

opportunity for all eligible bidders to bid on the reverse mortgage loans, and provides the quickest and most efficient vehicle for HUD to dispose of the due and payable reverse mortgage loans.

Bidder Ineligibility

In order to bid in HVLS 2026–1 as an eligible bidder, a prospective bidder must complete, execute, and submit a Confidentiality Agreement and a Qualification Statement (HUD–9611) that is acceptable to HUD. In past sales, nonprofit and governmental entities were able to submit an addendum (HUD–9612), which required additional certifications and documentation regarding the entity's organizational structure. This additional information collection will be removed for HVLS 2026–1. Nonprofit and governmental entities will be required to certify eligibility only under the Qualification Statement (HUD–9611). The Confidentiality Agreement and Qualification Statement collectively are the “Qualification Statement Documents.” In the Qualification Statement, the prospective bidder must disclose its key employees, including officers, directors and other decision makers and provide certain representations and warranties regarding the prospective bidder, including (i) the prospective bidder's board of directors, (ii) the prospective bidder's direct parent, (iii) the prospective bidder's subsidiaries, (iv) any related entity with which the prospective bidder shares a common officer, director, subcontractor or subcontractor who has access to Confidential Information as defined in the Confidentiality Agreement or is involved in the formation of a bid transaction (collectively the “Related Entities”), and (v) the prospective bidder's repurchase lenders.

The prospective bidder is ineligible to bid on any of the reverse mortgage loans included in HVLS 2026–1 if the prospective bidder, its Related Entities, or its repurchase lenders, are any of the following, unless other exceptions apply as provided for in the Qualification Statement.

1. An individual or entity that is currently debarred, suspended, or excluded from doing business with HUD pursuant to the Governmentwide Suspension and Debarment regulations at 2 CFR parts 180 and 2424;

2. An individual or entity that is currently suspended, debarred, or otherwise restricted by any department or agency of the federal government or of a state government from doing business with such department or agency;

3. An individual or entity that is currently debarred, suspended, or excluded from doing mortgage related business, including having a business license suspended, surrendered or revoked, by any federal, state, or local government agency, division, or department;

4. An entity that has had its right to act as a Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”) issuer terminated and its interest in mortgages backing Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed securities extinguished by Ginnie Mae;

5. An individual or entity that is in violation of its neighborhood stabilizing outcome obligations or post-sale reporting requirements under a Conveyance, Assignment and Assumption Agreement executed for a past sale;

6. An employee of HUD's Office of Housing, a member of such employee's household, or an entity owned or controlled by any such employee or member of such an employee's household with household to be inclusive of the employee's father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, grandparent, grandson, granddaughter, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, first cousin, the spouse of any of the foregoing, and the employee's spouse;

7. A contractor, subcontractor, and/or consultant or advisor (including any agent, employee, partner, director, or principal of any of the foregoing) who performed services for or on behalf of HUD in connection with the sale;

8. An individual or entity that knowingly acquired or will acquire prior to the sale date material non-public information, other than that information which is made available to Bidder by HUD pursuant to the terms of this Qualification Statement, about mortgage loans offered in the sale;

9. An individual or entity which knowingly employs or uses the services of an employee of HUD's Office of Housing (other than in such employee's official capacity); or

10. An individual or entity that knowingly uses the services, directly or indirectly, of any person or entity ineligible under 1 through 10 to assist in preparing any of its bids on the mortgage loans.

The Qualification Statement has additional representations and warranties which the prospective bidder must make, including but not limited to the representation and warranty that the prospective bidder or its Related Entities are not and will not knowingly

use the services, directly or indirectly, of any person or entity that is, any of the following (and to the extent that any such individual or entity would prevent the prospective bidder from making the following representations, such individual or entity has been removed from participation in all activities related to this sale and has no ability to influence or control individuals involved in formation of a bid for this sale):

(1) An entity or individual is ineligible to bid on any included reverse mortgage loan or on the pool containing such reverse mortgage loan because it is an entity or individual that:

(a) Serviced or held such reverse mortgage loan at any time during the six-month period prior to the bid, or

(b) Is any principal of any entity or individual described in the preceding sentence;

(c) Any employee or subcontractor of such entity or individual during that six-month period; or

(d) Any entity or individual that employs or uses the services of any other entity or individual described in this paragraph in preparing its bid on such reverse mortgage loan.

