

to the requests of local governments to establish eligibility for participation in the General Revenue Sharing Program, authorized under Public Law 92–512. At that time, the Census Bureau established a fee-based service enabling governments with annexations to obtain updated decennial census population counts that reflected the population living in the annexed areas. The Census Bureau also received funding from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to make those determinations for larger annexations that met prescribed criteria, and for new incorporations. The General Revenue Sharing Program ended on September 30, 1986, but the certification program continued into 1988 with support from the Census Bureau. The program was suspended to accommodate the taking of the 1990 decennial census and resumed in 1992. The Census Bureau supported the program through fiscal year 1995 for cities with large annexations and through fiscal year 1996 for newly incorporated places. The program was continued as a fee-based service until June 1, 1998, at which time it was suspended for the 2000 decennial census (63 FR 27706, May 20, 1998).

In 2002, the program resumed and has since been referred to as the Geographically Updated Population Certification Program or GUPCP (67 FR 72095, December 4, 2002). GUPCP was suspended again in 2008 to accommodate the taking of the 2010 Census (72 FR 46602, August 21, 2007), as well as in 2019 to accommodate the taking of the 2020 Census (83 FR 53029, October 19, 2018).

Following each decennial census, published census data adhere to disclosure avoidance standards designed to protect confidentiality. Prior to 2020, governments were able to request an expedited GUPCP certificate to receive decennial census population and housing unit counts that incorporate a change in boundaries outside of the regular annual update schedule. Within the disclosure avoidance system, it was possible to generate these data as needed to satisfy expedited requests.

This decade, the modernized disclosure avoidance standards limit the application of geographic updates to the 2020 Census data to once each year. As a result, the Census Bureau can only produce updated population and housing unit counts on the annual update schedule for new incorporations or annexations. Accordingly, there is only one fee option associated with an annual processing option.

Although there is no legal requirement that the Census Bureau

provide this service, there is a demand from governments for 2020 Census population and housing counts to be certified to reflect boundary updates or the formation of new governments dated after January 1, 2020, the legal effective date for boundaries used in tabulating the 2020 Census. Title 13, section 8 of the United States Code allows the Census Bureau to conduct this program by providing certain statistical materials upon payment of costs for the service. The Census Bureau is the sole provider of this service, which is based on processing 2020 Census enumeration records protected by the confidentiality restrictions at 13 U.S.C. 8 and 9.

A geographically updated population certification from the Census Bureau confirms that an official population and housing count is an accurate retabulating of the 2020 Census population and housing as configured for the updated government boundaries. A population certification may be needed for many reasons. For example, general-purpose governments may be required by state law to produce a Census Bureau population and housing certification for funds disbursement from their respective state, or federally sponsored programs may require or honor a Census Bureau population and housing certification for program eligibility. Special-purpose governments may also need official certification of census population and housing counts for other purposes.

Governments requesting certification must complete Form BC–1869(EF), Geographically Updated Population Certification Program (GUPCP) Request. Program details, and this form, are available online at: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/gupcp.html>. Tribal, state, and local governments should submit requests for certifications on Form BC–1869(EF) by email to the Census Bureau at pop.lgemp@census.gov. Communication requesting the service without Form BC–1869(EF) will be accepted only if it contains the information necessary to complete the form.

Paperwork Reduction Act: Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), unless that collection of information displays a current Office of Management and Budget control number. This notice does not represent a collection of information and is not subject to the PRA's requirements. The form reference in the notice, Form BC–

1869(EF), will collect only information necessary to process a certification request. As such, it is not subject to the PRA's requirements.

Ron Jarmin, Acting Director, Census Bureau, approved the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: March 31, 2025.

Shannon Wink,

Program Analyst, Policy Coordination Office, U.S. Census Bureau.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–20–2025]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 29, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Logitech; (Audio, Visual, and Gaming Equipment); Shepherdsville, Kentucky

On behalf of Logitech, Arvato USA, LLC submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Shepherdsville, Kentucky within FTZ 29. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on March 27, 2025.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/ component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished products include peripherals (audio, computer, sim racing), content creation equipment, and video conference devices (duty rates are duty-free).

The proposed foreign-status materials/components include: microphones (streaming; video conference); speakers (Bluetooth with single driver; Bluetooth with multiple drivers; personal computer; personal computer with single driver); headsets (wired; wireless); virtual reality pens; remotes (gaming; presentation); conferencing displays; desktop streaming LED lights; sim racing components (wheels; pedals); flight simulators; adaptive gaming controllers; webcams; conference webcams; video conferencing components (systems;

cameras; table mounts; wall brackets; scheduler touch screen devices); USB receivers; pads (wireless charging; mouse); keyboards (wired; wireless); mouses (wired; wireless); palm rests (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 2.0%). The request indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under section 1702(a)(1)(B) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (section 1702), and section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 1702 and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is May 14, 2025.

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

For further information, contact Juanita Chen at juanita.chen@trade.gov.

