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Executive Order 14202 of February 6, 2025

The President

Eradicating Anti-Christian Bias

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. It is the policy of the United States, and the purpose of this order, to protect the religious freedoms of Americans and end the anti-Christian weaponization of government. The Founders established a Nation in which people were free to practice their faith without fear of discrimination or retaliation by their government.

For that reason, the United States Constitution enshrines the fundamental right to religious liberty in the First Amendment. Federal laws like the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000bb *et seq.*), further prohibit government interference with Americans' rights to exercise their religion. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000e *et seq.*), prohibits religious discrimination in employment while Federal hate-crime laws prohibit offenses committed due to religious animus.

Yet the previous Administration engaged in an egregious pattern of targeting peaceful Christians, while ignoring violent, anti-Christian offenses. The Biden Department of Justice sought to squelch faith in the public square by bringing Federal criminal charges and obtaining in numerous cases multi-year prison sentences against nearly two dozen peaceful pro-life Christians for praying and demonstrating outside abortion facilities. Those convicted included a Catholic priest and 75-year-old grandmother, as well as an 87-year-old woman and a father of 11 children who were arrested 18 months after praying and singing hymns outside an abortion facility in Tennessee as a part of a politically motivated prosecution campaign by the Biden Administration. I rectified this injustice on January 23, 2025, by issuing pardons in these cases.

At the same time, Catholic churches, charities, and pro-life centers sought justice for violence, theft, and arson perpetrated against them, which the Biden Department of Justice largely ignored. After more than 100 attacks, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution condemning this violence and calling on the Biden Administration to enforce the law.

Then, in 2023, a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum asserted that “radical-traditionalist” Catholics were domestic-terrorism threats and suggested infiltrating Catholic churches as “threat mitigation.” This later-retracted FBI memorandum cited as support evidence propaganda from highly partisan sources.

The Biden Department of Education sought to repeal religious-liberty protections for faith-based organizations on college campuses. The Biden Equal Employment Opportunity Commission sought to force Christians to affirm radical transgender ideology against their faith. And the Biden Department of Health and Human Services sought to drive Christians who do not conform to certain beliefs on sexual orientation and gender identity out of the foster-care system. The Biden Administration declared March 31, 2024—Easter Sunday—as “Transgender Day of Visibility.”

In this atmosphere of anti-Christian government, hostility and vandalism against Christian churches and places of worship surged, with the number of such identified acts in 2023 exceeding by more than eight times the

number from 2018. Catholic churches and institutions have been aggressively targeted with hundreds of acts of hostility, violence, and vandalism.

My Administration will not tolerate anti-Christian weaponization of government or unlawful conduct targeting Christians. The law protects the freedom of Americans and groups of Americans to practice their faith in peace, and my Administration will enforce the law and protect these freedoms. My Administration will ensure that any unlawful and improper conduct, policies, or practices that target Christians are identified, terminated, and rectified.

Sec. 2. *Establishing a Task Force to Eradicate Anti-Christian Bias.* (a) There is hereby established within the Department of Justice the Task Force to Eradicate Anti-Christian Bias (Task Force).

(b) The Attorney General shall serve as Chair of the Task Force.

(c) In addition to the Chair, the Task Force shall consist of the following other members:

- (i) the Secretary of State;
- (ii) the Secretary of the Treasury;
- (iii) the Secretary of Defense;
- (iv) the Secretary of Labor;
- (v) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (vi) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (vii) the Secretary of Education;
- (viii) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs;
- (ix) the Secretary of Homeland Security;
- (x) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (xi) Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations;
- (xii) the Administrator of the Small Business Administration;
- (xiii) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- (xiv) the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy;
- (xv) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;
- (xvi) the Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; and
- (xvii) the heads of such other executive departments, agencies, and offices that the Chair may, from time to time, invite to participate.

Sec. 3. *Task Force Functions.* (a) The Task Force shall meet as required by the Chair and shall take appropriate action to:

- (i) review the activities of all executive departments and agencies (agencies), including the Department of State, the Department of Justice, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Labor, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, over the previous Administration and identify any unlawful anti-Christian policies, practices, or conduct by an agency contrary to the purpose and policy of this order;
- (ii) recommend to the head of the relevant agency steps to revoke or terminate any violative policies, practices, or conduct identified under subsection (3)(a)(i) of this section and remedial actions to fulfill the purpose and policy of this order;
- (iii) share information and develop strategies to protect the religious liberties of Americans and advance the purpose and policy of this order;
- (iv) solicit information and ideas from a broad range of individuals and groups, including Americans affected by anti-Christian conduct, faith-based organizations, and State, local, and Tribal governments, in order to ensure that its work is informed by a broad spectrum of ideas and experiences;

(v) identify deficiencies in existing laws and enforcement and regulatory practices that have contributed to unlawful anti-Christian governmental or private conduct and recommend to the relevant agency head, or recommend to the President, through the Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, as applicable, appropriate actions that agencies may take to remedy failures to fully enforce the law against acts of anti-Christian hostility, vandalism, and violence; and

(vi) recommend to the President, through the Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, any additional Presidential or legislative action necessary to rectify past improper anti-Christian conduct, protect religious liberty, or otherwise fulfill the purpose and policy of this order.

(b) In order to advise the President regarding its work and assist the President in formulating future policy, the Task Force shall submit to the President, through the Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy:

(i) a report within 120 days from the date of this order regarding the Task Force's initial work;

(ii) a report within 1 year from the date of this order that summarizes the Task Force's work; and

(iii) a final report upon the dissolution of the Task Force.

Sec. 4. Administration. (a) The heads of agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, upon the request of the Chair, provide the Task Force with any information required by the Task Force for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) The Department of Justice shall provide such funding and administrative and technical support as the Task Force may require, to the extent permitted by law and as authorized by existing appropriations.

Sec. 5. Termination. The Task Force shall terminate 2 years from the date of this order unless extended by the President.

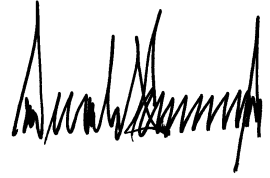
Sec. 6. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(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 a stylized representation of a name, possibly "Donald Trump", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 6, 2025.

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14203 of February 6, 2025

Imposing Sanctions on the International Criminal Court

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.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) (NEA), section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, find that the International Criminal Court (ICC), as established by the Rome Statute, has engaged in illegitimate and baseless actions targeting America and our close ally Israel. The ICC has, without a legitimate basis, asserted jurisdiction over and opened preliminary investigations concerning personnel of the United States and certain of its allies, including Israel, and has further abused its power by issuing baseless arrest warrants targeting Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Former Minister of Defense Yoav Gallant. The ICC has no jurisdiction over the United States or Israel, as neither country is party to the Rome Statute or a member of the ICC. Neither country has ever recognized the ICC's jurisdiction, and both nations are thriving democracies with militaries that strictly adhere to the laws of war. The ICC's recent actions against Israel and the United States set a dangerous precedent, directly endangering current and former United States personnel, including active service members of the Armed Forces, by exposing them to harassment, abuse, and possible arrest. This malign conduct in turn threatens to infringe upon the sovereignty of the United States and undermines the critical national security and foreign policy work of the United States Government and our allies, including Israel. Furthermore, in 2002, the Congress enacted the American Servicemembers' Protection Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7421 *et seq.*) to protect United States military personnel, United States officials, and officials and military personnel of certain allied countries against criminal prosecution by an international criminal court to which the United States is not party, stating, "In addition to exposing members of the Armed Forces of the United States to the risk of international criminal prosecution, the Rome Statute creates a risk that the President and other senior elected and appointed officials of the United States Government may be prosecuted by the International Criminal Court." (22 U.S.C. 7421(9)).

The United States unequivocally opposes and expects our allies to oppose any ICC actions against the United States, Israel, or any other ally of the United States that has not consented to ICC jurisdiction. The United States remains committed to accountability and to the peaceful cultivation of international order, but the ICC and parties to the Rome Statute must respect the decisions of the United States and other countries not to subject their personnel to the ICC's jurisdiction, consistent with their respective sovereign prerogatives.

The United States will impose tangible and significant consequences on those responsible for the ICC's transgressions, some of which may include the blocking of property and assets, as well as the suspension of entry into the United States of ICC officials, employees, and agents, as well as their immediate family members, as their entry into our Nation would be detrimental to the interests of the United States.

I therefore determine that any effort by the ICC to investigate, arrest, detain, or prosecute protected persons, as defined in section 8(d) of this order, constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and I hereby declare a national emergency to address that threat. I hereby determine and order:

Section 1. (a) All property and interests in property that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of any United States person, of the following persons are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

(i) the person listed in the Annex to this order; and

(ii) any foreign person determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General:

(A) to have directly engaged in any effort by the ICC to investigate, arrest, detain, or prosecute a protected person without consent of that person's country of nationality;

(B) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, any activity in subsection (a)(ii)(A) of this section or any person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; or

(C) to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

(b) The prohibitions in subsection (a) of this section apply except to the extent provided by statutes, or in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted before the date of this order.

Sec. 2. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the types of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order would seriously impair my ability to address the national emergency declared in this order, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order.

Sec. 3. The prohibitions in section 1(a) of this order include:

(a) the making of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order; and

(b) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

Sec. 4. The unrestricted immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the United States of aliens determined to meet one or more of the criteria in section 1 of this order, as well as immediate family members of such aliens, or aliens determined by the Secretary of State to be employed by, or acting as an agent of, the ICC, would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, and the entry of such persons into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, is hereby suspended, except where the Secretary of State determines that the entry of the person into the United States would not be contrary to the interests of the United States, including when the Secretary of State so determines, based on a recommendation of the Attorney General, that the person's entry would further important United States law enforcement objectives. In exercising this responsibility, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Secretary of Homeland Security on matters related to admissibility or inadmissibility within the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security. Such persons shall be treated as persons covered by section 1 of Proclamation 8693 of July 24, 2011 (Suspension of Entry of Aliens Subject to United Nations Security Council Travel Bans and International Emergency Economic Powers Act Sanctions). The Secretary of State shall have the

responsibility for implementing this section pursuant to such conditions and procedures as the Secretary of State has established or may establish pursuant to Proclamation 8693.

Sec. 5. Within 60 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the President a report on additional persons that should be included within the scope of section 1 of this order.

Sec. 6. (a) Any transaction that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, causes a violation of, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(b) Any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this order shall prohibit transactions for the conduct of the official business of the Federal Government by employees, grantees, or contractors thereof.

