, the CCAS Margin Rules would require that CCAs maintain policies and procedures that are

reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable, to ensure that the CCA can continue to meet its obligations under Rule 17ad-22(e)(6) under the Act.⁷ Such policies and procedures must include either (i) the use of price data or substantive inputs from an alternate source; or (ii) if it does not use an alternate source, the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on substantive inputs that are unavailable or unreliable. As described below, the proposed changes to the Framework are primarily designed to facilitate compliance with these requirements.

Background

The Clearing Agencies maintain a Framework that sets forth the manner in which each of the Clearing Agencies identifies, measures, monitors, and manages the risks related to the pricing of securities processed or otherwise held by such Clearing Agencies, including (i) CUSIPs eligible for clearance and settlement processing by the applicable Clearing Agency and (ii) with respect to the CCPs, eligible CUSIPs in their respective Clearing Funds.⁸ The Framework describes, among other things, the Clearing Agencies' use of pricing vendors and the monitoring, reviewing and processing of pricing data for end-of-day and intraday pricing.

The Framework is currently owned and managed by an officer within the DTCC Securities Valuation team, which is part of the Group Chief Risk Office of DTCC, on behalf of the Clearing Agencies.⁹ The processes and systems described in the Framework, and any policies, procedures, or other documents created to support those processes, support the Clearing Agencies' compliance with the requirements of Rule 17ad-22(e)(4)(i)¹⁰

⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6)(iv).

⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 82006 (Nov. 2, 2017), 82 FR 51892 (Nov. 8, 2017) (SR-DTC-2017-016, SR-NSCC-2017-016, SR-FICC-2017-020); 97280 (Apr. 11, 2023), 88 FR 23482 (Apr. 17, 2023) (SR-NSCC-2023-003); 97283 (Apr. 11, 2023), 88 FR 23478 (Apr. 17, 2023) (SR-FICC-2023-004); and 97284 (Apr. 11, 2023), 88 FR 23474 (Apr. 17, 2023) (SR-DTC-2023-003).

⁹ The parent company of the Clearing Agencies is The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC operates on a shared services model with respect to the Clearing Agencies. Most corporate functions are established and managed on an enterprise-wide basis pursuant to intercompany agreements under which it is generally DTCC that provides a relevant service to a Clearing Agency.

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(4)(i).

²⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning assigned to such terms in the DTC Rules, By-Laws and Organization Certificate, FICC GSD Rulebook, FICC MBSD Clearing Rules, and NSCC Rules & Procedures, available at www.dtcc.com/legal/rules-and-procedures.

⁴ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101446 (Oct. 25, 2024), 89 FR 91000 (Nov. 18, 2024) (File No. S7-10-23) ("Adopting Release," and the substantive input rules adopted therein referred to herein as "CCAS Margin Rules").

⁵ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6)(iv).

⁶ See Adopting Release, *supra* note 4 at 91011.

and, with respect to the CCPs, Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(iv)¹¹ under the Act.

Proposed Changes to the Framework

The Clearing Agencies propose to revise the Framework to address the newly adopted CCAS Margin Rules and make other clarifying, organizational and cleanup changes. Specifically, the Clearing Agencies would (i) add a new section on other margin input data (aside from price data) to address CCAS Margin Rules related to substantive inputs to CCA margin systems; (ii) add a new glossary of key terms to the Framework; (iii) make clarifying changes to the securities valuation section of the Framework; and (iv) make other clarifying and conforming changes throughout the Framework.

Margin Input Data (Including Substantive Inputs)

The primary purpose of the proposed rule change is to add a new section to the Framework to address new CCAS Margin Rules concerning the substantive inputs to CCA margin systems. The proposed new section would provide that NSCC and FICC, as CCPs, maintain policies and procedures for (i) evaluating data inputs (other than price data) to their margin systems and methodologies, (ii) determining which data inputs are Substantive Inputs (as defined below), (iii) maintaining an inventory of Substantive Inputs and alternative sources or margin systems/methodologies that do not rely on Substantive Inputs that are unavailable or unreliable, and (iv) addressing circumstances in which Substantive Inputs may not be readily available or reliable.

The proposed new section would describe “Substantive Inputs” as inputs that each CCP determines are “necessary” and “consequential” to the calculation of its respective margin requirements. Specifically, a data input is deemed to be “necessary” if the margin calculation cannot be performed without some form of the data input. A data input is determined to be “consequential” if the unavailability or unreliability of the input would impact margin requirements such that the CCP is not adequately able to cover the risk intended to be addressed by the respective margin model, component or charge. The proposed new section would provide examples of Substantive Inputs that include, but are not limited to, inputs such as (i) market data, (ii) reference data, and (iii) sensitivity data.

The proposed new section would also specify the relevant team(s) within

DTCC that would review each CCP’s margin inputs to determine whether they are Substantive Inputs. Based on these determinations, an inventory of Substantive Inputs for each CCP would be maintained and reviewed on at least an annual basis.

In addition, the proposed new section would specify the relevant team(s) within DTCC that would define and implement data quality rules to regularly monitor the ongoing availability and reliability of each Substantive Input. If a Substantive Input is unavailable or unreliable, the designated team(s) would escalate the issue to relevant stakeholders in accordance with their procedures. The designated team(s) would also facilitate an internal annual review of the inventory of data quality rules in accordance with its procedures.

Furthermore, the designated team(s) would maintain procedures for addressing circumstances in which their respective Substantive Inputs are not readily available or reliable. Such procedures would include (i) the use of Substantive Inputs from an alternative source or (ii) the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on the Substantive Inputs that are unavailable or unreliable. The proposed new section would provide that an alternate source for a Substantive Input generally should meet the same level of reliability as the primary source, is not required to be sourced externally, and may be created internally. In addition, the new section would provide that an alternate source may be the result of internal policies and procedures that establish a methodology or approach to determining an appropriate input that meets the needs of the CCP’s margin methodology and maintains compliance with the overall requirements of Rule 17ad-22(e)(6).¹² Lastly, the new section would provide that any alternate risk-based margin system is subject to the requirements of Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(vi) and (vii)¹³ under the Act with respect to monitoring, review, testing, verification, and model validation.

Glossary of Key Terms

In order to enhance the transparency of the Framework, the Clearing Agencies propose to add a new section to include a glossary of key terms used in the Framework as well as their definitions. The Clearing Agencies believe the new glossary would help improve clarity of the Framework by providing a concise and easy-to-use reference tool for users of the Framework.

Clarifying Changes Regarding Securities Valuation

The Clearing Agencies propose changes to clarify and further streamline the description of the Clearing Agencies’ practices concerning the price data of (i) securities eligible for clearance and settlement processing by the applicable Clearing Agency and (ii) with respect to the CCPs, eligible securities in their respective Clearing Funds. Specifically, the Clearing Agencies propose to include clarifying language that provides each Clearing Agency uses reliable sources of timely price data and has policies and procedures to address circumstances in which price data are not readily available or reliable in support of the Framework. As proposed, such procedures would include the use of price data from an alternate source or an alternative valuation model/methodology.

Other Conforming and Clarifying Changes

The Clearing Agencies propose other conforming and clarifying changes. These other conforming and clarifying changes include renaming the Framework as the Clearing Agency Price and Margin Input Data Framework to reflect that, as proposed, the Framework would set forth the manner in which each of the Clearing Agencies identifies, measures, monitors, and manage the risks related to both price and margin input data. These changes also include updates to the description of applicable regulatory requirements to align with the new CCAS Margin Rules concerning the use of substantive inputs in a CCA’s risk-based margin systems. Furthermore, the Clearing Agencies propose changes to align terminologies used throughout the Framework with those defined in the new glossary of key terms.