Freedom of Information Act Requests

HUD reserves the right, in its sole and absolute discretion, to disclose information regarding HVLS 2026–1, including, but not limited to, the identity of any successful qualified bidder and its bid price or bid percentage for any pool of loans or individual loan, upon the closing of the sale of all the mortgage loans. Even if HUD elects not to publicly disclose any information relating to HVLS 2026–1, HUD will disclose any information that HUD is obligated to disclose pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act and all regulations promulgated thereunder.

Scope of Notice

This notice applies to HVLS 2026–1 and does not establish HUD's policy for the sale of other mortgage loans.

Frank Cassidy,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Office of Housing and FHA.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

Final 2025 List of Critical Minerals

AGENCY: Geological Survey, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Critical minerals are essential for national security, economic stability, and supply chain resilience because they underpin key industries, drive technological innovation, and support critical infrastructure vital for a modern American economy. The United States is heavily reliant on imports of certain mineral commodities from foreign sources, some of which are at risk of serious, sustained, and long-term supply chain disruptions. The United States' dependence on imports and the vulnerability of supply chains raise the potential for risks to national security, defense readiness, price stability, and economic prosperity and resilience. The Nation possesses vast mineral resources that can create jobs, fuel prosperity, and significantly reduce our reliance on foreign nations, and the United States is taking actions to facilitate domestic mineral production. The List of Critical Minerals guides strategies to secure the Nation's mineral supply chains. By this notice, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), presents the final 2025 List of Critical Minerals and the methodology used to develop the List. Mineral criticality changes over time and therefore this final 2025 List of Critical Minerals is not a permanent list but will be dynamic and updated not less than biannually to reflect current data on supply, demand, and concentration of production, as well as current policy priorities. The final 2025 List of Critical Minerals, which revises the final List published by the Secretary in 2022, includes the following 60 minerals: aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barite, beryllium, bismuth, boron, cerium, cesium, chromium, cobalt, copper, dysprosium, erbium, europium, fluorspar, gadolinium, gallium, germanium, graphite, hafnium, holmium, indium, iridium, lanthanum, lead, lithium, lutetium, magnesium, manganese, metallurgical coal, neodymium, nickel, niobium, palladium, phosphate, platinum, potash, praseodymium, rhenium, rhodium, rubidium, ruthenium, samarium, scandium, silicon, silver, tantalum, tellurium, terbium, thulium, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, ytterbium, yttrium, zinc, and zirconium.

ADDRESSES: Public comments received on the draft 2025 List of Critical Minerals are available at www.regulations.gov under docket number USGS-2025-0039; GX25GB00PAMR000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By email at minerals@usgs.gov or Jenifer Bracewell by telephone at (703) 648-

5276. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States. The Federal Relay Service (FRS) is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with this individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours. Normal business hours are 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except for Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 2020, Congress enacted the Energy Act of 2020 (the Energy Act, Pub. L. 116-260, as amended by Pub. L. 118-233), which established the definition of a critical mineral, required the USGS on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior to update the List of Critical Minerals "not less than" at least every 3 years, and identified requirements for public comment, interagency review, and the publication of the draft and final List in the **Federal Register**.

Executive Order 14154, "Unleashing American Energy" (January 20, 2025), directed the Secretary in section 9(c) to "instruct the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey to consider updating the Survey's List of Critical Minerals, including for the potential of including uranium." Additionally, Executive Order 14261, "Reinvigorating America's Beautiful Clean Coal Industry and Amending Executive Order 14241" (April 8, 2025), directed the Secretary in section 9(b) to "determine whether metallurgical coal used in the production of steel meets the criteria to be designated as a 'critical mineral' under the Act and, if so, [. . .] take steps to place coal on the Department of the Interior Critical Minerals List."

On August 26, 2025, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Acting Director of the USGS, published in the **Federal Register** the draft 2025 List of Critical Minerals and the updated methodology in accordance with section 7002 of the Energy Act. 90 FR 41591. The draft 2025 List included 54 mineral commodities, with six mineral commodities (potash, silicon, copper, silver, rhenium and lead) recommended for addition to the List and two mineral commodities (arsenic and tellurium) recommended for removal compared to the final 2022 List. Further details on the underlying rationale and the specific approach, data sources, and assumptions used to calculate each

component of the supply risk metrics are described in the references cited in this notice. The **Federal Register** notice provided for a 30-day public comment period, which closed on September 25, 2025. The comments are available for public viewing at www.regulations.gov under docket USGS-2025-0039; GX25GB00PAMR000.