Sec. 8. For the purposes of this order:

(a) the term “person” means an individual or entity;

(b) the term “entity” means a government or instrumentality of such government, partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization;

(c) the term “United States person” means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including a foreign branch, subsidiary, or employee of such entity), or any person lawfully in the United States;

(d) the term “protected person” means:

(i) any United States person, unless the United States provides formal consent to ICC jurisdiction over that person or becomes a state party to the Rome Statute, including:

(A) current or former members of the Armed Forces of the United States;

(B) current or former elected or appointed officials of the United States Government; and

(C) any other person currently or formerly employed by or working on behalf of the United States Government; and

(ii) any foreign person that is a citizen or lawful resident of an ally of the United States that has not consented to ICC jurisdiction over that person or is not a state party to the Rome Statute, including:

(A) current or former members of the armed forces of such ally of the United States;

(B) current or former elected or appointed government officials of such ally of the United States; and

(C) any other person currently or formerly employed by or working on behalf of such a government;

(e) the term “ally of the United States” means:

(i) a government of a member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; or

(ii) a government of a “major non-NATO ally,” as that term is defined by section 2013(7) of the American Servicemembers’ Protection Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7432(7));

(f) the term “immediate family member” means a spouse or child;

(g) the term “alien” has the meanings given to the term in section 101(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3)); and

(h) the term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person.

Sec. 9. For those persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to section 1 of this order would render those measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including adopting rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA as may be necessary to implement this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may, consistent with applicable law, redelegate any of these functions within the Department of the Treasury. All executive departments and agencies of the United States shall take all appropriate measures within their authority to implement this order.

Sec. 11. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to submit recurring and final reports to the Congress on the national emergency declared in this order, consistent with section 401(c) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)).

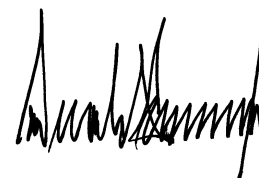
Sec. 12. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 6, 2025.

ANNEX

1. Karim Khan, Prosecutor of the ICC.

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Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

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Rules and Regulations

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

The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Housing Service

7 CFR Part 3555

[Docket No. RHS–24–SFH–0001]

RIN 0575–AD28

Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program Changes Related to Special Servicing Options; Correction

AGENCY: Rural Housing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Rural Housing Service (RHS or Agency), a Rural Development (RD) agency of USDA, published a final rule on August 15, 2024, to amend the current regulations regarding Special Servicing Options and adjust the Mortgage Recovery Advance (MRA) process. The February 11, 2025, effective date of that final rule is being deferred to April 14, 2025.

DATES: Effective February 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ticia Weare, Finance and Loan Analyst, Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Division, Rural Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, STOP 0784, South Agriculture Building, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250–0784. Telephone: (314) 679–6919; or email: ticia.weare@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In FR Doc. 2024–18291 (Docket No. RHS–24–SFH–0001) appearing at 89 FR 66189 in the **Federal Register** of August 15, 2024, in the first column on page 66189, correct the **DATES** caption to read:

DATES: Effective April 14, 2025.

Christine Mechtyl,

Acting Administrator, Rural Housing Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–02551 Filed 2–10–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–XV–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2016; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00111–T; Amendment 39–22948; AD 2025–02–15]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Saab AB Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2017–21–05, which applied to certain Saab AB Model 340A (SAAB/SF340A) and SAAB 340B airplanes. AD 2017–21–05 required revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate airworthiness limitations, including new inspection tasks for the drag brace support fitting of the main landing gear (MLG) and tasks related to the corrosion prevention and control program (CPCP). This AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. This AD continues to require the actions in AD 2017–21–05 and requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is incorporated by reference (IBR). The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 19, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of March 19, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain other publication listed in this AD as of November 27, 2017 (82 FR 48917, October 23, 2017).

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2024–2016; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket

contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

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

- For Saab AB material identified in this AD, contact Saab AB, SE–581 88, Linköping, Sweden; telephone +46 13 18 5591; fax +46 13 18 4874; email saab340techsupport@saabgroup.com; website saab.com/products/air/regional-aircraft.

- 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](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2024–2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Shahram Daneshmandi, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 206–231–3220; email Shahram.Daneshmandi@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2017–21–05, Amendment 39–19076 (82 FR 48917, October 23, 2017) (AD 2017–21–05). AD 2017–21–05 applied to certain Saab AB Model 340A (SAAB/SF340A) and SAAB 340B airplanes. AD 2017–21–05 required revising the maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate airworthiness limitations, including new inspection tasks for the drag brace support fitting of the MLG and to implement CPCP-related tasks. The FAA issued AD 2017–21–05 to prevent reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on August 12, 2024 (89 FR 65568). The NPRM was prompted by

AD 2024–0042, dated February 13, 2024, issued by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union (EASA AD 2024–0042) (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 continue to require the actions required in AD 2017–21–05. In the NPRM, the FAA also proposed to require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate additional new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, as specified in EASA AD 2024–0042. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2024–2016.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

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

Conclusion

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2024–0042. This material specifies new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations for airplane structures and safe life limits.

This AD also requires SAAB 340 Airworthiness Limitation Manual, Revision 1, dated December 1, 2016, which the Director of the Federal Register approved for incorporation by reference as of November 27, 2017 (82 FR 48917, October 23, 2017).

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

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the retained actions from AD 2017–21–05 to be \$7,650 (90 work-hours × \$85 per work-hour).

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

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the new actions to be \$7,650 (90 work-hours × \$85 per work-hour).

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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:
 - a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2017–21–05, Amendment 39–19076 (82 FR 48917, October 23, 2017); and
 - b. Adding the following new AD:

2025–02–15 Saab AB (Formerly Known as Saab AB, Support and Services):
Amendment 39–22948; Docket No. FAA–2024–2016; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00111–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective March 19, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2017–21–05, Amendment 39–19076 (82 FR 48917, October 23, 2017) (AD 2017–21–05).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Saab AB (formerly known as Saab AB, Support and Services) Model 340A (SAAB/SF340A) and SAAB 340B airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

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

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Retained Revision of the Existing Maintenance or Inspection Program, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (g) of AD 2017–21–05, with no changes. For airplanes with an original certificate of airworthiness or original export

certificate of airworthiness issued on or before December 1, 2016. Within 30 days after November 27, 2017 (the effective date of AD 2017–21–05): Revise the maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate airworthiness limitations, including inspection tasks for the drag brace support fitting of the main landing gear (MLG) and corrosion prevention and control (CPCP) related tasks, specified in SAAB 340 Airworthiness Limitation Manual, Revision 1, dated December 1, 2016. The compliance time for the initial airworthiness limitation tasks is at the applicable compliance time specified in SAAB 340 Airworthiness Limitation Manual, Revision 1, dated December 1, 2016, or within 30 days after November 27, 2017, whichever occurs later. Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by paragraph (i) of this AD terminates the requirements of this paragraph.

(h) Retained Restrictions on Alternative Actions, Intervals, and Critical Design Configuration Control Limitations (CDCCLs), With a New Exception

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (h) of AD 2017–21–05, with a new exception. Except as required by paragraph (i) of this AD, after the maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (e.g., inspections), intervals, and/or CDCCLs may be used unless the actions, intervals, and/or CDCCLs are approved as an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (l)(1) of this AD.

(i) New Revision of the Existing Maintenance or Inspection Program

Except as specified in paragraph (j) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0042, dated February 13, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0042). Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by this paragraph terminates the requirements of paragraph (g) of this AD.

(j) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0042

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2024–0042.

(2) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0042 specifies revising “the approved AMP” within 12 months after its effective date, but this AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, within 90 days after the effective date of this AD.

(3) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0042 is at the applicable “limitations” and “associated thresholds” as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0042, or within 90 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(4) This AD does not adopt the provisions specified in paragraphs (4) and (5) of EASA AD 2024–0042.

(5) This AD does not adopt the “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2024–0042.

(k) New Provisions for Alternative Actions, Intervals, and CDCCLs

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (i) of this AD, no alternative actions (e.g., inspections), intervals, and CDCCLs are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the “Ref. Publications” section of EASA AD 2024–0042.

(l) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)*: The Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the International Validation Branch, mail it to the address identified in paragraph (m) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: AMOC@faa.gov. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer*: For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Saab AB's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(m) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Shahram Daneshmandi, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 206–231–3220; email Shahram.Daneshmandi@faa.gov.

(n) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(3) The following material was approved for IBR on March 19, 2025.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0042, dated February 13, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) The following material was approved for IBR on November 27, 2017 (82 FR 48917, October 23, 2017).

(i) SAAB 340 Airworthiness Limitation Manual, Revision 1, dated December 1, 2016.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

material on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu.

(6) For Saab AB material identified in this AD, contact Saab AB, SE–581 88, Linköping, Sweden; telephone +46 13 18 5591; fax +46 13 18 4874; email saab340techsupport@saabgroup.com; website saab.com/products/air/regional-aircraft.

(7) 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.

(8) 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 January 24, 2025.

Victor Wicklund,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02446 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2413; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00982–A; Amendment 39–22941; AD 2025–02–08]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; DAHER AEROSPACE (Type Certificate Previously Held by SOCATA) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain DAHER AEROSPACE (DAHER) Model TBM 700 airplanes. This AD was prompted by certain existing emergency procedures in the pilot's operating handbook (POH) that cannot be fully accomplished since certain equipment cannot be disconnected by the pilot(s) from the flight deck. This AD requires revising the existing POH for your airplane to provide the flight crew with corrected emergency procedures. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 19, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of March 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket

No. FAA–2024–2413; 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 DAHER material identified in this AD, contact DAHER AEROSPACE Customer Support, Airplane Business Unit, Tarbes—Cedex 9, France 65921; phone: (833) 826–2273; email: tbmcare@daher.com; website: daher.com.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (816) 329–4148. It is also available at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA–2024–2413.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fred Guerin, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (206) 231–2346; email: fred.guerin@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 DAHER Model TBM 700 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on October 24, 2024 (89 FR 84838). The NPRM was prompted by European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2023–0164, dated August 18, 2023 (EASA AD 2023–0164) (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 the emergency procedures “Cabin Electrical Fire or Smoke During flight” and “Smoke elimination” cannot be fully accomplished since certain equipment cannot be disconnected by the pilot(s) from the flight deck. The MCAI requires incorporating a temporary revision (TR) into the emergency procedures section of the applicable POH, informing all flight

crews, and operating the airplane accordingly. This condition, if not corrected, could lead to increased flight crew workload during critical phases of flight, resulting in reduced control of the airplane.

To address the unsafe condition, DAHER published Temporary Revision 30, dated July 2023, to the DAHER Pilot’s Operating Handbook, TBM 960, Edition 0, dated January 27, 2022 (DAHER TR 30), which removes the procedures “Cabin Electrical Fire or Smoke During Flight” and “Smoke elimination” of the DAHER Model TBM 960 Pilot’s Operating Handbook, Edition 0, dated January 27, 2022, and replaces them with the new emergency procedure “Fire or Smoke in Flight”.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require revising the existing POH for your airplane to provide the flight crew with corrected emergency procedures. The owner/operator (pilot) holding at least a private pilot certificate may revise the existing POH for your airplane and must enter compliance with the applicable paragraph of the AD into the airplane maintenance records in accordance with 14 CFR 43.9(a) and 91.417(a)(2)(v). The pilot may perform this action because it only involves revising the POH. This action could be performed equally well by a pilot or a mechanic. This is an exception to the FAA’s standard maintenance regulations.