Implementation Timeframe

The Clearing Agencies expect to implement the proposed rule change by no later than December 15, 2025, and would announce the effective date of the proposed changes by an Important Notice posted to the DTCC website.

2. Statutory Basis

The Clearing Agencies believe that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a registered clearing agency. In particular, the Clearing Agencies believe the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act¹⁴ and Rules

¹² 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6).

¹³ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6)(vi) and (vii).

¹⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

¹¹ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6)(iv).

17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv)¹⁵ under the Act for the reasons set forth below.

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act¹⁶ requires, in part, that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible. The proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. The Framework and the policies and procedures that support the Framework help assure that each Clearing Agency is using reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs, as applicable, for determining margin requirements and collateral valuation for risk management and settlement purposes. Since margin and collateral play key roles in the applicable Clearing Agency's risk management process, having accurate margin requirements and collateral valuation facilitate the Clearing Agencies' ability to continue the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in their custody or control or for which they are responsible, in accordance with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.

The proposed rule change has also been designed to be consistent with Rules 17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i) and (e)(6)(iv) under the Act.¹⁷ Rule 17ad–22(e)(4)(i) under the Act¹⁸ requires a CCA to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those exposures arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes by maintaining sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence. The proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed

to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. The Framework and the policies and procedures that support the Framework help assure that each Clearing Agency is using reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs, as applicable, for determining margin requirements and collateral valuation for risk management and settlement purposes. Since margin and collateral play key roles in the applicable Clearing Agency's risk management process, having accurate margin requirements and collateral valuation would enable it to better identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants by maintaining sufficient resources to cover those credit exposures fully with a high degree of confidence. As a result, the Clearing Agencies believe that the proposed rule change would enhance the applicable Clearing Agency's ability to effectively identify, measure, and monitor its credit exposures and would enhance its ability to maintain sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(4)(i) under the Act.¹⁹

Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(i) under the Act²⁰ requires each CCA that is a CCP to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, considers, and produces margin levels commensurate with, the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market.²¹ The proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. The Framework and the policies and procedures that support the Framework help assure that each Clearing Agency is using reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs, as applicable, for determining margin requirements and collateral valuation for risk management and settlement purposes. Since margin and collateral play key roles in the

applicable Clearing Agency's risk management process, having accurate margin requirements and collateral valuation would help to ensure that margin levels are commensurate with the risk exposure of each portfolio throughout the day and that the margin that the applicable Clearing Agency collects from participants is sufficient to mitigate the credit exposure presented by the participants. Overall, the proposed change would allow the applicable Clearing Agency to more effectively address the risks presented by participants. In this way, the proposed change would enhance the ability of the applicable Clearing Agency to produce margin levels commensurate with the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market. As such, the Clearing Agencies believe that the proposed change is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(i) under the Act.²² Rule 17ad–22(e)(6)(iv)²³ under the Act requires each CCA that is a CCP to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, uses reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs (and, with respect to price data, sound valuation models) for addressing circumstances in which price data or other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable, to ensure that the CCA can continue to meet its obligations under Rule 17ad–22(e)(6).²⁴ Such policies and procedures must include either (i) the use of price data or substantive inputs from an alternate source; or (ii) if it does not use an alternate source, the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on substantive inputs that are unavailable or unreliable.

As discussed above, the proposed rule change would amend the Framework to describe how the Clearing Agencies maintain policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to (i) use reliable sources of timely price data and other substantive inputs and (ii) address circumstances in which price data and other substantive inputs are not readily available or reliable. This includes the maintenance of procedures detailing (i) the use of price data or substantive inputs from an alternate source or (ii) if the CCP does not use an alternate source, the use of a risk-based margin system that does not rely on substantive

¹⁵ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv).

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i) and (e)(6)(iv).

¹⁸ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(i).

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(i).

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(iv).

²⁴ See 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6).

inputs that are unavailable or unreliable. The Clearing Agencies believe the proposed changes to the Framework are designed to facilitate the use of timely and reliable substantive inputs to each CCP's margin system, and where such inputs are unavailable or unreliable, the use of appropriate alternative sources or procedures, to ensure that the Clearing Agencies continue to meet their obligations under Rule 17ad-22(e)(6) under the Act.²⁵

For the reasons set forth above, the Clearing Agencies believe the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act²⁶ and Rules 17ad-22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv) thereunder.²⁷

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

Section 17A(b)(3)(I) of Act²⁸ requires that the rules of a clearing agency do not impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Clearing Agencies do not believe that the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition. The proposed changes would enhance the Framework by addressing the new CCAS Margin Rules concerning the use of substantive inputs in a CCA's risk-based margin systems. These changes apply to the CCA's margin systems generally and would not advantage or disadvantage any particular participant or user of the Clearing Agencies' services or unfairly inhibit access to the Clearing Agencies' services. The Clearing Agencies therefore do not believe that the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Clearing Agencies have not received or solicited any written comments relating to this proposal. If any written comments are received, the Clearing Agencies will amend this filing by publicly filing such comments as an Exhibit 2 to this filing, as required by Form 19b-4 and the General Instructions thereto.

Persons submitting written comments are cautioned that, according to Section IV (Solicitation of Comments) of the Exhibit 1A in the General Instructions to

Form 19b-4, the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from comment submissions.

Commenters should submit only information that they wish to make available publicly, including their name, email address, and any other identifying information.

All prospective commenters should follow the Commission's instructions on How to Submit Comments, available at www.sec.gov/regulatory-actions/how-to-submit-comments. General questions regarding the rule filing process or logistical questions regarding this filing should be directed to the Main Office of the Commission's Division of Trading and Markets at tradingandmarkets@sec.gov or 202-551-5777.

The Clearing Agencies reserve the right to not respond to any comments received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change, and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) by order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-FICC-2025-009 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-FICC-2025-009. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use

only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of FICC and on DTCC's website (<https://www.dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings.aspx>). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-FICC-2025-009 and should be submitted on or before May 23, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁹

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-07611 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21061 and #21062; Kentucky Disaster Number KY-20019]

Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster for the Commonwealth of Kentucky

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a Notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the Commonwealth of Kentucky (FEMA-4864-DR), dated April 24, 2025.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides.

DATES: Issued on April 24, 2025.

²⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

²⁵ See 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6).

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

²⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(i), and (e)(6)(iv).

²⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(I).

Incident Period: April 2, 2025 and continuing.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: June 23, 2025.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: January 26, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at <https://lending.sba.gov> to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sharon Henderson, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205-6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that as a result of the President's major disaster declaration on April 24, 2025, applications for disaster loans may be submitted online using the MySBA Loan Portal <https://lending.sba.gov> or other locally announced locations. Please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center by email at disastercustomerservice@sba.gov or by phone at 1-800-659-2955 for further assistance.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties (Physical Damage and Economic Injury Loans): Anderson, Butler, Carroll, Christian, Clark, Franklin, Hardin, Hopkins, Jessamine, McCracken, Mercer, Owen, Woodford.

Contiguous Counties (Economic Injury Loans Only):

Kentucky: Ballard, Bourbon, Boyle, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Caldwell, Carlisle, Edmonson, Estill, Fayette, Gallatin, Garrard, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Hart, Henry, Jefferson, Larue, Livingston, Logan, Madison, Marshall, McLean, Meade, Montgomery, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Ohio, Powell, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Warren, Washington, Webster.

Illinois: Massac, Pulaski.
Indiana: Harrison, Jefferson, Switzerland.

Tennessee: Montgomery, Stewart.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
<i>For Physical Damage:</i>	
Homeowners with Credit Available Elsewhere	5.500
Homeowners without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.750
Businesses with Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations with Credit Available Elsewhere ...	3.625

	Percent
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
<i>For Economic Injury:</i>	
Business and Small Agricultural Cooperatives without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 210616 and for economic injury is 210620.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2025-07603 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026-09-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Data Collection Available for Public Comments

ACTION: 30-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Small Business Administration (SBA) intends to request approval, from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the collection of information described below.