The USGS developed the List of Critical Minerals using methodology based on the definition of "critical mineral" and the criteria specified in the Energy Act. Earlier versions of the methodology have been published by the USGS in 2020¹ and 2021.² In 2025, the USGS substantially enhanced the methodology to quantify the risks that potential supply chain disruptions may pose to the U.S. economy and national security, and to recommend mineral commodities for inclusion on the List.³

The updated 2025 methodology is based on two primary criteria: (1) an economic effects assessment that quantified the potential impacts of foreign trade disruption scenarios on the U.S. economy, and (2) an examination of whether the mineral commodity's supply chain relied on a sole domestic producer that represented a single point of failure. The supply chain disruption model assessed the potential effects of over 1,200 disruption scenarios of 84 mineral commodities on 402 individual industries and the U.S. economy overall.

The Department received 163 public comments on the draft 2025 List, supporting or opposing the inclusion of 62 minerals. Comments were received from individuals, technical experts, industry, companies, associations, Federal and State agencies, and members of Congress.

Section 7002(c)(4)(C) of the Energy Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to "consult with the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and Energy and the United States Trade Representative in designating minerals, elements, substances, and materials as critical." The Secretary engaged in this interagency review process, concurrent with the public comment period, to ensure that perspectives and analyses from other agencies are captured in the final List. In this review process, the Department of War noted the importance of arsenic and tellurium for national security. The Department of Energy recommended the addition of metallurgical coal and uranium, citing the use of these minerals in steel production, energy, and defense. The U.S. Department of Agriculture recommended the addition of

phosphate, citing its importance to food security.

Section 7002(c)(4)(B) of the Energy Act allows the Secretary to designate a critical mineral determined by another Federal agency to be strategic and critical to the defense or national security of the United States, notwithstanding the Energy Act's criteria for designating a critical mineral. Based on the recommendations and expertise from the Department of Energy, Department of War, and Department of Agriculture, the Secretary hereby includes arsenic, tellurium, metallurgical coal, uranium, and phosphate on the final 2025 List of Critical Minerals.

The USGS also received additional information on the boron supply chain during the public comment process. Although the USGS could not model the supply chain risk for ferroboron, three other steel alloys with similar (70 to 80 percent) Chinese market control—silicon, titanium, and chromium ferroalloys—had sufficient probability-weighted impacts on the U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that the USGS methodology recommended including them on the List. After considering all comments received, the USGS believes that the updated methodology described in USGS Open-File Report 2025-1047 (<https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20251047>) is

a valid basis for the review and revision of the List of Critical Minerals.

In response to the public and interagency input required by the Energy Act, the Secretary hereby includes arsenic, boron, metallurgical coal, phosphate, tellurium, and uranium on the final 2025 List of Critical Minerals. The final 2025 List of Critical Minerals, together with information about the occurrence of each mineral as a byproduct, is provided in the following table. Note that a number of the listed byproducts are increasingly recovered as co-products, which are additional mineral commodities that contribute significant value to mining or processing.

Mineral commodities for inclusion on the final 2025 List of Critical Minerals	Produced as a byproduct/co-product	Main host commodities for byproducts/co-products
Aluminum	No.	
Antimony	Yes	Lead, gold, other base and precious metals.
Arsenic	Yes	Copper, gold, lead, zinc.
Barite	No.	
Beryllium	No.	Lead, tungsten, copper, tin, molybdenum, fluorspar, zinc.
Bismuth	Yes	
Boron	No.	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Cerium	Yes	
Cesium	No.	Nickel, copper.
Chromium	No.	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Cobalt	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Copper	No.	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Dysprosium	Yes	
Erbium	Yes	
Europium	Yes	
Fluorspar	No.	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Gadolinium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Gallium	Yes	Bauxite and zinc.
Germanium	Yes	Zinc and coal fly ash.
Graphite	Yes (for synthetic graphite but not for natural graphite).	Needle coke (for synthetic graphite).
Hafnium	Yes	Zirconium.
Holmium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Indium	Yes	Zinc.
Iridium	Yes	Platinum, nickel.
Lanthanum	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Lead	No.	
Lithium	No.	
Lutetium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Magnesium	No.	
Manganese	No.	
Metallurgical coal	No.	
Neodymium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Nickel	No.	
Niobium	No.	
Palladium	Yes	Nickel, platinum.
Phosphate	No.	
Platinum	No.	
Potash	No.	
Praseodymium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Rhenium	Yes	Molybdenum, copper.