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 under Docket No. FAA–2024–2413.

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 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 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. This AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed DAHER TR 30, which removes the procedures “Cabin Electrical Fire or Smoke During Flight” and “Smoke elimination” and replaces them with the new emergency procedure “Fire or Smoke in Flight.”

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.

Clarification of Relationship Between DAHER TR 30 and the AD Applicability

Although the applicability of this AD is certain serial-numbered DAHER Model TBM 700 airplanes, the TR that needs to be inserted into the applicable POH for the owner/operator’s airplane is Temporary Revision 30, dated July 2023, to DAHER Pilot’s Operating Handbook TBM 960, Edition 0, dated January 27, 2022. The FAA type certificate data sheet (TCDS) specifies Model TBM 700 airplanes, but the notes in the FAA TCDS indicate that, depending on the airplane’s serial number and any optional modification installed, an affected Model TBM 700 airplane could have a trade name that includes a “900” designation, including TBM 900, TBM 910, TBM 930, TBM 940, or TBM 960.

Differences Between This AD and the MCAI

EASA AD 2023–0164 includes requirements to “inform all flight crews and, thereafter, operating the airplane accordingly” and this AD does not specifically require those actions because those actions are already required by FAA regulations.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 930 airplanes of U.S. registry.

The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Revise POH	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$0	\$85	\$79,050

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:

2025–02–08 DAHER AEROSPACE (Type Certificate Previously Held by SOCATA): Amendment 39–22941; Docket No. FAA–2024–2413; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00982–A.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective March 19, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to DAHER AEROSPACE (type certificate previously held by SOCATA) Model TBM 700 airplanes, manufacturer serial numbers 687 through 1491 inclusive, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 2600, Fire Protection System.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by certain emergency procedures in the existing pilot's operating handbook (POH) that cannot be fully accomplished since certain equipment cannot be disconnected by the pilot(s) from the flight deck. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could lead to increased flight crew workload during critical phases of flight, resulting in reduced control of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

Within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the existing POH for your airplane by incorporating Temporary Revision 30, dated July 2023, to the DAHER Pilot's Operating Handbook, TBM 960, Edition 0, dated January 27, 2022. The owner/operator (pilot) holding at least a private pilot certificate may revise the existing POH for your airplane and must enter compliance with the applicable paragraph of this AD into the airplane maintenance records in accordance with 14 CFR 43.9(a) and 91.417(a)(2)(v). The record must be maintained as required by 14 CFR 91.417, 121.380, or 135.439.

(h) 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 local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the International Validation Branch, mail it to the address identified in paragraph (i) of this AD or email to: AMOC@faa.gov. If mailing information, also submit information by email. 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.

(i) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Fred Guerin, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (206) 231–2346; email: fred.guerin@faa.gov.

(j) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Temporary Revision 30, dated July 2023, to the DAHER Pilot's Operating Handbook, TBM 960, Edition 0, dated January 27, 2022.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For DAHER material identified in this AD, contact DAHER AEROSPACE Customer Support, Airplane Business Unit, Tarbes—Cedex 9, France 65921; phone: (833) 826–2273; email: tbmcare@daher.com; website: daher.com.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106. 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 February 4, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02409 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2418; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00239–T; Amendment 39–22943; AD 2025–02–10]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional Model ATR42 and ATR72 airplanes. This AD was prompted by a report that a flight deck emergency

escape hatch was difficult to open due to the hose ends being connected to the hatch with incorrect parts and/or installed collars with a too-small diameter that would not permit the drain hose to slide inside. This AD requires inspection of the flight deck emergency escape hatch drain hose for discrepancies and applicable corrective actions, and prohibits accomplishment of maintenance actions using the instructions of certain maintenance tasks, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 19, 2025.
The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of March 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES:
AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2418; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

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

• You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2418.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shahram Daneshmandi, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue,

Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 206–231–3220; email: *Shahram.Daneshmandi@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 ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional Model ATR42 and ATR72 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on November 1, 2024 (89 FR 87314). The NPRM was prompted by AD 2024–0090, dated April 16, 2024, issued by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union (EASA AD 2024–0090) (also referred to as the MCAI). The MCAI states that following a report that a flight deck emergency escape hatch was difficult to open, an ATR investigation revealed hatch drain hose ends connected to the hatch with incorrect parts (zip-tie and ty-rap) and installed collars with a too-small diameter that would not permit the drain hose to slide inside. These installation nonconformities could occur only during maintenance and could affect the hatch drainage and possibly result in difficulties in removing the hatch in case of an emergency evacuation. ATR has updated the maintenance procedures to clarify the correct procedures.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require inspection of the flight deck emergency escape hatch drain hose for discrepancies and applicable corrective actions, and prohibit accomplishment of maintenance actions using the instructions of certain maintenance tasks, as specified in EASA AD 2024–0090. The FAA is issuing this AD to address these installation nonconformities, which could prevent flightcrew evacuation from the airplane in case of an emergency, possibly resulting in personal injury.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2418.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from Air Line Pilots Association, International

(ALPA) who supported the NPRM without change.

Conclusion

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2024–0090 specifies procedures for inspecting for discrepancies of the flight deck emergency escape hatch drain hose (including checking for the presence of a fastening system on the drain hoses at the level of the escape hatch drains and checking whether a drain hose slides freely in the clamp (collar)). Discrepancies include any zip-tie/ty-rap that is detected and any drain hose that does not slide freely in the clamp. Corrective actions include removing the fastening system and replacing the clamp. EASA AD 2024–0090 also prohibits accomplishment of maintenance actions using the instructions of Maintenance Procedure (MP) Tasks ATR–A–52–22–XX–00ZZZ–520Z–A and ATR–A–52–22–XX–00ZZZ–720Z–A issued December 31, 2023, or earlier. 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 80 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
0.25 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$21.25	\$0	\$21.25	\$1,700

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any replacement that would

be required based on the results of any required actions. The FAA has no way

of determining the number of aircraft that might need this replacement:

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
0.25 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$21.25	Minimal	\$21.25

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

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025-02-10 ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional: Amendment 39-22943; Docket No. FAA-2024-2418; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00239-T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective March 19, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to the ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional airplanes, certificated in any category, specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this AD and identified in European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024-0090, dated April 16, 2024 (EASA AD 2024-0090).

(1) Model ATR42-200, -300, -320, and -500 airplanes.

(2) Model ATR72-101, -102, -201, -202, -211, -212, and -212A airplanes.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 52, Doors.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report that a flight deck emergency escape hatch was difficult to open due to the hose ends being connected to the hatch with incorrect parts and/or installed collars with a too-small diameter that would not permit the drain hose to slide inside. The FAA is issuing this AD to address such installation nonconformities, which could affect drainage of the hatch. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could prevent flightcrew evacuation in case of an emergency, possibly resulting in personal injury.

(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, EASA AD 2024-0090.

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024-0090

(1) Where EASA AD 2024-0090 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) This AD does not adopt the "Remarks" section of EASA AD 2024-0090.

(3) Where EASA AD 2024-0090 states "any discrepancy, as defined in the AOM, is detected" for this AD replace that text with "any fastening system (e.g., zip-tie/ty-rap) is detected or any drain hose does not slide freely in the clamp (collar)."

(i) No Reporting

Although the material referenced in EASA AD 2024-0090 specifies to submit certain information to the manufacturer, this AD does not include that requirement.

(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 EASA; or ATR—GIE Avions de Transport Régional's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Shahram Daneshmandi, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue,

Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 206–231–3220; email: shahram.daneshmandi@faa.gov.

(I) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0090, dated April 16, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Issued on January 23, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02492 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2137; Project Identifier AD–2023–00297–T; Amendment 39–22932; AD 2025–01–08]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2019–22–02, which applied to all The Boeing Company Model 747–200B, 747–200C, 747–200F, 747–300, 747–400, 747–400D, 747–400F, 747–8F, and 747–8 series airplanes. AD 2019–22–02 required identifying the part number, and the serial number if applicable, of the Captain's and First Officer's seats, and applicable on-condition actions for affected seats. AD 2019–22–02 also

required a one-time detailed inspection and repetitive checks of the horizontal movement system (HMS) of the Captain's and First Officer's seats, and applicable on-condition actions. This AD was prompted by reports of uncommanded fore and aft movement of the Captain's and First Officer's seats. This AD requires the actions in AD 2019–22–02 and adds an inspection of previously omitted part numbers. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 19, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of March 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA–2024–2137; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The 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 Boeing material identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminister Boulevard, MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; phone 562–797–1717; website myboeingfleet.com.

- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA–2024–2137.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Courtney Tuck, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone 206–231–3986; email Courtney.K.Tuck@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2019–22–02, Amendment 39–19781 (84 FR 67854, December 12, 2019) (AD 2019–22–02). AD 2019–22–02 applied to all The Boeing Company Model 747–200B, 747–200C, 747–200F, 747–300, 747–400, 747–400D, 747–400F, 747–8F, and 747–

8 series airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on September 9, 2024 (89 FR 73014). The NPRM was prompted by reports of uncommanded fore and aft movement of the Captain's and First Officer's seats. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to continue to require the actions in AD 2019–22–02 and add an inspection of previously omitted part numbers. The FAA is issuing this AD to address uncommanded fore and aft movement of the Captain's and First Officer's seats. An uncommanded fore or aft seat movement during a critical part of a flight, such as takeoff or landing, could cause a flight control obstruction or unintended flight control input, which could result in the loss of the ability to control the airplane.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received a comment from the Air Line Pilots Association, International, who supported the NPRM without change.

The FAA received additional comments from United Parcel Service Co. (UPS). The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Correct Service Date

United requested that the date on Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747–25–3653, Revision 1, be corrected to read October 19, 2018. UPS commented that table 1 to paragraph (j) in the proposed AD lists Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747–25–3653, Revision 1, with the incorrect date of October 18, 2018.

The FAA agrees that Boeing Service Bulletin 747–25–3653, Revision 1, called out three times in table 1 to paragraph (j) of this AD, should have the revision date of October 19, 2018, not October 18, 2018. The correct date has been reflected in this AD.

Request To Add Missing Ipeco Service Bulletin Issue to Table 1

UPS requested that all references in table 1 to paragraph (j) in the proposed AD related to IPECO SB 258–25–08 should say “IPECO SB 258–25–08, Issue 4 or later.” UPS noted that in table 1 to paragraph (j) in the proposed AD for IPECO P/N 3A258–0041–01–1 or 3A258–0042–01–1, only Issues 5 and 6 of IPECO SB 258–25–08 are identified for installation. Boeing Service Bulletin 747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018, also listed the accomplishment of IPECO SB 258–25–08, Issue 4, along with Issues 5 and 6. Issues 4, 5, and 6 of this service bulletin all list the same work steps for accomplishment for the

IPECO P/N 3A258-0041-01-1 or 3A258-0042-01-1 seats.