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) requires federal agencies to publish a notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information before submission to OMB, and to allow 30 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice complies with that requirement.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send all comments to Bethany Shana, Office of Credit Risk Management, Small Business Administration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bethany Shana, Office of Credit Risk Management, bethany.shana@sba.gov, 202-205-6402.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The information collected is used by SBA to monitor the Agents, fees charged by Agents, and the relationship between Agents and lenders. The information helps SBA to determine among other things whether borrowers are paying unnecessary, unreasonable or prohibitive fees.

Solicitation of Public Comments

SBA is requesting comments on (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the agency to properly perform its functions; (b) whether the burden estimates are accurate; (c) whether there are ways to minimize the burden, including through the use of automated techniques or other forms of information technology; and (d) whether there are ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information.

OMB Control Number: 3245-0201.

Title: "Compensation Agreement".

Form Numbers: 159, 159D.

Annual Responses: 16,210.

Annual Burden: 5,318.

Curtis Rich,

Agency Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025-07624 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026-09-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Noise Compatibility Program for Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport, Tamuning, Guam

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Acceptance of the Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport noise exposure map.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) announces its determination that the noise exposure map submitted by the Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport Authority for the Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport is compliant with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

DATES: The effective date of the FAA's determination on the noise exposure map is April 28, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin Nishimura, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 7-128, Honolulu, Hawaii 96850, telephone: 808-312-6030.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA determined the noise exposure map submitted by the Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport Authority for the Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport, is in compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, effective April 28, 2025. Under title 49, United States Code (U.S.C.) section 47503, an airport operator may submit to the FAA, noise exposure maps depicting non-compatible uses as of the date such map

is submitted, a description of estimated aircraft operations during a forecast period that is at least five years in the future and how those operations will affect the map. A noise exposure map must be prepared in accordance with title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 150, the regulations promulgated pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 47502 and developed in consultation with public agencies and planning authorities in the area surrounding the airport, state and Federal agencies, interested and affected parties in the local community, and aeronautical users of the airport. In addition, an airport operator that submitted a noise exposure map, which the FAA determined is compliant with statutory and regulatory requirements, may submit a noise compatibility program for FAA approval that sets forth measures the operator has taken or proposes to take to reduce existing non-compatible uses and prevent the introduction of additional non-compatible uses.

The FAA completed its review of the noise exposure map and supporting documentation submitted by the Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport Authority and determined the noise exposure map and accompanying documentation are compliant with applicable requirements. The documentation that constitutes the Noise Exposure Map includes: “Figure ES–1. Existing Condition (2024) Noise Exposure Map” and “Figure ES–2. Future Conditions (2029) Noise Exposure Map” which addresses the current and forecast NEM graphics, and the “Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport, 14 CFR part 150, Noise Exposure Map Update”, dated December 2024, that compiles all other applicable narrative, graphic, or tabular representations of the data, including, but limited to, airport description, flight track data, aircraft operations data, aviation forecast data, on-airport and off-airport land use information, etc. as required by 14 CFR 150.101 and 49 U.S.C. sections 47503 and 47506. This determination is effective on April 28, 2025. FAA’s determination on an airport’s noise exposure map is limited to a finding that the noise exposure map was developed in accordance with the 49 U.S.C. 47503 and 47506 and procedures contained in 14 CFR part 150, appendix A. FAA’s acceptance of an NEM does not constitute approval of the applicant’s data, information or plans, or a commitment to approve a noise compatibility program or to fund the implementation of that program. If questions arise concerning the precise

relationship of specific properties within noise exposure contours depicted on a noise exposure map, it should be noted that the FAA is not involved in any way in determining the relative locations of specific properties with regard to the depicted noise contours or in interpreting the noise exposure maps to resolve questions concerning, for example, which properties should be covered by the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 47506. These functions are inseparable from the ultimate land use control and planning responsibilities of local government. These local responsibilities are not changed in any way under 14 CFR part 150 or through FAA review and acceptance of a noise exposure map. Therefore, the responsibility for the detailed overlaying of noise exposure contours onto the map depicting properties on the surface rests exclusively with the airport operator that submitted a noise exposure map or with those public and planning agencies with which consultation is required under 49 U.S.C. 47503. The FAA relied on the certification by the airport operator, under of 14 CFR 150.21 that the required consultations and opportunity for public review has been accomplished during the development of the noise exposure maps. Copies of the noise exposure map and supporting documentation and the FAA’s evaluation of the noise exposure maps are available for examination at the following locations:

1. Federal Aviation Administration, Honolulu Airports District Office, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 7–128, Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.
2. Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport Authority, 355 Chalan Pasaheru, Tamuning, Guam 96913.

Questions may be directed to the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice.

Issued in Honolulu, Hawaii, on April 28, 2025.

Mark A. McClardy,

Director, Airports Division, AWP–600, FAA Western-Pacific Region.

[FR Doc. 2025–07651 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

[Docket No. FHWA–2025–0003]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Notice of Request for Reinstatement of Previously Approved Information Collection

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of request for a reinstatement of previously approved information collection.

SUMMARY: The FHWA has forwarded the information collection request described in this notice to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for a reinstatement of an information collection previously approved. We are required to publish this notice in the **Federal Register** by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Please submit comments by June 2, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket ID Number 0003 by any of the following methods:

Website: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Fax: 1–202–493–2251.

Mail: Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

Hand Delivery or Courier: U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Glaze, (202) 366–4503, HEPN–10, Room E74–466, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Office hours are from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We published a **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day public comment period on this information collection on December 10, 2024, at 89 FR 99323. The notice received one comment that was not relevant or applicable to this program. The comment was classified as malicious activity and potential malware for data exfiltration.

Title: Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) Project Tracking System.

OMB Control: 2125–0614.

Background: The development and maintenance of a cumulative database of all CMAQ projects is required by 23 U.S.C. 149(i)(1). This database must include specific information about each project such as name, location, sponsor, cost, and to the extent already measured by the project sponsor, cost-effectiveness based on reductions in emissions and congestion. States provide annual reports in each fiscal year on all CMAQ funded projects, including obligations of program funds; descriptions of individual projects; and potential impacts on air quality improvement and congestion reduction. The data provided in the annual reports are available to the public through the CMAQ Public Access System and meet the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 149(i)(1).

Information provided in the CMAQ project reporting system is useful for FHWA and FTA planning purposes, as well as for reports to the U.S. Congress. The database is also the official data source for reporting on the CMAQ on-road mobile source emissions performance measure established in 23 U.S.C. 150(c)(5)(B) and under the transportation performance management requirements in 23 CFR part 490.

Respondents: There are 51 respondents, including 50 State Transportation Departments and the District of Columbia. There are approximately 2000 project entries per year.

Frequency: Once every calendar year to record CMAQ project data from the previous fiscal year, on or about March 1st.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: There is a total of 51 annual reports per year on a variable number of reported projects. Each project entry requires on average 15 minutes to complete.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: Total estimated average annual burden is 500 hours.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including: (1) Whether the proposed collection is necessary for the FHWA's performance; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burdens; (3) ways for the FHWA to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized, including the use of electronic technology, without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request

for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued on: April 29, 2025.

Jazmyne Lewis,

Information Collection Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–07673 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Notice of Final Federal Agency Actions on Proposed Highway Project in Michigan

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of limitation on claims for judicial review.