Mineral commodities for inclusion on the final 2025 List of Critical Minerals	Produced as a byproduct/co-product	Main host commodities for byproducts/co-products
Rhodium	Yes	Nickel, platinum.
Rubidium	Yes	Cesium, lithium.
Ruthenium	Yes	Nickel, platinum.
Samarium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Scandium	Yes	Cobalt, nickel, titanium, zirconium.
Silicon	No.	Zinc, lead, copper, gold.
Silver	Yes	Copper, lead, nickel, platinum, zinc.
Tantalum	No.	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Tellurium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Terbium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Thulium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Tin	No.	Steel slag from vanadiferous iron ore, spent catalysts.
Titanium	No.	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Tungsten	No.	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Uranium	No.	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Vanadium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Ytterbium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Yttrium	Yes	Other rare earths, iron ore, heavy mineral sands (titanium, zirconium).
Zinc	No.	Titanium, tin.
Zirconium	Yes	

The List of Critical Minerals is not static and will be reviewed dynamically (as needed) and revised as necessary to reflect current data on supply, demand, and concentration of production, as well as current policy priorities, as required under the Energy Act of 2020.

The U.S. Government and other organizations may also use other definitions and rely on other criteria to identify a mineral as critical or otherwise important. In addition, there are many minerals not on the final 2025 List of Critical Minerals that are nevertheless important to the economic and national security of the United States. This final 2025 List of Critical Minerals is not intended to replace related terms and definitions of minerals that are deemed strategic or otherwise important.

Authority: Sec. 7002, Pub. L. 116–260, as amended by Pub. L. 118–233 (30 U.S.C. 1606).

Endnotes

¹ Nassar, N.T., Brainard, J., Gulley, A., Manley, R., Matos, G., Lederer, G., Bird, L.R., Pineault, D., Alonso, E., Gambogi, J., Fortier, S.M., 2020, Evaluating the mineral commodity supply risk of the U.S. manufacturing sector *Sci. Adv.*, 6(8) (2020), p. eaay8647, <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aay8647>.

² Nassar, N.T., and Fortier, S.M., 2021, Methodology and technical input for the 2021 review and revision of the U.S. Critical Minerals List: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2021–1045, 31 p., <https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20211045>.

³ Nassar, N.T., Pineault, D., Allen, S.M., McCaffrey, D.M., Padilla, A.J., Brainard, J.L.,

Bayani, M., Shojaeddini, E., Ryter, J.W., Lincoln, S., and Alonso, E., 2025, Methodology and technical input for the 2025 U.S. List of Critical Minerals—Assessing the potential effects of mineral commodity supply chain disruptions on the U.S. economy: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2025–1047, 32 p., <https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20251047>.

Ned Mamula,
Director, U.S. Geological Survey.
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Meeting of the CJIS Advisory Policy Board

AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Meeting notice.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to announce a meeting of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board (APB). The CJIS APB is a federal advisory committee established pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). This meeting announcement is being published as required by Section 10 of the FACA.

DATES: The APB will meet in open session from 8:30 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. on December 10–11, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place at the Hilton Orlando Lake Buena Vista Hotel, 1751 Hotel Plaza Boulevard, Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830; telephone: 407–827–4000. The CJIS Division is offering a blended participation option that allows for individuals to participate in person and additional individuals to participate via a telephone bridge line. The public will be permitted to provide comments and/or questions related to matters of the APB prior to the meeting. Please see details in the supplemental information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Inquiries may be addressed to the Advisory Process Management Office, Law Enforcement Engagement and Data Sharing Section; 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, West Virginia 26306; email: agmu@leo.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FBI CJIS APB is responsible for reviewing policy issues and appropriate technical and operational issues related to the programs administered by the FBI's CJIS Division, and thereafter, making appropriate recommendations to the FBI Director. The programs administered by the CJIS Division are the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal, National Crime Information Center, Next Generation Identification, National Instant Criminal Background Check System, National Data Exchange System, and Uniform Crime Reporting.

The meeting will be conducted with a blended participation option. The public may participate as follows: Via