The FAA agrees with the request and has included in this AD Ipeco SB 258-25-08, Issue 4, dated April 25, 2014, in Table 1 to paragraph (j) of this AD for Ipeco P/N 3A258-0041-01-1 or 3A258-0042-01-1.

Request To Clarify Intent of Service Bulletin 747-25-3644

UPS stated that paragraph (j) lacks details to ensure the operators understand the intent of table 1 to paragraph (j) in the proposed AD for Service Bulletin 747-25-3644. UPS therefore requested that table 1 to paragraph (j) in the proposed AD state that no further actions are required if the operator has completed either action in the applicable IPECO service bulletin or the performed manual override cable maintenance in accordance with the component maintenance manual.

The FAA disagrees to revise paragraph (j) of this AD. Boeing SB 747-25-3644 Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018, states that if the applicable Ipeco P/N has a serial number identified by the effectivity of the applicable Ipeco service bulletin and the manual override cable maintenance has been completed on the seat in accordance with the Ipeco CMM listed in the table, no further action is required for this seat. The Ipeco service bulletin also state whether the Ipeco service bulletin does not apply to those seats where maintenance logs show that the cables have been inspected, replaced, or adjusted per the applicable CMM. The FAA has not changed this AD as a result of this comment.

Request To Change the Wording in Column Headers

UPS requested that the wording “Installation per Boeing Special Attention SB” and “Installation per IPECO SB” for column headers should be titled “Work Accomplished in accordance with” UPS stated these documents are provided for guidance to the operators on how to comply with a safety issue.

The FAA agrees to change the headings for the first two columns of table 1 to paragraph (j) of this AD to “Actions done in accordance with Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin” and “Actions done in accordance with Ipeco Service Bulletin.”

Conclusion

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, and any other changes described previously, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747-25-3644, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023. This material specifies procedures for identification of the part number, and the serial number if applicable, of the Captain’s and First Officer’s seats, and applicable on-condition actions.

On-condition actions include an inspection of each seat’s fore and aft and vertical manual control levers for looseness, installation of serviceable seats, and a seat operational test after any cable adjustment. This material also adds Ipeco seat part numbers 3A258-0041-01-1Z and 3A258-0042-01-1Z.

The FAA also reviewed Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747-25-3653, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023. This material describes procedures for a detailed inspection and repetitive checks of the HMS (including for any Artus part and amendment numbers of the horizontal actuator of the HMS) for the Captain’s and First Officer’s seats for findings (e.g., evidence of cracks, scores, corrosion, dents, deformation, or visible wear; and incorrectly assembled microswitch assemblies, actuators, and limit switches), and applicable on-condition actions. The on-condition actions include clearing the seat tracks of foreign object debris (FOD), overhauling the HMS, and replacing the horizontal actuator. This material also describes procedures for an optional terminating action for the repetitive checks by installing a serviceable Captain’s or First Officer’s seat.

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

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS PER SEAT

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Identification, seat (retained actions from AD 2019-22-02).	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$0	\$85	Up to \$117,980.
Detailed inspection, HMS (retained actions from AD 2019-22-02).	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	0	\$85	\$27,540.
Checks, HMS (retained actions from AD 2019-22-02).	2 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$170 per check cycle.	0	\$170 per check cycle	\$55,080 per check cycle.

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any necessary on-condition

actions that will be required. The FAA has no way of determining the number

of aircraft that might need these on-condition actions:

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS *

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Adjustment, control lever cable	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$0	\$85.
Overhaul, HMS	11 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$935	Up to \$5,824	Up to \$6,759.
Inspection of each seat’s fore/aft and vertical manual control levers.	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85 per seat	\$0	\$85 per seat.
Installation of serviceable seats	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85 per seat	\$0	\$85 per seat.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS *—Continued

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Clearing FOD	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85 per seat	\$0	\$85 per seat.
Replacement of the horizontal actuator	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85 per actuator.	\$7,937 per actuator	\$8,022 per actuator.
Operational test, adjusted control lever cable.	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85 per seat	\$0	\$85 per seat.

* The estimated cost for tooling to align an affected seat for adjustment of the control lever cable is up to \$46,064.

The FAA has received no definitive data that would enable the FAA to provide cost estimates for the optional terminating action for the repetitive checks specified in this AD.

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:
- a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2019–22–02, Amendment 39–19781 (84 FR 67854, December 12, 2019) (AD 2019–22–02); and
 - b. Adding the following new AD:

2025–01–08 The Boeing Company:
Amendment 39–22932; Docket No. FAA–2024–2137; Project Identifier AD–2023–00297–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective March 19, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2019–22–02, Amendment 39–19781 (84 FR 67854, December 12, 2019) (AD 2019–22–02).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 747–200B, 747–200C, 747–200F, 747–300, 747–400, 747–400D, 747–400F, 747–8F, and 747–8 series airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 25, Equipment/furnishings.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of uncommanded fore and aft movement of the Captain's and First Officer's seats. The FAA is issuing this AD to address uncommanded fore and aft movement of the Captain's and

First Officer's seats. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an uncommanded fore or aft seat movement during a critical part of a flight, such as takeoff or landing, and could cause a flight control obstruction or unintended flight control input, which could result in the loss of the ability to control the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Seat Part Number Identification and On-Condition Actions

Except as specified by paragraphs (i) and (j) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the "Compliance" paragraph of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747–25–3644, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023, do an inspection to determine the part number, and serial number as applicable, of the Captain's and First Officer's seats, and all applicable on-condition actions identified in, and in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747–25–3644, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023. A review of airplane maintenance records is acceptable in lieu of this inspection if the part number and serial number of the Captain's and First Officer's seats can be conclusively determined from that review.

(h) Detailed Inspection, and Repetitive Checks of Horizontal Movement System and On-Condition Actions

Except as specified by paragraph (i) and (j) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the "Compliance" paragraph of Boeing Special Attention Bulletin 747–25–3653, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023, do all applicable actions identified as "RC" (required for compliance) in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Special Attention Bulletin 747–25–3653, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023. Actions identified as terminating action in Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747–25–3653, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023, terminate the applicable required actions of this AD, provided the terminating action is done in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747–25–3653, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023.

(i) Exceptions to Service Information Specifications

(1) Where the “Compliance” paragraph of Boeing Special Attention Bulletin 747–25–3653, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023, refers to the original issue date of this bulletin, this AD requires using January 16, 2020 (the effective date of AD 2019–22–02).

(2) Where the “Compliance” paragraph of Boeing Special Attention Bulletin 747–25–

3644, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023, refers to 72 months after the original issue date of this service bulletin, this AD requires using 36 months after January 16, 2020 (the effective date of AD 2019–22–02).

(3) Where the “Compliance” paragraph of Boeing Special Attention Bulletin 747–25–3644, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023, refers to the Revision 2 date of this service

bulletin, this AD requires using the effective date of the AD.

(j) Acceptable Conditions for Compliance

If the airplane records show that an Ipeco Captain's or First Officer's seat meets all criteria specified in any row in table 1 to paragraph (j) of this AD, the actions specified in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this AD are not required for that seat.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (j)—ALTERNATIVE ACCEPTABLE SEATS

Actions done in accordance with Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin—	Actions done in accordance with Ipeco Service Bulletin—	Having Ipeco P/N—	And additional required conditions—
747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018.	None	3A258–0041–01–2 or 3A258–0042–01–2.	No additional conditions required.
747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018.	097–25–02, Issue 1, dated October 2, 2013; or Issue 2, dated March 28, 2014; or Issue 3, dated March 4, 2020.	3A090–0027–01–1 or 3A090–0028–01–1.	The manual override cable maintenance has been completed on the seat in accordance with the Ipeco Component Maintenance Manual 25–10–94, Revision 10, dated September 13, 2019, or subsequent revisions up to and including Revision 15, dated August 10, 2021.
747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018.	107–25–03, Issue 1, dated October 2, 2013; or Issue 2, dated March 28, 2014; or Issue 3, dated March 4, 2020.	3A090–0055–01–1 or 3A090–0056–01–1.	The manual override cable maintenance has been completed on the seat in accordance with the Ipeco Component Maintenance Manual 25–10–97, Revision 14, dated December 5, 2013, and subsequent revisions up to and including Revision 22, dated March 19, 2021.
747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018.	112–25–02, Issue 1, dated November 4, 2013; or Issue 2, dated March 28, 2014; or Issue 3, dated March 18, 2020; or Issue 4, dated May 7, 2021.	3A090–0065–01–1 or 3A090–0066–01–1.	The manual override cable maintenance has been completed on the seat in accordance with the Ipeco Component Maintenance Manual 25–11–01, Revision 9, dated September 20, 2013, and subsequent revisions up to and including Revision 18, dated December 19, 2021.
747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018.	209–25–02, Issue 1, dated November 13, 2013; or Issue 2, dated March 28, 2014; or Issue 3, dated March 4, 2020.	3A090–0075–01–1 or 3A090–0076–01–1.	The manual override cable maintenance has been completed on the seat in accordance with the Ipeco Component Maintenance Manual 25–11–32, Revision 4, dated September 27, 2013, and subsequent revisions up to and including Revision 9, dated July 23, 2020.
747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018.	211–25–04, Issue 1, dated November 4, 2013; or Issue 2, dated March 28, 2014; or Issue 3, dated March 4, 2020.	3A090–0079–01–1 or 3A090–0080–01–1.	The manual override cable maintenance has been completed on the seat in accordance with the Ipeco Component Maintenance Manual 25–10–79, Revision 23, dated September 5, 2013, and subsequent revisions up to and including Revision 31, dated July 23, 2020.
747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018.	212–25–03, Issue 1, dated November 4, 2013; or Issue 2, dated March 28, 2014; or Issue 3, dated March 4, 2020.	3A090–0081–01–1 or 3A090–0082–01–1.	The manual override cable maintenance has been completed on the seat in accordance with the Ipeco Component Maintenance Manual 25–10–80, Revision 9, dated September 27, 2013, and subsequent revisions up to and including Revision 15, dated July 23, 2020.
747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018.	258–25–08, Issue 4, dated April 25, 2014; or Issue 5, dated March 4, 2020; or Issue 6, dated January 28, 2021.	3A258–0041–01–1 or 3A258–0042–01–1.	Does not have a serial number identified by the effectivity of the referenced Ipeco Service Bulletins.
747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018.	258–25–08, Issue 4, dated April 25, 2014; or Issue 5, dated March 4, 2020; or Issue 6, dated January 28, 2021.	3A258–0041–01–1 or 3A258–0042–01–1.	The manual override cable maintenance has been completed on the seat in accordance with the Ipeco Component Maintenance Manual 25–11–38, Revision 21, dated December 12, 2013, or subsequent revisions up to and including Revision 53, dated December 4, 2023.
747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018.	258–25–08, Issue 6, dated January 28, 2021.	3A258–0041–01–1Z or 3A258–0042–01–1Z.	Does not have a serial number identified by the effectivity of the referenced Ipeco Service Bulletin.
747–25–3644, Revision 1, dated July 17, 2018.	258–25–08, Issue 6, dated January 28, 2021.	3A258–0041–01–1Z or 3A258–0042–01–1Z.	The manual override cable maintenance has been completed on the seat in accordance with the Ipeco Component Maintenance Manual 25–11–38, Revision 21, dated December 12, 2013, or subsequent revisions up to and including Revision 53, dated December 4, 2023.
747–25–3653, Revision 1, dated October 19, 2018.	None	3A258–0041–01–2, 3A258–0041–01–1Z, 3A258–0042–01–2 or 3A258–0042–01–1Z.	No additional conditions required.
747–25–3653, Revision 1, dated October 19, 2018.	258–25–13, Issue 3, dated November 27, 2017; or Issue 4, dated April 28, 2020, or Issue 5; dated November 1, 2021.	3A258–0041–01–1 or 3A258–0042–01–1.	Has a horizontal actuator with Artus part number AD8650503 at “Amendment C” or later.
747–25–3653, Revision 1, dated October 19, 2018.	258–25–14, Issue 4, dated January 29, 2018; or Issue 5, dated April 28, 2020.	3A258–0041–01–1 or 3A258–0042–01–1.	Has a horizontal actuator with Artus part number AD8650503 at “Amendment C” or later.