SUMMARY: This notice announces actions taken by FHWA and other Federal agencies that are final. The actions relate to a proposed highway project, I–94, Ann Arbor Saline Road in Ann Arbor to M–10/Lodge Expressway in Detroit, in Washtenaw and Wayne Counties, State of Michigan. The actions issue a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) decision relating to the I–94 Connected and Automated Vehicle Corridor 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 action on the highway project will be barred unless the claim is filed on or before September 29, 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 the shorter time period applies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For FHWA: Eric Purkiss, Program Development Director, FHWA Michigan Division, 315 Allegan, Room 201, Lansing, MI 48933, telephone: (517) 702–1848, email: Eric.Purkiss@dot.gov. The FHWA Michigan Division Office's normal business hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (eastern standard time). For the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) Michelle Mueller, Manager, Connected, Automated Vehicles and Electrification, Michigan Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 30050, 425 W Ottawa Street, Lansing, MI 48909, telephone: (248) 431–1443, email: muellerm2@michigan.gov. The Michigan Department of Transportation's normal

business hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (eastern standard time).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that FHWA has taken final agency action subject to 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1) by issuing a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the following highway project in the State of Michigan: I–94 Connected and Automated Vehicle Corridor Project in Washtenaw and Wayne Counties. Improvements include equipping the existing inside general-purpose lane with technology that enhances road operations and supports Connected and Automated Vehicle (CAV). Vehicles would be able to access the lane through access points, which are breaks between physical separation that are at least 2,000 feet in length to facilitate vehicle merges.

FHWA's action, related actions by other Federal agencies, and the laws under which such actions were taken, are described in the FONSI for the project, approved on April 23, 2025, and in other documents in the project file. The FONSI is available for review by contacting FHWA or MDOT at the addresses provided above. These documents are also available for viewing and download from the project website at: <https://michigan.gov/cavproject>.

This notice applies to all Federal agency decisions that are final as of the issuance date of the 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]; E.O. 11514 Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality.
2. *Air:* Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 7401–7671(q)].
3. *Land:* Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 [49 U.S.C. 303]; Landscaping and Scenic Enhancement (Wildflowers) [23 U.S.C. 319].
4. *Wildlife:* Endangered Species Act (ESA) [16 U.S.C. 1531–1544 and Section 1536]; Marine Mammal Protection Act [16 U.S.C. 1361]; Anadromous Fish Conservation Act [16 U.S.C. 757(a)–757(g)], Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act [16 U.S.C. 661–667d]; Migratory Bird Treaty Act [16 U.S.C. 703–712], Magnuson-Stevenson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, as amended [16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*]; E.O. 13112 Invasive Species.
5. *Historic and Cultural Resources:* Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended [16 U.S.C. 470(f) *et seq.*]; Archeological

Resources Protection Act of 1977 [16 U.S.C. 470(aa)–470(ll)]; 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]; 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.

6. *Social and Economic*: Civil Rights Act of 1964 [42 U.S.C. 2000(d)–2000(d)(1)]; American Indian Religious Freedom Act [42 U.S.C. 1996]; Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) [7 U.S.C. 4201–4209].

7. *Wetlands and Water Resources*: Clean Water Act (Section 404, Section 401, Section 319) [33 U.S.C. 1251–1377]; Coastal Barrier Resources Act [16 U.S.C. 3501–3510]; Coastal Zone Management Act [16 U.S.C. 1451–1465]; Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) [16 U.S.C. 4601–4604]; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) [42 U.S.C. 300(f)–300(j)(6)]; 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]; TEA–21 Wetlands Mitigation [23 U.S.C. 103(b)(6)(M), 133(b)(11)]; Flood Disaster Protection Act [42 U.S.C. 4001–4128]; E.O. 11990 Protection of Wetlands; E.O. 11988 Floodplain Management.

8. *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)]. (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))

Rachael Tupica,

Deputy Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–07674 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-RY-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

Agency Information Collection Activities: Information Collection Renewal; Comment Request; Identity Theft Red Flags and Address Discrepancies Under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003

AGENCY: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury (OCC).

ACTION: Notice and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The OCC, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). In accordance with the requirements of the PRA, the OCC may not conduct or sponsor, and respondents are not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The OCC is soliciting comment concerning the renewal of its information collection titled, “Identity Theft Red Flags and Address Discrepancies under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003.”

DATES: Comments must be received by July 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Commenters are encouraged to submit comments by email, if possible. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Email:* prainfo@occ.treas.gov.

- *Mail:* Chief Counsel’s Office, Attention: Comment Processing, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Attention: 1557–0237, 400 7th Street SW, Suite 3E–218, Washington, DC 20219.

- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* 400 7th Street SW, Suite 3E–218, Washington, DC 20219.

- *Fax:* (571) 293–4835.

Instructions: You must include “OCC” as the agency name and “1557–0237” in your comment. In general, the OCC will publish comments on www.reginfo.gov without change, including any business or personal information provided, such as name and address information, email addresses, or phone numbers. Comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not include any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider

confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

Following the close of this notice’s 60-day comment period, the OCC will publish a second notice with a 30-day comment period. You may review comments and other related materials that pertain to this information collection beginning on the date of publication of the second notice for this collection by the method set forth in the next bullet.

- *Viewing Comments Electronically:* Go to www.reginfo.gov. Hover over the “Information Collection Review” tab and click on “Information Collection Review” from the drop-down menu. From the “Currently under Review” drop-down menu, select “Department of Treasury” and then click “submit.” This information collection can be located by searching by OMB control number “1557–0237” or “Identity Theft Red Flags and Address Discrepancies under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003.” Upon finding the appropriate information collection, click on the related “ICR Reference Number.” On the next screen, select “View Supporting Statement and Other Documents” and then click on the link to any comment listed at the bottom of the screen.

- For assistance in navigating www.reginfo.gov, please contact the Regulatory Information Service Center at (202) 482–7340.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Shaquita Merritt, Clearance Officer, (202) 649–5490, Chief Counsel’s Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 400 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the OMB for each collection of information that they conduct or sponsor. “Collection of information” is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) to include 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 title 44 generally requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, the OCC is publishing notice of the renewal/revision of this collection.

Title: Identity Theft Red Flags and Address Discrepancies under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003.

OMB Control No.: 1557–0237.

Description: Section 114 of the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (FACT Act) ¹ amended section 615 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) ² to require the Agencies ³ to jointly issue:

- Guidelines for financial institutions and creditors regarding identity theft with respect to their account holders and customers. (In developing the guidelines, the Agencies are required to identify patterns, practices, and specific forms of activity that indicate the possible existence of identity theft. The guidelines must be updated as often as necessary and cannot be inconsistent with the policies and procedures required under section 326 of the USA PATRIOT Act, (31 U.S.C. 5318(l));

- Regulations that require each financial institution and each creditor to establish reasonable policies and procedures for implementing the guidelines to identify possible risks to account holders or customers or to the safety and soundness of the institution or customers; and

- Regulations generally requiring credit and debit card issuers to assess the validity of change of address requests under certain circumstances.

Section 315 of the FACT Act ⁴ also amended section 605 of FCRA to require the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (CFPB), in consultation with the Agencies, to issue regulations providing guidance regarding what reasonable policies and procedures a user of consumer reports must have in place and employ when a user receives a notice of address discrepancy from a consumer reporting agency (CRA). These regulations are required to describe reasonable policies and procedures for users of consumer reports to:

- Enable a user to form a reasonable belief that it knows the identity of the

person for whom it has obtained a consumer report; and

- Reconcile the address of the consumer with the CRA if the user establishes a continuing relationship with the consumer and regularly and, in the ordinary course of business, furnishes information to the CRA.