Dated: March 31, 2025.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Renewing Temporary Denial of Export Privileges; Aviastar—TU, 5 b. 7 Leningradsky Prospect, g. Moskva, 125040, Moscow, Russia

Pursuant to section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730–774 ("EAR" or "the Regulations"),¹ I hereby grant the request of the Office of Export Enforcement ("OEE") to renew the temporary denial order ("TDO") issued in this matter on April 2, 2024. I find that renewal of this Order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations and that renewal for an extended period is appropriate because Aviastar—TU ("Aviastar") has engaged in a pattern of

repeated, ongoing, and/or continuous apparent violations of the EAR.

I. Procedural History

On April 21, 2022, then Assistant Secretary Matthew S. Axelrod signed an Order denying Aviastar export privileges for a period of 180 days on the ground that issuance of the Order was necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations. The Order was issued *ex parte* pursuant to section 766.24(a) of the Regulations and was effective upon issuance.² The TDO was subsequently renewed on October 17, 2022,³ April 14, 2023,⁴ October 6, 2023,⁵ and April 2, 2024⁶ in accordance with section 766.24(d) of the Regulations.

On March 5, 2025, BIS, through OEE, submitted a written request for a fifth renewal of the TDO. The written request was made more than 20 days before the TDO's scheduled expiration and, given the temporary suspension of international mail service to Russia, OEE has attempted to deliver a copy of the renewal request to Aviastar by alternative means in accordance with sections 766.5 and 766.24(d) of the Regulations. No opposition to the renewal of the TDO has been received.

II. Renewal of the TDO

A. Legal Standard

Pursuant to section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a respondent's export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an "imminent violation" of the Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and 766.24(d). "A violation may be 'imminent' either in time or degree of likelihood." 15 CFR 766.24(b)(3). BIS may show "either that a violation is about to occur, or that the

² The TDO was published in the **Federal Register** on April 26, 2022 (87 FR 24514).

³ The October 17, 2022 Renewal Order, which was effective upon issuance, was published in the **Federal Register** on October 20, 2022 (87 FR 63760).

⁴ The April 14, 2023 Renewal Order, which was also effective upon issuance, was published in the **Federal Register** on April 19, 2023 (88 FR 24162).

⁵ The October 6, 2023 Renewal Order, which was also effective upon issuance, was published in the **Federal Register** on October 13, 2023 (88 FR 70928).

⁶ The April 2, 2024 Renewal Order, which was also effective upon issuance, was published in the **Federal Register** on April 5, 2024 (89 FR 23967). This April 2024 Renewal Order was issued for a period of one year, pursuant to an August 2023 amendment to Section 766.24(d)(1) of the EAR allowing for extended TDO renewals up to one year in cases demonstrating a pattern of repeated, ongoing and/or continuous apparent violations (88 FR 59791).

general circumstances of the matter under investigation or case under criminal or administrative charges demonstrate a likelihood of future violations." *Id.* As to the likelihood of future violations, BIS may show that the violation under investigation or charge "is significant, deliberate, covert and/or likely to occur again, rather than technical or negligent[.]" *Id.* A "lack of information establishing the precise time a violation may occur does not preclude a finding that a violation is imminent, so long as there is sufficient reason to believe the likelihood of a violation." *Id.*

If BIS believes that renewal of a denial order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation, it may file a written request for renewal, with any modifications if appropriate. 15 CFR 766.24(d)(1). The written request, which must be filed no later than 20 days prior to the TDO's expiration, should set forth the basis for BIS's belief that renewal is necessary, including any additional or changed circumstances. *Id.* "In cases demonstrating a pattern of repeated, ongoing and/or continuous apparent violations, BIS may request the renewal of a temporary denial order for an additional period not exceeding one year." ⁷ *Id.*

B. The TDO and BIS's Request for Renewal

The U.S. Commerce Department, through BIS, responded to the Russian Federation's ("Russia's") further invasion of Ukraine by implementing a sweeping series of stringent export controls that severely restrict Russia's access to technologies and other items that it needs to sustain its aggressive military capabilities. These controls primarily target Russia's defense, aerospace, and maritime sectors and are intended to cut off Russia's access to vital technological inputs, atrophy key sectors of its industrial base, and undercut Russia's strategic ambitions to exert influence on the world stage. Effective February 24, 2022, BIS imposed expansive controls on aviation-related (*e.g.*, Commerce Control List Categories 7 and 9) items to Russia, including a license requirement for the export, reexport or transfer (in-country) to Russia of any aircraft or aircraft parts specified in Export Control Classification Number ("ECCN") 9A991 (section 746.8(a)(1) of the EAR).⁸ BIS

⁷ 88 FR 59791 (Aug. 30, 2023).

⁸ 87 FR 12226 (Mar. 3, 2022). Additionally, BIS published a final rule effective April 8, 2022 which imposed licensing requirements on items controlled on the Commerce Control List ("CCL") under Categories 0–2 that are destined for Russia or Belarus. Accordingly, now all CCL items require

¹ On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852 ("ECRA"). Section 1761(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders. 50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(5).