(k) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, AIR-520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (l) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: AMOC@faa.gov.

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

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

(4) AMOCs approved for AD 2019-22-02 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747-25-3644, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023, and Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747-25-3653, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023, that are required by paragraphs (g) and (h) of this AD.

(5) For service information that contains steps that are labeled as Required for Compliance (RC), the provisions of paragraphs (k)(5)(i) and (ii) of this AD apply.

(i) The steps labeled as RC, including substeps under an RC step and any figures identified in an RC step, must be done to comply with the AD. If a step or substep is labeled "RC Exempt," then the RC requirement is removed from that step or substep. An AMOC is required for any deviations to RC steps, including substeps and identified figures.

(ii) Steps not labeled as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the RC steps, including substeps and identified figures, can still be done as specified, and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition.

(l) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Courtney Tuck, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone 206-231-3986; email Courtney.K.Tuck@faa.gov.

(m) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747-25-3644, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023.

(ii) Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747-25-3653, Revision 2, dated January 27, 2023.

(3) For Boeing material identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminister Boulevard, MC 110-SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740-5600; phone 562-797-1717; website myboeingfleet.com.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th Street, 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 January 29, 2025.

Suzanne Masterson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-02382 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

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

[Docket No. FAA-2024-2440; Airspace Docket No. 24-ANM-86]

RIN 2120-AA66

Modification of Class D and Class E Airspace; Abbotsford Airport, Abbotsford, BC

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The FAA is correcting a final rule that published in the **Federal Register** on December 11, 2024. The final rule modified administrative portions of the Class D and Class E airspace legal descriptions for Abbotsford Airport, Abbotsford, BC. This action corrects errors in the Class D airspace legal description.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, February 20, 2025. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: FAA Order JO 7400.11J and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nathan A. Chaffman, Federal Aviation Administration, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone (206) 231-3460.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**History**

The FAA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 99700; December 11, 2024) for Docket FAA-2024-2440, which modified Class D and Class E airspace at Abbotsford Airport, Abbotsford, BC. Subsequent to publication, the FAA identified that line four of the Class D airspace legal description contained the incorrect geographic location for the Vancouver very high frequency omnidirectional range/tactical air navigation (VORTAC). This action corrects the error by removing the reference to the Vancouver VORTAC and replacing it with "Point in Space B" for description purposes.

Correction to the Final Rule

In FR Doc 2024-29085 at 99702, published in the **Federal Register** on December 11, 2024, the FAA makes the following corrections:

■ 1. On page 99702, in the first column, correct the Class D airspace legal description to read as follows:

ANM WA D Lynden, WA [Corrected]

Abbotsford Airport, BC

(Lat. 49°01'31" N, long. 122°21'36" W)

Point in Space A

(Lat. 49°01'31" N, long. 122°21'48" W)

Point in Space B

(Lat. 49°04'45" N, long. 123°09'14" W)

Vancouver International Airport, BC

(Lat. 49°11'41" N, long. 123°11'02" W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to 2,500 feet MSL beginning at lat. 48°57'59" N, long. 122°18'57" W, thence counterclockwise along the 4-mile radius of Point in Space A to lat. 49°00'05" N, long. 122°16'08" W, thence west along the U.S./Canadian border to lat. 49°00'05" N, long. 122°45'58" W, thence clockwise along the 16-mile arc of Point in Space B to lat. 48°57'59" N, long. 122°47'12" W, thence east along lat. 48°57'59" N to the point of beginning, excluding the airspace below 1,500 feet MSL and west of long. 122°33'50" W, the airspace within the Vancouver International Airport Class C airspace area, and the airspace overlying the territory of Canada.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on February 6, 2025.

B.G. Chew,

*Group Manager, Operations Support Group,
Western Service Center.*

[FR Doc. 2025–02460 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

18 CFR Part 11

[Docket No. RM11–6–000]

Annual Update to Fee Schedule for the Use of Government Lands by Hydropower Licensees

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC), Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Commission's regulations, the Commission, by its designee, the Executive Director, issues this annual update to the fee schedule in the appendix to the part, which lists per-acre rental fees by county (or other geographic area) for use of Government lands by hydropower licensees.

DATES:

Effective date: This rule is effective February 12, 2025.

Applicability date: The updates to appendix A to part 11, with the fee schedule of per-acre rental fees by county (or other geographic area), are from October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2025 (fiscal year 2025).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Raven A. Rodriguez, Financial Management Division Office of the Executive Director, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426; (202) 502–6276; Raven.Rodriguez@ferc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Annual Update to Fee Schedule

Section 11.2 of the Commission's regulations provides a method for computing reasonable annual charges for recompensing the United States for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of its lands by hydropower licensees.¹ Annual charges for the use of Government lands are payable in advance, and are based on an annual schedule of per-acre rental fees published in appendix A to part 11 of

the Commission's regulations.² This document updates the fee schedule in appendix A to part 11 for fiscal year 2025 (October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2025).

Effective Date

This final rule is effective February 12, 2025. The provisions of 5 U.S.C. 804, regarding congressional review of final rules, do not apply to this final rule because the rule concerns agency procedure and practice and will not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties. This final rule merely updates the fee schedule published in the Code of Federal Regulations to reflect scheduled adjustments, as provided for in § 11.2 of the Commission's regulations.

List of Subjects in 18 CFR Part 11

Public lands.

By the Executive Director.

Issued: January 22, 2025.

Anton Porter,

Executive Director, Office of the Executive Director.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Commission amends part 11, chapter I, title 18, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows.

PART 11—ANNUAL CHARGES UNDER PART I OF THE FEDERAL POWER ACT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 11 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 792–828c; 42 U.S.C. 7101–7352.

■ 2. Appendix A to part 11 is revised to read as follows:

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Alabama	Autauga	\$63.14
	Baldwin	166.73
	Barbour	63.94
	Bibb	80.38
	Blount	103.15
	Bullock	61.34
	Butler	70.27
	Calhoun	121.59
	Chambers	71.96
	Cherokee	90.69
	Chilton	101.06
	Choctaw	58.70
	Clarke	65.26
	Clay	80.38
	Cleburne	99.08
	Coffee	75.40
	Colbert	76.31
	Conecuh	61.34
	Coosa	65.63
	Covington	76.86

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Crenshaw	71.42
	Cullman	113.88
	Dale	86.17
	Dallas	53.69
	DeKalb	112.68
	Elmore	85.79
	Escambia	70.39
	Etowah	109.85
	Fayette	63.17
	Franklin	70.19
	Geneva	70.90
	Greene	55.87
	Hale	64.72
	Henry	73.88
	Houston	101.17
	Jackson	87.11
	Jefferson	126.37
	Lamar	53.23
	Lauderdale	103.83
	Lawrence	108.70
	Lee	118.84
	Limestone	118.32
	Lowndes	54.35
	Macon	67.21
	Madison	151.94
	Marengo	57.47
	Marion	66.98
	Marshall	126.89
	Mobile	135.68
	Monroe	68.61
	Montgomery	76.17
	Morgan	126.08
	Perry	63.23
	Pickens	72.39
	Pike	75.03
	Randolph	90.40
	Russell	72.76
	Shelby	113.86
	St. Clair	122.48
	Sumter	53.61
	Talladega	94.76
	Tallapoosa	81.76
	Tuscaloosa	96.33
	Walker	86.45
	Washington	58.02
	Wilcox	52.06
	Winston	79.18
	Aleutian Is-	0.96
Alaska	lands.	
	Statewide	51.33
	Apache	4.75
	Cochise	34.64
	Coconino	3.66
	Gila	6.72
	Graham	11.20
	Greenlee	26.94
	La Paz	34.83
	Maricopa	159.57
	Mohave	14.50
	Navajo	3.82
	Pima	9.11
	Pinal	47.75
	Santa Cruz	34.45
	Yavapai	28.53
	Yuma	159.56
	Arkansas	67.25
	Ashley	61.77
	Baxter	57.41
	Benton	138.26
	Boone	56.26
	Bradley	70.16

¹ Annual Charges for the Use of Government Lands, Order No. 774, 78 FR 5256 (January 25, 2013), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,341 (2013).

² 18 CFR part 11 (2018).