As required by section 114 of the FACT Act, appendix J to 12 CFR part 41 contains guidelines for financial institutions and creditors that are national banks, Federal savings associations, Federal branches or agencies of a foreign bank, or any of their operating subsidiaries that are not functionally regulated to use in identifying patterns, practices, and specific forms of activity that may indicate the existence of identity theft. In addition, 12 CFR 41.90 requires each financial institution or creditor that is a national bank, Federal savings association, Federal branch or agency of a foreign bank, and any of their operating subsidiaries that are not functionally regulated, to establish an Identity Theft Prevention Program (Program) designed to detect, prevent, and mitigate identity theft in connection with covered accounts. Pursuant to § 41.91, credit card and debit card issuers that are national banks, Federal savings associations, Federal branches or agencies of a foreign bank, or any of their operating subsidiaries that are not functionally regulated must establish and implement reasonable policies and procedures to assess the validity of a request for a change of address under certain circumstances.

Section 41.90 requires each OCC-regulated financial institution or creditor that offers or maintains one or more covered accounts to develop and implement a Program. In developing a Program, financial institutions and creditors are required to consider the guidelines set forth in appendix J and include in its Program those guidelines that are appropriate. The initial Program must be approved by the institution's board of directors or by an appropriate committee thereof. The board, an appropriate committee thereof, or a designated employee at the level of senior management must be involved in the oversight, development, implementation, and administration of the Program. In addition, staff members must be trained, as necessary, to effectively implement the Program. Pursuant to § 41.91, each credit and debit card issuer is required to establish and implement policies and procedures to assess the validity of a change of address request if it is followed within a short period of time by a request for an additional or replacement card.

Before issuing the additional or replacement card, the card issuer must notify the cardholder of the request at the cardholder's former address or by any other means of communication that the card issuer and cardholder have previously agreed to use and provide the cardholder a reasonable means to promptly report incorrect address changes or use another means to assess the validity of the change of address.

As required by section 315 of the FACT Act, 12 CFR 1022.82 ⁵ requires users of consumer reports to have in place reasonable policies and procedures that must be followed when a user receives a notice of address discrepancy from a CRA.

Section 1022.82 requires each user of consumer reports to develop and implement reasonable policies and procedures designed to enable the user to form a reasonable belief that a consumer report relates to the consumer about whom it requested the report when it receives a notice of address discrepancy from a CRA. A user of consumer reports also must develop and implement reasonable policies and procedures for furnishing a customer address that the user has reasonably confirmed to be accurate to the CRA from which it receives a notice of address discrepancy when the user can: (1) form a reasonable belief that the consumer report relates to the consumer about whom the user has requested the report; (2) establish a continuing relationship with the consumer; and (3) establish that it regularly and in the ordinary course of business furnishes information to the CRA from which it received the notice of address discrepancy.

Type of Review: Regular.

Affected Public: Individuals; Businesses or other for-profit.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,172.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 130,342 hours.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on:

(a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the OCC, including whether the information shall have practical utility;

(b) The accuracy of the OCC's estimate of the burden of the collection of information;

⁵ Title X of the Dodd-Frank Act transferred this regulation to the CFPB. The OCC retains enforcement authority for this regulation for institutions with \$10 billion or less in total assets.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e).

² 15 U.S.C. 1681m.

³ Section 114 required the guidelines and regulations to be issued jointly by the Federal banking agencies (OCC, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), the National Credit Union Administration, and the Federal Trade Commission. Therefore, for purposes of this filing, "Agencies" refers to these entities. Section 1088(a)(8) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) further amended section 615 of FCRA to also require the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to issue Red Flags guidelines and regulations.

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 1681c(h)(2).

(c) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and

(e) Estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Patrick T. Tierney,

Assistant Director, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

[FR Doc. 2025-07642 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-33-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Proposed Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request

AGENCY: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Treasury; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board); and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

ACTION: Joint notice and request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the OCC, the Board, and the FDIC (the agencies) may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), of which the agencies are members, has approved the agencies' publication for public comment of a proposal to extend for three years, without revision, the Market Risk Regulatory Report for Institutions Subject to the Market Risk Capital Rule (FFIEC 102), which is currently an approved collection of information for each agency. At the end of the comment period for this notice the FFIEC and the agencies will review any comments received to determine whether to modify the proposal in response to comments. As required by the PRA, the agencies will then publish a second **Federal Register** notice for a 30-day

comment period and submit the final FFIEC 102 to OMB for review and approval.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are invited to submit written comments to any or all of the agencies. All comments will be shared among the agencies.

OCC: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- **Email:** prainfo@occ.treas.gov.
- **Mail:** Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Attention: 1557-0325, 400 7th Street SW, Suite 3E-218, Washington, DC 20219.

• **Hand Delivery/Courier:** 400 7th Street SW, Suite 3E-218, Washington, DC 20219.

Instructions: You must include "OCC" as the agency name and "1557-0325" in your comment. In general, the OCC will publish comments on www.reginfo.gov without change, including any business or personal information provided, such as name and address information, email addresses, or phone numbers. Comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not include any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

You may review comments and other related materials that pertain to this information collection beginning on the date of publication of the second notice for this collection by the following method:

• **Viewing Comments Electronically:** Go to www.reginfo.gov. Hover over the "Information Collection Review" drop down menu and select "Information Collection Review." Underneath the "Currently under Review" section heading, from the drop-down menu select "Department of Treasury" and then click "submit." This information collection can be located by searching by OMB control number "1557-0325." Upon finding the appropriate information collection, click on the related "ICR Reference Number." On the next screen, select "View Supporting Statement and Other Documents" and then click on the link to any comment listed at the bottom of the screen.

• For assistance in navigating www.reginfo.gov, please contact the Regulatory Information Service Center at (202) 482-7340.

Board: You may submit comments, which should refer to "FFIEC 102 Revisions," by any of the following methods:

• **Agency Website:** <http://www.federalreserve.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments at: <http://www.federalreserve.gov/generalinfo/foia/ProposedRegs.cfm>.

• **Email:** regs.comments@federalreserve.gov. Include "FFIEC 102 Revisions" in the subject line of the message.

• **Fax:** (202) 395-6974.

• **Mail:** Ann E. Misback, Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551.

All public comments are available on the Board's website at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/apps/foia/proposedregs.aspx> as submitted, unless modified for technical reasons.

Accordingly, your comments will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information.

FDIC: You may submit comments, which should refer to "FFIEC 102 Revisions," by any of the following methods:

• **Agency Website:** <https://www.fdic.gov/resources/regulations/federal-register-publications/>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments on the FDIC's website.

• **Email:** comments@FDIC.gov.

Include "FFIEC 102 Revisions" in the subject line of the message.

• **Mail:** Manuel E. Cabeza, Counsel, Attn: Comments, Room MB-3128, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20429.

• **Hand Delivery:** Comments may be hand delivered to the guard station at the rear of the 550 17th Street NW building (located on F Street NW) on business days between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

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

will be considered as required under all applicable laws. All comments may be accessible under the Freedom of Information Act.

Additionally, commenters may send a copy of their comments to the OMB desk officer for the agencies by mail to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503; by fax to (202) 395-6974; or by email to oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information about the information collections discussed in this notice, please contact any of the agency staff whose names appear below. In addition, copies of the FFIEC 102 reporting forms and instructions can be obtained at the FFIEC's website (https://www.ffiec.gov/ffiec_report_forms.htm).

OCC: Shaquita Merritt, Clearance Officer, (202) 649-5490, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 400 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

Board: Nuha Elmaghrabi, Federal Reserve Board Clearance Officer, (202) 452-3884, Office of the Chief Data Officer, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20551. Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) users may call (202) 263-4869.

FDIC: Manuel E. Cabeza, Counsel, (202) 898-3767, Legal Division, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20429.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The agencies are proposing to extend for three years, without revision, the FFIEC 102, which is currently an approved collection of information for each agency.

Report Titles: Market Risk Regulatory Report for Institutions Subject to the Market Risk Capital Rule.