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Calhoun	55.30
	Carroll	58.69
	Chicot	63.41
	Clark	51.67
	Clay	91.99
	Cleburne	62.71
	Cleveland	90.33
	Columbia	49.58
	Conway	54.23
	Craighead	98.46
	Crawford	65.48
	Crittenden	82.19
	Cross	71.93
	Dallas	41.60
	Desha	69.45
	Drew	61.75
	Faulkner	81.96
	Franklin	54.73
	Fulton	39.85
	Garland	111.54
	Grant	77.09
	Greene	90.48
	Hempstead	53.44
	Hot Spring	59.40
	Howard	60.94
	Independence	49.07
	Izard	43.69
	Jackson	71.91
	Jefferson	69.73
	Johnson	59.59
	Lafayette	54.36
	Lawrence	76.54
	Lee	67.72
	Lincoln	65.78
	Little River	51.52
	Logan	53.34
	Lonoke	78.61
	Madison	66.87
	Marion	52.04
	Miller	55.02
	Mississippi	73.34
	Monroe	60.25
	Montgomery	55.47
	Nevada	50.50
	Newton	51.99
	Ouachita	47.62
	Perry	58.87
	Phillips	68.00
	Pike	55.66
	Poinsett	81.55
	Polk	63.16
	Pope	68.51
	Prairie	62.32
	Pulaski	83.86
	Randolph	62.66
	Saline	73.08
	Scott	52.38
	Searcy	40.19
	Sebastian	71.35
	Sevier	56.94
	Sharp	45.50
	St. Francis	66.34
	Stone	46.17
	Union	59.02
	Van Buren	58.78
	Washington	109.54
	White	59.31
	Woodruff	69.45
	Yell	57.52
California	Alameda	48.28

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Alpine	31.07
	Amador	30.26
	Butte	81.81
	Calaveras	24.14
	Colusa	54.13
	Contra Costa	47.03
	Del Norte	56.49
	El Dorado	67.43
	Fresno	77.17
	Glenn	60.57
	Humboldt	20.99
	Imperial	75.65
	Inyo	4.21
	Kern	50.14
	Kings	73.47
	Lake	44.53
	Lassen	14.53
	Los Angeles	126.23
	Madera	74.45
	Marin	39.82
	Mariposa	14.02
	Mendocino	26.01
	Merced	88.90
	Modoc	13.29
	Mono	13.05
	Monterey	50.06
	Napa	299.97
	Nevada	50.44
	Orange	129.72
	Placer	45.62
	Plumas	15.61
	Riverside	123.27
	Sacramento	68.26
	San Benito	24.25
	San Bernardino	135.17
	San Diego	157.68
	San Francisco	528.28
	San Joaquin	102.04
	San Luis Obispo	51.27
	San Mateo	66.37
	Santa Barbara	70.53
	Santa Clara	55.27
	Santa Cruz	145.06
	Shasta	19.83
	Sierra	11.56
	Siskiyou	20.83
	Solano	62.15
	Sonoma	150.73
	Stanislaus	106.11
	Sutter	64.71
	Tehama	29.30
	Trinity	13.05
	Tulare	79.66
	Tuolumne	25.24
	Ventura	173.23
	Yolo	65.92
	Yuba	55.85
Colorado	Adams	29.27
	Alamosa	38.47
	Arapahoe	41.01
	Archuleta	56.32
	Baca	14.23
	Bent	12.52
	Boulder	228.11
	Broomfield	99.20
	Chaffee	92.09
	Cheyenne	15.21

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Clear Creek	57.29
	Conejos	30.61
	Costilla	22.05
	Crowley	9.24
	Custer	35.26
	Delta	87.34
	Denver	1,156.40
	Dolores	32.35
	Douglas	122.43
	Eagle	60.04
	El Paso	25.53
	Elbert	27.69
	Fremont	42.39
	Garfield	43.53
	Gilpin	76.68
	Grand	39.90
	Gunnison	46.58
	Hinsdale	33.41
	Huerfano	17.46
	Jackson	24.01
	Jefferson	140.00
	Kiowa	13.68
	Kit Carson	22.12
	La Plata	40.99
	Lake	37.29
	Larimer	84.14
	Las Animas	10.92
	Lincoln	12.77
	Logan	21.56
	Mesa	100.22
	Mineral	62.44
	Moffat	14.50
	Montezuma	21.97
	Montrose	56.13
	Morgan	31.48
	Otero	13.61
	Ouray	55.42
	Park	30.49
	Phillips	30.70
	Pitkin	138.22
	Prowers	14.63
	Pueblo	18.65
	Rio Blanco	24.91
	Rio Grande	56.67
	Routt	57.00
	Saguache	34.44
	San Juan	29.18
	San Miguel	27.04
	Sedgwick	24.55
	Summit	76.67
	Teller	36.71
	Washington	19.92
	Weld	46.93
	Yuma	29.63
Connecticut	Fairfield	296.37
	Hartford	442.77
	Litchfield	310.87
	Middlesex	409.41
	New Haven	644.97
	New London	314.85
	Tolland	266.42
	Windham	259.52
Delaware	Kent	221.12
	New Castle	265.10
	Sussex	236.47
Florida	Alachua	163.04
	Baker	95.51
	Bay	42.70
	Bradford	99.44
	Brevard	104.65
	Broward	689.87

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Calhoun	44.84
	Charlotte	149.38
	Citrus	165.06
	Clay	119.20
	Collier	98.86
	Columbia	90.78
	Dade	779.59
	DeSoto	104.25
	Dixie	77.48
	Duval	156.61
	Escambia	129.19
	Flagler	115.85
	Franklin	122.84
	Gadsden	88.60
	Gilchrist	110.77
	Glades	89.68
	Gulf	29.87
	Hamilton	80.46
	Hardee	111.10
	Hendry	102.00
	Hernando	218.33
	Highlands	81.31
	Hillsborough	243.10
	Holmes	69.40
	Indian River	119.59
	Jackson	76.90
	Jefferson	72.19
	Lafayette	62.95
	Lake	165.12
	Lee	254.09
	Leon	88.81
	Levy	95.92
	Liberty	81.52
	Madison	73.42
	Manatee	162.04
	Marion	231.36
	Martin	91.51
	Monroe	122.84
	Nassau	77.94
	Okaloosa	99.15
	Okeechobee	87.91
	Orange	175.53
	Osceola	80.77
	Palm Beach	174.43
	Pasco	149.07
	Pinellas	1,196.22
	Polk	126.23
	Putnam	82.79
	Santa Rosa	111.62
	Sarasota	191.41
	Seminole	172.18
	St. Johns	177.09
	St. Lucie	124.40
	Sumter	125.42
	Suwannee	91.97
	Taylor	75.98
	Union	77.48
	Volusia	214.60
	Wakulla	71.19
	Walton	78.50
	Washington	79.52
Georgia	Appling	86.84
	Atkinson	77.62
	Bacon	110.02
	Baker	59.39
	Baldwin	57.87
	Banks	143.83
	Barrow	175.27
	Bartow	161.05
	Ben Hill	66.00
	Berrien	83.61

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Bibb	107.08
	Bleckley	68.96
	Brantley	78.02
	Brooks	93.45
	Bryan	82.25
	Bulloch	76.55
	Burke	75.99
	Butts	104.17
	Calhoun	80.56
	Camden	76.58
	Candler	84.47
	Carroll	127.93
	Catoosa	147.09
	Charlton	64.87
	Chatham	135.73
	Chattahoo- chee	79.07
	Chattooga	94.68
	Cherokee	231.88
	Clarke	206.75
	Clay	63.27
	Clayton	223.33
	Clinch	106.46
	Cobb	305.39
	Coffee	80.62
	Colquitt	88.42
	Columbia	119.00
	Cook	81.20
	Coweta	128.97
	Crawford	107.69
	Crisp	81.93
	Dade	106.41
	Dawson	186.65
	Decatur	87.14
	DeKalb	1,254.51
	Dodge	69.50
	Dooly	78.10
	Dougherty	103.42
	Douglas	178.96
	Early	68.67
	Echols	74.60
	Effingham	86.87
	Elbert	104.91
	Emanuel	55.89
	Evans	72.14
	Fannin	157.76
	Fayette	145.44
	Floyd	130.07
	Forsyth	210.60
	Franklin	153.64
	Fulton	509.55
	Gilmer	204.67
	Glascok	42.55
	Glynn	411.93
	Gordon	174.95
	Grady	100.50
	Greene	95.85
	Gwinnett	249.63
	Habersham	191.38
	Hall	249.44
	Hancock	55.92
	Haralson	126.97
	Harris	115.53
	Hart	150.27
	Heard	96.52
	Henry	199.99
	Houston	107.48
	Irwin	86.84
	Jackson	170.27
	Jasper	93.05
	Jeff Davis	66.96

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Jefferson	69.23
	Jenkins	70.03
	Johnson	55.95
	Jones	75.00
	Lamar	93.58
	Lanier	80.99
	Laurens	56.03
	Lee	90.45
	Liberty	141.37
	Lincoln	83.53
	Long	89.84
	Lowndes	145.70
	Lumpkin	158.37
	Macon	85.99
	Madison	151.40
	Marion	63.48
	McDuffie	80.03
	McIntosh	63.40
	Meriwether	87.19
	Miller	86.66
	Mitchell	98.95
	Monroe	87.65
	Montgomery	69.07
	Morgan	124.91
	Murray	135.47
	Muscogee	133.73
	Newton	119.62
	Oconee	193.39
	Oglethorpe	116.35
	Paulding	154.52
	Peach	154.12
	Pickens	227.98
	Pierce	76.90
	Pike	130.90
	Polk	96.65
	Pulaski	71.40
	Putnam	112.43
	Quitman	61.67
	Rabun	220.25
	Randolph	75.70
	Richmond	98.37
	Rockdale	188.71
	Schley	76.13
	Screven	58.81
	Seminole	83.96
	Spalding	136.88
	Stephens	154.34
	Stewart	55.30
	Sumter	76.42
	Talbot	73.11
	Taliaferro	87.99
	Tattnall	103.55
	Taylor	55.57
	Telfair	59.07
	Terrell	74.92
	Thomas	97.30
	Tift	84.84
	Toombs	74.31
	Towns	146.93
	Treutlen	50.33
	Troup	86.76
	Turner	82.43
	Twiggs	64.61
	Union	154.26
	Upson	105.69
	Walker	113.31
	Walton	151.40
	Ware	68.56
	Warren	79.71
	Washington	56.29
	Wayne	55.60

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Webster	65.27
	Wheeler	48.89
	White	217.21
	Whitfield	165.32
	Wilcox	69.71
	Wilkes	92.14
	Wilkinson	54.80
	Worth	80.27
	Hawaii	159.71
	Honolulu	571.09
Hawaii	Kauai	206.89
	Maui	264.10
Idaho	Ada	131.11
	Adams	21.37
	Bannock	26.92
	Bear Lake	19.84
	Benewah	26.69
	Bingham	35.07
	Blaine	34.88
	Boise	19.75
	Bonner	69.42
	Bonneville	40.18
	Boundary	65.95
	Butte	28.30
	Camas	18.49
	Canyon	113.59
	Caribou	25.58
	Cassia	43.97
	Clark	24.19
	Clearwater	34.04
	Custer	37.58
	Elmore	34.35
	Franklin	32.05
	Fremont	38.14
	Gem	38.80
	Gooding	82.93
	Idaho	22.66
	Jefferson	48.55
	Jerome	83.25
	Kootenai	76.16
	Latah	35.04
	Lemhi	34.82
	Lewis	27.07
	Lincoln	50.33
	Madison	57.37
	Minidoka	62.57
	Nez Perce	28.66
	Oneida	22.86
	Owyhee	22.44
	Payette	48.32
	Power	34.01
	Shoshone	92.57
	Teton	54.51
	Twin Falls	61.19
	Valley	35.76
	Washington	18.66
Illinois	Adams	189.26
	Alexander	99.58
	Bond	199.97
	Boone	227.23
	Brown	162.85
	Bureau	239.09
	Calhoun	121.86
	Carroll	233.86
	Cass	186.12
	Champaign	271.04
	Christian	251.28
	Clark	166.05
	Clay	148.97
	Clinton	201.54
	Coles	229.09