Form Numbers: FFIEC 102.

Frequency of Response: Quarterly.

Affected Public: Business or other for profit.

OCC

OMB Number: 1557-0325.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 16 national banks and federal savings associations.

Estimated Average Time per Response: 12 hours per quarter.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 768 hours.

Board

OMB Number: 7100-0365.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 41 state member banks, bank holding companies, savings and loan holding companies, and intermediate holding companies.

Estimated Average Time per Response: 12 hours per quarter.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 1,968 hours.

FDIC

OMB Number: 3064-0199.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1 insured state nonmember bank and state savings association.

Estimated Average Time per Response: 12 hours per quarter.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 48 hours.

General Description of Reports

The Market Risk Regulatory Report for Institutions Subject to the Market Risk Capital Rule (FFIEC 102) is filed quarterly with the agencies and provides information for market risk institutions, defined for this purpose as those institutions that are subject to the market risk capital rule as incorporated into Subpart F of the agencies' regulatory capital rules¹ (market risk institutions). Each market risk institution is required to file the FFIEC 102 for the agencies' use in assessing the reasonableness and accuracy of the institution's calculation of its minimum capital requirements under the market risk capital rule and in evaluating the institution's capital in relation to its risks. Additionally, the market risk information collected in the FFIEC 102: (a) permits the agencies to monitor the market risk profile of, and evaluate the impact and competitive implications of, the market risk capital rule on individual market risk institutions and the industry as a whole; (b) provides the most current statistical data available to identify areas of market risk on which to focus for onsite and offsite examinations; (c) allows the agencies to assess and monitor the levels and components of each reporting institution's risk-based capital requirements for market risk and the adequacy of the institution's capital under the market risk capital rule; and (d) assists market risk institutions in

validating their implementation of the market risk framework.

Statutory Basis and Data Availability

The quarterly FFIEC 102 information collection is mandatory for market risk institutions: 12 U.S.C. 161 (national banks), 12 U.S.C. 324 (state member banks), 12 U.S.C. 1844(c) (bank holding companies), 12 U.S.C. 1467a(b) (savings and loan holding companies), 12 U.S.C. 5365 (U.S. intermediate holding companies), 12 U.S.C. 1817 (insured state nonmember commercial and savings banks), and 12 U.S.C. 1464 (savings associations). The FFIEC 102 information collections are not given confidential treatment.

Request for Comment

The agencies invite comment on the following topics related to these collections of information:

(a) Whether the information collections are necessary for the proper performance of the agencies' functions, including whether the information has practical utility;

(b) The accuracy of the agencies' estimates of the burden of the information collections, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) Ways to minimize the burden of information collections on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and

(e) Estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Comments submitted in response to this joint notice will be shared among the agencies. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Patrick T. Tierney,

Assistant Director, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Benjamin W. McDonough,

Deputy Secretary and Ombuds of the Board.

Dated at Washington, DC, on April 28, 2025.

Jennifer M. Jones,

Deputy Executive Secretary.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2025-07631 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-33-P; 6210-01-P; 6714-01-P

¹ 12 CFR 3.201 (OCC); 12 CFR 217.201 (Board); and 12 CFR 324.201 (FDIC). The market risk capital rule generally applies to any banking institution with aggregate trading assets and trading liabilities equal to (a) 10 percent or more of quarter-end total assets or (b) \$1 billion or more.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**Internal Revenue Service****Open Meeting of the Taxpayer Advocacy Panel Joint Committee**

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: An open meeting of the Taxpayer Advocacy Panel Joint Committee will be conducted. The Taxpayer Advocacy Panel is soliciting public comments, ideas, and suggestions on improving customer service at the Internal Revenue Service. This meeting will be held via teleconference through the Microsoft Teams Platform.

DATES: The meeting will be held Thursday, May 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Conchata Holloway at 1-888-912-1227 or 214-413-6550.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. app. (1988) that an open meeting of the Taxpayer Advocacy Panel Joint Committee will be held Thursday, May 22, 2025, at 2 p.m. eastern time via teleconference. The public is invited to make oral comments or submit written statements for consideration. For more information, please contact Conchata Holloway at 1-888-912-1227 or 214-413-6550, or write TAP Office, 1114 Commerce St., MC 1005, Dallas, TX 75242 or contact us at the website: <http://www.improveirs.org>.

The agenda will include the potential project referrals from the committees, and discussions on priorities the TAP will focus on for the 2025 year. Public input is welcomed.

Dated: April 1, 2025.

Shawn Collins,

Director, Taxpayer Advocacy Panel.

[FR Doc. 2025-07616 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**Internal Revenue Service****Proposed Extension of Information Collection Request Submitted for Public Comment; Comment Request for Form 5310-A**

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Internal Revenue Service, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Currently, the IRS is soliciting comments concerning Form 5310-A, "Notice of Plan Merger or Consolidation, Spinoff, or Transfer of Plan Assets or Liabilities, Notice of Qualified Separate Lines of Business".

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before July 1, 2025 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 60 days of publication of this notice to pra.comments@irs.gov. Please include, "OMB Number: 1545-1225—Public Comment Request Notice" in the Subject line. Requests for additional information or copies of this collection can be directed to Ronald J. Durbala, at RJoseph.Durbala@irs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Notice of Plan Merger or Consolidation, Spinoff, or Transfer of Plan Assets or Liabilities, Notice of Qualified Separate Lines of Business.

OMB Number: 1545-1225.

Project Number: Form 5310-A.

Abstract: Internal Revenue Code section 6058(b) requires plan administrators to notify IRS of any plan mergers, consolidations, spinoffs, or transfers of plan assets or liabilities to another plan. Code section 414(r) requires employers to notify IRS of separate lines of business for their deferred compensation plans. Form 5310-A is used to make these notifications.

Current Actions: There is no change in the paperwork burden previously approved by OMB. This form is being submitted for renewal purposes only.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Businesses and other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 694.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 10 hrs. 35 min.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 7,349.

The following paragraph applies to all 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 if 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.

Desired Focus of Comments: The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility.

- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.

- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including using appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, by permitting electronic submissions of responses.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the ICR for OMB approval of the extension of the information collection; they will also become a matter of public record.

Approved: April 29, 2025.

Ronald J. Durbala,

IRS Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025-07645 Filed 5-1-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-P



FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 90

Friday,

No. 84

May 2, 2025

Part II

The President

Proclamation 10925—Amendments to Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States

Proclamation 10926—418th Anniversary of the First Landing and the Raising of the Cape Henry Cross

Executive Order 14289—Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Proclamation 10925 of April 29, 2025

The President

Amendments to Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On February 17, 2019, the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) transmitted to me a report on his investigation into the effects of imports of passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans, and cargo vans) and light trucks (collectively, automobiles) and certain automobile parts (engines and engine parts, transmissions and powertrain parts, and electrical components) (collectively, automobile parts) on the national security of the United States under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862) (section 232). Based on the facts considered in that investigation, the Secretary found and advised me of his opinion that automobiles and certain automobile parts are being imported into the United States in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States.

2. In Proclamation 9888 of May 17, 2019 (Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States), I concurred with the Secretary's finding in the February 17, 2019, report that automobiles and certain automobile parts are being imported into the United States in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States. I directed the United States Trade Representative (Trade Representative), in consultation with other executive branch officials, to pursue negotiation of agreements to address the threatened impairment of the national security of the United States with respect to imported automobiles and certain automobile parts from certain countries. The Trade Representative's negotiations did not lead to any agreements of the type contemplated by section 232. I also directed the Secretary to monitor imports of automobiles and certain automobile parts and inform me of any circumstances that, in the Secretary's opinion, might indicate the need for further action under section 232 with respect to such imports.