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Cook	600.28
	Crawford	152.84
	Cumberland	184.55
	De Witt	243.98
	DeKalb	274.03
	Douglas	263.88
	DuPage	488.92
	Edgar	216.00
	Edwards	156.27
	Effingham	192.08
	Fayette	157.03
	Ford	226.00
	Franklin	129.74
	Fulton	180.16
	Gallatin	154.38
	Greene	179.90
	Grundy	257.97
	Hamilton	139.92
	Hancock	206.28
	Hardin	95.45
	Henderson	202.50
	Henry	229.87
	Iroquois	213.76
	Jackson	156.68
	Jasper	163.90
	Jefferson	120.96
	Jersey	184.14
	Jo Daviess	177.74
	Johnson	107.66
	Kane	307.14
	Kankakee	227.55
	Kendall	263.53
	Knox	212.91
	La Salle	265.45
	Lake	353.42
	Lawrence	164.36
	Lee	252.16
	Livingston	239.41
	Logan	243.78
	Macon	269.09
	Macoupin	209.31
	Madison	253.26
	Marion	142.11
	Marshall	234.91
	Mason	203.14
	Massac	112.61
	McDonough	213.35
	McHenry	277.55
	McLean	286.37
	Menard	227.11
	Mercer	190.57
	Monroe	193.71
	Montgomery	211.66
	Morgan	239.91
	Moultrie	254.16
	Ogle	250.15
	Peoria	229.58
	Perry	139.11
	Piatt	269.38
	Pike	172.10
	Pope	101.55
	Pulaski	119.36
	Putnam	243.54
	Randolph	157.76
	Richland	153.60
	Rock Island	202.61
	Saline	140.33
	Sangamon	259.81
	Schuyler	159.53
	Scott	189.03
	Shelby	205.00

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	St. Clair	215.76
	Stark	241.86
	Stephenson	245.06
	Tazewell	240.64
	Union	123.58
	Vermilion	238.63
	Wabash	160.96
	Warren	235.40
	Washington	186.82
	Wayne	138.59
	White	144.96
	Whiteside	229.58
	Will	258.56
	Williamson	114.99
	Winnebago	207.62
	Woodford	261.00
Indiana	Adams	239.89
	Allen	230.50
	Bartholomew	193.91
	Benton	224.23
	Blackford	191.50
	Boone	220.96
	Brown	127.28
	Carroll	218.58
	Cass	181.00
	Clark	159.90
	Clay	147.87
	Clinton	207.85
	Crawford	89.71
	Daviess	220.93
	Dearborn	140.94
	Decatur	205.36
	DeKalb	160.83
	Delaware	192.31
	Dubois	158.16
	Elkhart	324.09
	Fayette	163.99
	Floyd	158.19
	Fountain	195.18
	Franklin	164.39
	Fulton	183.01
	Gibson	187.99
	Grant	204.66
	Greene	143.57
	Hamilton	253.69
	Hancock	218.70
	Harrison	132.64
	Hendricks	221.45
	Henry	173.58
	Howard	225.13
	Huntington	198.72
	Jackson	153.52
	Jasper	187.18
	Jay	219.91
	Jefferson	120.06
	Jennings	132.33
	Johnson	195.56
	Knox	180.45
	Kosciusko	206.43
	LaGrange	268.16
	Lake	201.97
	LaPorte	213.25
	Lawrence	107.74
	Madison	235.08
	Marion	306.28
	Marshall	181.47
	Martin	112.67
	Miami	195.70
	Monroe	190.46
	Montgomery	202.49
	Morgan	182.34

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Newton	195.21
	Noble	185.38
	Ohio	126.64
	Orange	130.15
	Owen	131.72
	Parke	169.32
	Perry	116.35
	Pike	142.97
	Porter	196.17
	Posey	176.08
	Pulaski	178.31
	Putnam	186.57
	Randolph	186.05
	Ripley	149.69
	Rush	210.35
	Scott	155.64
	Shelby	201.36
	Spencer	133.63
	St. Joseph	234.47
	Starke	145.08
	Steuben	160.54
	Sullivan	144.30
	Switzerland	118.81
	Tippecanoe	261.72
	Tipton	236.79
	Union	183.82
	Vanderburgh	229.22
	Vermillion	164.51
	Vigo	157.29
	Wabash	182.37
	Warren	196.75
	Warrick	157.40
	Washington	130.50
	Wayne	159.23
	Wells	218.72
	White	226.58
	Whitley	183.90
Iowa	Adair	152.32
	Adams	145.25
	Allamakee	155.67
	Appanoose	118.39
	Audubon	199.97
	Benton	215.15
	Black Hawk	254.06
	Boone	232.01
	Bremer	232.74
	Buchanan	229.62
	Buena Vista	234.31
	Butler	208.80
	Calhoun	231.31
	Carroll	233.87
	Cass	171.69
	Cedar	228.86
	Cerro Gordo	213.81
	Cherokee	230.49
	Chickasaw	217.36
	Clarke	124.39
	Clay	232.56
	Clayton	161.50
	Clinton	219.72
	Crawford	197.29
	Dallas	237.92
	Davis	114.05
	Decatur	111.99
	Delaware	226.39
	Des Moines	201.25
	Dickinson	216.66
	Dubuque	251.44
	Emmet	209.18
	Fayette	209.00
	Floyd	214.33

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Franklin	227.58
	Fremont	174.81
	Greene	241.65
	Grundy	264.63
	Guthrie	183.52
	Hamilton	236.35
	Hancock	221.96
	Hardin	227.55
	Harrison	179.44
	Henry	182.53
	Howard	217.13
	Humboldt	235.56
	Ida	213.98
	Iowa	186.84
	Jackson	173.96
	Jasper	189.66
	Jefferson	161.29
	Johnson	234.08
	Jones	202.77
	Keokuk	170.00
	Kossuth	229.85
	Lee	150.46
	Linn	242.55
	Louisa	193.13
	Lucas	99.40
	Lyon	290.90
	Madison	165.08
	Mahaska	180.37
	Marion	168.08
	Marshall	221.35
	Mills	174.52
	Mitchell	229.07
	Monona	167.82
	Monroe	122.50
	Montgomery	165.43
	Muscatine	195.72
	O'Brien	283.30
	Osceola	255.19
	Page	156.40
	Palo Alto	233.41
	Plymouth	249.34
	Pocahontas	234.86
	Polk	257.49
	Pottawattami- e	197.58
	Poweshiek	195.37
	Ringgold	112.25
	Sac	231.34
	Scott	279.25
	Shelby	199.59
	Sioux	303.04
	Story	275.73
	Tama	211.33
	Taylor	140.15
	Union	129.84
	Van Buren	136.13
	Wapello	142.01
	Warren	164.15
	Washington	200.64
	Wayne	123.84
	Webster	231.48
	Winnebago	203.55
	Winneshiek	186.43
	Woodbury	214.80
	Worth	202.59
	Wright	220.56
Kansas	Allen	58.50
	Anderson	58.76
	Atchison	87.65
	Barber	41.40
	Barton	45.27

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Bourbon	57.90
	Brown	101.12
	Butler	65.39
	Chase	55.10
	Chautauqua	47.03
	Cherokee	63.75
	Cheyenne	42.59
	Clark	34.23
	Clay	78.20
	Cloud	66.37
	Coffey	52.62
	Comanche	33.42
	Cowley	53.31
	Crawford	58.07
	Decatur	42.04
	Dickinson	61.70
	Doniphan	98.93
	Douglas	117.41
	Edwards	53.14
	Elk	44.55
	Ellis	38.90
	Ellsworth	46.36
	Finney	45.12
	Ford	44.61
	Franklin	69.29
	Geary	66.35
	Gove	37.51
	Graham	37.05
	Grant	45.44
	Gray	46.02
	Greeley	40.83
	Greenwood	48.07
	Hamilton	30.74
	Harper	47.34
	Harvey	91.32
	Haskell	44.03
	Hodgeman	33.91
	Jackson	77.19
	Jefferson	83.73
	Jewell	59.40
	Johnson	108.79
	Kearny	41.58
	Kingman	46.68
	Kiowa	45.30
	Labette	61.16
	Lane	36.73
	Leavenworth	98.64
	Lincoln	49.80
	Linn	73.64
	Logan	38.81
	Lyon	57.32
	Marion	58.88
	Marshall	89.21
	McPherson	78.97
	Meade	42.56
	Miami	89.24
	Mitchell	53.86
	Montgomery	57.96
	Morris	46.77
	Morton	29.53
	Nemaha	86.67
	Neosho	56.60
	Ness	31.26
	Norton	39.24
	Osage	57.44
	Osborne	40.66
	Ottawa	57.98
	Pawnee	47.81
	Phillips	41.58
	Pottawatomie	70.96
	Pratt	59.25

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Rawlins	44.46
	Reno	61.67
	Republic	74.56
	Rice	58.70
	Riley	87.13
	Rooks	36.07
	Rush	37.45
	Russell	38.61
	Saline	68.36
	Scott	43.68
	Sedgwick	99.88
	Seward	40.66
	Shawnee	86.30
	Sheridan	45.10
	Sherman	50.78
	Smith	55.04
	Stafford	51.99
	Stanton	30.68
	Stevens	39.99
	Sumner	53.00
	Thomas	50.37
	Trego	32.90
	Wabaunsee ..	55.56
	Wallace	38.98
	Washington ..	69.95
	Wichita	40.40
	Wilson	56.14
	Woodson	47.92
Kentucky	Wyandotte	194.39
	Adair	87.29
	Allen	100.46
	Anderson	107.74
	Ballard	104.87
	Barren	104.52
	Bath	68.48
	Bell	57.75
	Boone	174.23
	Bourbon	164.94
	Boyd	69.79
	Boyle	107.95
	Bracken	72.49
	Breathitt	45.53
	Breckinridge ..	89.58
	Bullitt	149.76
	Butler	76.84
	Caldwell	96.89
	Calloway	119.61
	Campbell	146.83
	Carlisle	110.21
	Carroll	98.46
	Carter	56.09
	Casey	67.99
	Christian	139.78
	Clark	128.58
	Clay	52.64
	Clinton	80.90
	Crittenden	79.71
	Cumberland	59.57
	Daviess	144.69
	Edmonson	92.22
	Elliott	46.98
	Estill	69.76
	Fayette	424.22
	Fleming	76.70
	Floyd	89.61
	Franklin	115.12
	Fulton	106.61
	Gallatin	82.56
	Garrard	84.65
	Grant	96.02
	Graves	111.00