3. In Proclamation 10908 of March 26, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States), I found, based on information newly provided by the Secretary, that imports of automobiles and certain automobile parts continued to threaten to impair the national security of the United States and deemed it necessary and appropriate to impose a tariff system to adjust imports of automobiles and certain automobile parts so that such imports will not threaten to impair national security. The tariffs on automobiles have been in effect since 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 3, 2025; the tariffs on automobile parts are set to go into effect on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on May 3, 2025.

4. In Proclamation 10908, I also deemed it necessary and appropriate to establish processes to identify and impose tariffs on additional automobile parts to ensure that the tariffs on automobiles and certain automobile parts are not circumvented and that the purpose of this action to eliminate the threat to the national security of the United States by imports of automobiles

and certain automobile parts is not undermined. I directed the Secretary to set up such a process within 90 days of the date of Proclamation 10908.

5. In Proclamation 10908, I also directed the Secretary to continue to monitor imports of automobiles and automobile parts, to review the status of such imports with respect to national security, and to inform me of any circumstances that, in the Secretary's opinion, might indicate the need for further action by the President under section 232. The Secretary has advised me that additional action is warranted in the interest of meeting the national security objectives outlined in Proclamation 10908.

6. In my judgment, it is necessary and appropriate to modify the system of monetary fees and related measures imposed to adjust imports of automobiles and certain automobile parts pursuant to Proclamation 10908 to more effectively eliminate the threat imports of automobiles and certain automobile parts pose on the national security of the United States.

7. I determine that the modified system, by linking the ultimate monetary fee imposed on imports of automobile parts to the imports' use in assembly of automobiles within the United States, in the way and on the timeline described below, will adjust imports of automobiles and automobile parts and more effectively eliminate such imports' threat to impair national security. I find that the modified system will more effectively eliminate the national security threat because it will more quickly reduce reliance on foreign manufacturing and importation of automobiles and automobile parts; strengthen United States vehicle assembly operations by encouraging companies to expand domestic production capacity, which is critical to a strong domestic defense industrial base; shift manufacturing activity into the United States; increase domestic automotive research and development so that American-owned producers can produce cutting-edge technologies that are essential to the United States defense industrial base and our military superiority; create jobs in the automotive industry that increase the number of employees in the domestic automotive industry; and ensure that other benefits of production are concentrated in the United States.

8. Section 232 authorizes the President to adjust the imports of an article and its derivatives that are being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States so that such imports will not threaten to impair national security.

9. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) the substance of statutes affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code; section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended; and section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, do hereby proclaim as follows:

(1) To more effectively eliminate the threat to impair national security posed by imports of automobiles and automobile parts, I find that it is necessary to modify the system imposed in Proclamation 10908 by reducing duties assessed on automobile parts accounting for 15 percent of the value of an automobile assembled in the United States for 1 year and equivalent to 10 percent of that value for an additional year as follows:

(a) For automobiles assembled in the United States, automobile manufacturers shall be eligible to receive an import adjustment offset amount applicable to section 232 duties on automobile parts based on the following schedule:

(i) The automobile manufacturer may apply for an import adjustment offset amount equal to 3.75 percent of the aggregate Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price (MSRP) value of all automobiles assembled in the United States from April 3, 2025, through April 30, 2026.

(ii) The automobile manufacturer may apply for an import adjustment offset amount equal to 2.5 percent of the aggregate MSRP value of all automobiles assembled in the United States from May 1, 2026, through April 30, 2027.

(b) The percentage rate provided in subsection (i) reflects the total duty that would be owed when a 25 percent duty is applied to parts accounting for 15 percent of an automobile's MSRP value. The percentage rate provided in subsection (ii) reflects the total duty that would be owed when a 25 percent duty is applied to parts accounting for 10 percent of an automobile's MSRP value.

(c) Only automobiles that undergo final assembly in the United States are eligible to be included in this calculation. The manufacturer's import adjustment offset amount may only be used by importers of record authorized by that manufacturer, and the amount may only be used to offset tariff liability related to that manufacturer's automobile parts tariff liability under Proclamation 10908. Should a manufacturer's import adjustment offset amount exceed the total amount attributable to that manufacturer's automobile parts tariff liability under Proclamation 10908, the relief is capped at the total amount of that manufacturer's automobile parts tariff liability under Proclamation 10908, and the manufacturer may not use the additional amount above that cap to offset any other tariff liability. A manufacturer with an approved import adjustment offset amount may determine the importers of record eligible to decrement against that manufacturer's import adjustment offset amount, and that list of importers of record may include suppliers in that manufacturer's supply chain for automobiles assembled in the United States if the manufacturer so chooses.

(2) (a) Within 30 days of the date of this order, the Secretary shall establish a process by which manufacturers seeking an import adjustment offset amount shall submit to the Secretary:

(i) documentation certifying the number of automobiles the manufacturer projects it will assemble in the United States, as well as a list of all plant locations where the projected automobiles will undergo final production;

(ii) documentation certifying the manufacturer's projected cost of tariffs due to imported automobile parts subject to Proclamation 10908, broken down by tariff costs the manufacturer will incur directly and tariff costs the manufacturer will incur from its suppliers;

(iii) documentation detailing the total import adjustment offset amount requested within the schedule determined by the Secretary in accordance with this proclamation;

(iv) documentation identifying the importer(s) of record, including importer of record numbers, eligible to use that manufacturer's import adjustment offset amount, as well as the amount of the manufacturer's offset amount allotted to each importer of record; and

(v) a certification, signed by a senior officer of the manufacturer, attesting under penalty of perjury that the information submitted under subsections (i) through (iv) is true, complete, and accurate to the best of the manufacturer's knowledge, and that the manufacturer has conducted reasonable due diligence to verify the accuracy of the assertions and facts contained in its submissions.

(b) Upon verification of the completeness and accuracy of a manufacturer's submission and the manufacturer's eligibility, the Secretary shall approve the application and notify U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) with

the information necessary for CBP to administer and implement the manufacturer's import adjustment offset amount, including importer of record number(s) for the importer(s) eligible to use each offset amount and the approved import adjustment offset amount. CBP shall confer the approved offset amount to the approved importer(s) of record using processes and mechanisms consistent with CBP's operational framework and tariff administration procedures, including offset against current tariff obligations due at the time of entry, or other lawful methods.

(3) The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of CBP, shall issue such regulations, guidance, and procedures as necessary to carry out the provisions of this proclamation and Proclamation 10908, and may establish standards for determining United States content and for validating manufacturer certifications.

(4) The Secretary, in consultation with the United States International Trade Commission and CBP, shall determine whether modifications to the HTSUS are necessary to effectuate this proclamation and may make such modifications through notice in the *Federal Register* if needed.

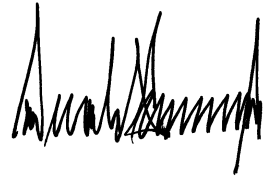
(5) CBP shall begin providing approved importers with an import adjustment offset amount as soon as practicable and may request information from importers of record as necessary to implement a particular manufacturer's import adjustment offset amount.

(6) Should an importer claim and receive any import adjustment offset amount from CBP in excess of the amount approved by the Secretary, CBP may assess monetary penalties in the maximum amount permitted by law.

(7) The Secretary shall continue to monitor imports of automobiles and automobile parts. The Secretary also shall, from time to time, in consultation with any senior executive branch officials the Secretary deems appropriate, review the status of such imports with respect to national security. The Secretary shall inform the President of any circumstances that, in the Secretary's opinion, might indicate the need for further action by the President under section 232. The Secretary shall also inform the President of any circumstance that, in the Secretary's opinion, might indicate that the duty rate provided for in Proclamation 10908, or any proclamation issued pursuant thereto, is no longer necessary.

(8) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency. This proclamation shall apply in accordance with the Executive Order of April 29, 2025 (Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of April, 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Donald Trump", located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 10926 of April 29, 2025

418th Anniversary of the First Landing and the Raising of the Cape Henry Cross

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Four hundred and eighteen years ago, more than 100 men completed a grueling 144-day voyage from the countryside of England to the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay in search of opportunity in the New World.

Commissioned by King James I and the Virginia Company of London, these intrepid settlers charted three small ships—the Susan Constant, the Godspeed, and the Discovery—to set sail on a perilous journey across the Atlantic to expand the reach of the English Crown into unknown lands, create a better future for their families, and further the “Glory of His Divine Majesty.”

Known as the “First Landing,” the seeds of America’s destiny were sown when this courageous band of Christians erected a towering wooden cross at the crest of Cape Henry, Virginia. Under the First Charter of Virginia, which commissioned the voyage, they consecrated the New World, gave thanks to God for their safe passage, and dedicated the land to His glory. The raising of the Cape Henry Cross was a visible symbol of the covenant the settlers made on their first day in the New World—for themselves and their posterity—to obey God, seek His blessing, and place their trust in Him.

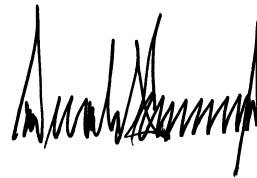
Within weeks, the men traveled inland to establish Jamestown—the first permanent English settlement in the New World. “We hope to plant a nation where none before hath stood,” one early settler sang in a ballad. In the months and years that followed, the settlers at Jamestown would face grave dangers and extraordinary challenges, including a severe drought, starvation, and disease. By the first year’s end, only 38 of the original 104 men had survived. Yet, by the grace of God, Jamestown endured and the American spirit of courage, strength, and determination was born.

Today, a majestic granite cross stands on those same hallowed shores as a testament to the steadfast Christian belief of the Jamestown settlers that God’s grace abides, His mercy is abundant, and His glory is everlasting. Our Nation honors the heroic souls whose faithful devotion and uncommon courage more than 400 years ago foreshadowed the birth of the greatest Republic in the history of the world—and it is in their memory that we pledge to forge a future that always celebrates our history, honors our heritage, and glorifies our God Almighty.

More than four centuries after the First Landing, we prayerfully renew our covenant to always be one Nation under God and to always seek His blessing and protection.

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 April 29, 2025, as a day in celebration of the 418th anniversary of the First Landing and the Raising of the Cross at Cape Henry, Virginia, by the Jamestown settlers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of April, 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Donald Trump", located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14289 of April 29, 2025

Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Purpose. The United States has imposed tariffs under various statutory authorities and through a number of Executive Orders and proclamations to protect national security and address unusual and extraordinary threats to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Although each of these actions, as listed in section 2 of this order, serves separate and distinct policy purposes, I have now determined that, to the extent these tariffs apply to the same article, these tariffs should not all have a cumulative effect (or “stack” on top of one another) because the rate of duty resulting from such stacking exceeds what is necessary to achieve the intended policy goals. To avoid the cumulative effect of overlapping tariffs on certain articles, this order sets out the procedure for determining which of multiple tariffs shall apply to an article when that article is subject to more than one of the actions listed in section 2 of this order.

Sec. 2. Applicability. This order shall apply only to the administration of tariffs imposed through the following actions and subsequent amendments to those tariffs:

(a) Proclamation 10908 of March 26, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States);

(b) Executive Order 14193 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border), as amended by Executive Order 14197 of February 3, 2025 (Progress on the Situation at Our Northern Border), Executive Order 14226 of March 2, 2025 (Amendment to Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border), and Executive Order 14231 of March 6, 2025 (Amendment to Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border);

(c) Executive Order 14194 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border), as amended by Executive Order 14198 of February 3, 2025 (Progress on the Situation at Our Southern Border), Executive Order 14227 of March 2, 2025 (Amendment to Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border), and Executive Order 14232 of March 6, 2025 (Amendment to Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Southern Border);

(d) Proclamation 9704 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States), as amended by Proclamation 9980 of January 24, 2020 (Adjusting Imports of Derivative Aluminum Articles and Derivative Steel Articles Into the United States), and Proclamation 10895 of February 10, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States); and

(e) Proclamation 9705 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States), as amended by Proclamation 9980 of January 24, 2020 (Adjusting Imports of Derivative Aluminum Articles and Derivative Steel

Articles Into the United States), and Proclamation 10896 of February 10, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States).

Sec. 3. *Non-Stacking of Tariff Measures.* (a) Notwithstanding any provision of any action listed in section 2 of this order, tariffs for articles subject to tariffs under the actions listed in section 2 of this order shall apply as follows:

(i) An article subject to tariffs pursuant to the action listed in section 2(a) of this order shall not be subject to additional tariffs on that article pursuant to the actions listed in sections 2(b) through 2(e) of this order.

(ii) An article subject to tariffs pursuant to the actions listed in section 2(b) or 2(c) of this order shall not be subject to additional tariffs on that article pursuant to the actions listed in section 2(d) or 2(e) of this order.

(iii) An article subject to tariffs pursuant to the actions listed in section 2(d) of this order shall be subject to additional tariffs on that article pursuant to the actions listed in section 2(e) of this order, provided the article otherwise satisfies all conditions necessary for application of those additional tariffs; likewise, an article subject to tariffs pursuant to the actions listed in section 2(e) of this order shall be subject to additional tariffs on that article pursuant to the actions listed in section 2(d) of this order, provided the article otherwise satisfies all conditions necessary for application of those additional tariffs.

(b) Subsection (a) of this section shall not be construed to diminish the validity of any action listed in section 2 of this order. Each action listed in section 2 of this order remains independently valid and enforceable, except that the duty rates provided by these actions shall not be cumulative when the conditions outlined in subsection (a) of this section are met.

(c) If an imported article is subject to both a tariff imposed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and one or more tariffs imposed pursuant to an action or actions not listed in section 2 of this order, then the tariff imposed on the article pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be cumulative with the tariff or tariffs imposed pursuant to the action or actions not listed in section 2 of this order.

Sec. 4. *Non-applicability to Other Tariff Measures.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be interpreted to alter or limit the application of any duties, taxes, fees, or exactions other than those imposed pursuant to the actions listed in section 2 of this order.

(b) Accordingly, an article that is subject to duties pursuant to an action listed in section 2 of this order may still be subject to other applicable duties, taxes, fees, exactions, and charges, such as, but not limited to, those set forth in column 1 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS); duties imposed pursuant to section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended; duties imposed pursuant to Executive Order 14195 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China), as amended; and anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

Sec. 5. *Implementation.* (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall take all necessary steps to update guidance, systems, and enforcement mechanisms, including to revise, suspend, or rescind any regulations that may be inconsistent with this order, to reflect the policy set forth in this order.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Trade Representative, shall provide additional guidance as necessary to ensure consistent interpretation and application of the policy set forth in this order.

(c) The Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to determine whether changes to the HTSUS are necessary and to coordinate with the Chair

of the United States International Trade Commission to implement all necessary changes to execute this order.

(d) Any changes to the HTSUS necessary to comply with this order shall be made not later than 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on May 16, 2025. This order shall apply retroactively to all entries of merchandise subject to any applicable tariffs outlined in section 2 of this order and made on or after March 4, 2025. Any refunds will be processed pursuant to applicable laws and U.S. Customs and Border Protection's standard procedures for such refunds.

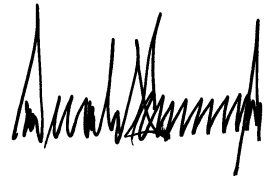
Sec. 6. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Donald Trump', located on the right side of the page.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 29, 2025.

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Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 84

Friday, May 2, 2025

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