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Grayson	85.78
	Green	75.30
	Greenup	71.70
	Hancock	86.39
	Hardin	133.31
	Harlan	45.38
	Harrison	89.96
	Hart	89.32
	Henderson ...	147.88
	Henry	112.04
	Hickman	116.48
	Hopkins	97.85
	Jackson	68.37
	Jefferson	356.81
	Jessamine	192.68
	Johnson	87.08
	Kenton	162.42
	Knott	37.11
	Knox	69.47
	Larue	102.99
	Laurel	97.01
	Lawrence	46.40
	Lee	59.40
	Leslie	110.85
	Letcher	87.05
	Lewis	60.82
	Lincoln	94.19
	Livingston	81.60
	Logan	140.13
	Lyon	90.57
	Madison	100.64
	Magoffin	60.07
	Marion	101.04
	Marshall	110.15
	Martin	100.14
	Mason	85.81
	McCracken ...	129.31
	McCreary	71.24
	McLean	129.60
	Meade	125.59
	Menifee	56.09
	Mercer	113.90
	Metcalfe	77.68
	Monroe	82.62
	Montgomery ..	101.71
	Morgan	56.53
	Muhlenberg ..	86.94
	Nelson	117.84
	Nicholas	67.38
	Ohio	99.18
	Oldham	231.10
	Owen	82.15
	Owsley	38.94
	Pendleton	82.41
	Perry	33.25
	Pike	41.03
	Powell	67.73
	Pulaski	93.96
	Robertson	63.46
	Rockcastle ...	63.23
	Rowan	80.38
	Russell	89.75
	Scott	162.36
	Shelby	168.57
	Simpson	164.68
	Spencer	131.80
	Taylor	88.16
	Todd	150.46
	Trigg	119.27
	Trimble	94.16
	Union	146.22

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Warren	154.78
	Washington ..	93.21
	Wayne	77.36
	Webster	106.87
	Whitley	73.47
	Wolfe	58.50
	Woodford	235.37
Louisiana	Acadia	73.40
	Allen	68.19
	Ascension	96.36
	Assumption ..	78.24
	Avoyelles	67.61
	Beauregard ..	80.76
	Bienville	67.69
	Bossier	82.97
	Caddo	79.28
	Calcasieu	92.48
	Caldwell	66.63
	Cameron	65.86
	Catahoula	71.81
	Claiborne	63.49
	Concordia	74.47
	De Soto	78.82
	East Baton ..	219.28
	Rouge	
	East Carroll ..	98.68
	East	74.39
	Feliciana	
	Evangeline ...	64.87
	Franklin	75.37
	Grant	72.77
	Iberia	76.22
	Iberville	47.73
	Jackson	106.38
	Jefferson	62.03
	Jefferson	59.18
	Davis	
	La Salle	84.64
	Lafayette	148.32
	Lafourche	77.04
	Lincoln	85.31
	Livingston	142.21
	Madison	73.06
	Morehouse ...	84.51
	Natchitoches ..	62.06
	Orleans	275.20
	Ouachita	113.24
	Plaquemines ..	37.50
	Pointe	82.15
	Coupee	
	Rapides	99.58
	Red River	59.48
	Richland	75.24
	Sabine	100.43
	St. Bernard ...	46.56
	St. Charles ...	92.78
	St. Helena	110.53
	St. James	81.38
	St. John the ..	93.02
	Baptist	
	St. Landry	77.58
	St. Martin	85.18
	St. Mary	87.65
	St. Tammany ..	285.19
	Tangipahoa ..	134.50
	Tensas	74.49
	Terrebonne ..	109.44
	Union	80.90
	Vermilion	76.46
	Vernon	98.41
	Washington ..	95.99

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Maine	Webster	78.11
	West Baton Rouge	74.94
	West Carroll	87.59
	West Feliciana	78.00
	Winn	74.52
	Androscoggin	96.02
	Aroostook	47.41
	Cumberland	185.99
	Franklin	67.64
	Hancock	76.08
	Kennebec	82.32
	Knox	128.67
	Lincoln	126.46
	Oxford	79.35
	Penobscot	67.15
	Piscataquis	38.34
	Sagadahoc	112.57
	Somerset	40.19
	Waldo	81.64
	Washington	41.77
Maryland	York	139.42
	Allegany	159.62
	Anne Arundel	294.36
	Baltimore	423.18
	Calvert	292.79
	Caroline	203.41
	Carroll	233.44
	Cecil	228.84
	Charles	269.98
	Dorchester	162.02
	Frederick	271.80
	Garrett	130.19
	Harford	311.31
	Howard	261.36
	Kent	188.65
	Montgomery	234.44
	Prince George's	232.13
	Queen Anne's	209.49
	Somerset	163.45
	St. Mary's	283.99
Massachusetts	Talbot	200.61
	Washington	229.99
	Wicomico	200.78
	Worcester	151.29
	Barnstable	783.29
	Berkshire	195.96
	Bristol	466.21
	Dukes	292.99
	Essex	447.34
	Franklin	164.55
	Hampden	265.15
	Hampshire	196.42
	Middlesex	408.73
	Nantucket	1,002.97
	Norfolk	439.65
	Plymouth	245.46
	Suffolk	5,893.59
	Worcester	315.24
Michigan	Alcona	73.39
	Alger	57.80
	Allegan	169.47
	Alpena	72.11
	Antrim	119.09
	Arenac	95.06
	Baraga	62.03
	Barry	136.04
	Bay	143.15

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Benzie	112.23
	Berrien	182.62
	Branch	120.03
	Calhoun	150.43
	Cass	130.96
	Charlevoix	106.82
	Cheboygan	72.59
	Chippewa	61.32
	Clare	85.32
	Clinton	160.23
	Crawford	99.23
	Delta	50.58
	Dickinson	77.27
	Eaton	118.33
	Emmet	106.74
	Genesee	149.10
	Gladwin	110.76
	Gogebic	73.70
	Grand Traverse	180.27
	Gratiot	153.91
	Hillsdale	122.09
	Houghton	66.70
	Huron	171.37
	Ingham	150.88
	Ionia	140.40
	Iosco	89.34
	Iron	55.99
	Isabella	116.14
	Jackson	141.28
	Kalamazoo	199.90
	Kalkaska	75.20
	Kent	209.11
	Keweenaw	95.63
	Lake	69.76
	Lapeer	130.54
	Leelanau	207.44
	Lenawee	148.08
	Livingston	161.54
	Luce	71.43
	Mackinac	56.58
	Macomb	144.37
	Manistee	81.72
	Marquette	62.51
	Mason	88.15
	Mecosta	99.31
	Menominee	60.21
	Midland	157.03
	Missaukee	103.65
	Monroe	174.43
	Montcalm	113.08
	Montmorency	60.81
	Muskegon	182.05
	Newaygo	110.19
	Oakland	329.34
	Oceana	117.84
	Ogemaw	79.25
	Ontonagon	45.25
	Osceola	85.09
	Oscoda	77.67
	Otsego	78.77
	Ottawa	234.36
	Presque Isle	66.45
	Roscommon	69.45
	Saginaw	164.48
	Sanilac	139.69
	Schoolcraft	51.57
	Shiawassee	127.82
	St. Clair	148.87
	St. Joseph	161.99
	Tuscola	147.82

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Minnesota	Van Buren	164.03
	Washtenaw	221.66
	Wayne	327.58
	Wexford	95.43
	Aitkin	61.19
	Anoka	220.23
	Becker	84.32
	Beltrami	57.04
	Benton	127.38
	Big Stone	126.16
	Blue Earth	208.97
	Brown	190.75
	Carlton	62.53
	Carver	195.62
	Cass	72.62
	Chippewa	171.02
	Chisago	132.74
	Clay	114.55
	Clearwater	58.78
	Cook	171.97
	Cottonwood	183.40
	Crow Wing	77.99
	Dakota	200.26
	Dodge	199.97
	Douglas	114.49
	Faribault	197.27
	Fillmore	161.15
	Freeborn	174.96
	Goodhue	180.01
	Grant	127.75
	Hennepin	390.66
	Houston	124.48
	Hubbard	76.77
	Isanti	112.78
	Itasca	82.46
	Jackson	186.80
	Kanabec	76.95
	Kandiyohi	151.40
	Kittson	65.26
	Koochiching	41.87
	Lac qui Parle	129.93
	Lake	105.30
	Lake of the Woods	49.24
	Le Sueur	179.17
	Lincoln	140.32
	Lyon	169.80
	Mahnomen	85.74
	Marshall	71.78
	Martin	194.75
	McLeod	166.08
	Meeker	150.59
	Mille Lacs	90.01
	Morrison	96.04
	Mower	197.68
	Murray	178.91
	Nicollet	203.16
	Nobles	200.52
	Norman	95.78
	Olmsted	193.15
	Otter Tail	86.15
	Pennington	55.94
	Pine	68.59
	Pipestone	169.25
	Polk	95.17
	Pope	120.24
	Ramsey	773.14
	Red Lake	68.77
	Redwood	181.03
	Renville	190.34
	Rice	198.96

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Mississippi	Rock	221.41
	Roseau	50.57
	Scott	220.23
	Sherburne	149.57
	Sibley	195.74
	St. Louis	57.80
	Stearns	149.40
	Steele	179.92
	Stevens	147.31
	Swift	146.32
	Todd	79.65
	Traverse	144.47
	Wabasha	160.13
	Wadena	63.83
	Waseca	192.11
	Washington ..	252.29
	Watsonwan	205.92
	Wilkin	112.35
	Winona	166.92
	Wright	186.89
	Yellow Medi- cine.	156.91
	Adams	80.24
	Alcorn	57.96
	Amite	86.82
	Attala	50.21
	Benton	52.39
	Bolivar	82.28
	Calhoun	48.31
	Carroll	58.15
	Chickasaw	54.48
	Choctaw	50.08
	Claiborne	73.66
	Clarke	60.85
	Clay	51.05
	Coahoma	89.95
	Copiah	69.71
	Covington	98.06
	DeSoto	81.84
	Forrest	115.44
	Franklin	86.33
	George	101.48
	Greene	68.76
	Grenada	59.84
	Hancock	105.02
	Harrison	227.77
	Hinds	89.54
	Holmes	65.96
	Humphreys ...	88.94
	Issaquena	74.45
	Itawamba	46.57
	Jackson	136.33
	Jasper	76.30
	Jefferson	68.54
	Jefferson Davis.	69.90
	Jones	102.98
	Kemper	55.00
	Lafayette	74.53
	Lamar	96.51
	Lauderdale ...	55.90
	Lawrence	87.34
	Leake	82.33
	Lee	49.83
	Leflore	78.93
	Lincoln	83.53
	Lowndes	68.82
	Madison	71.48
	Marion	78.36
	Marshall	65.36
	Monroe	59.79

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Missouri	Montgomery	54.37
	Neshoba	72.46
	Newton	64.49
	Noxubee	68.90
	Oktibbeha	76.05
	Panola	66.99
	Pearl River ...	96.42
	Perry	87.31
	Pike	101.35
	Pontotoc	53.53
	Prentiss	55.65
	Quitman	77.82
	Rankin	89.76
	Scott	69.25
	Sharkey	90.03
	Simpson	75.02
	Smith	78.15
	Stone	89.98
	Sunflower	86.60
	Tallahatchie ..	76.70
	Tate	76.84
	Tippah	56.36
	Tishomingo ..	51.41
	Tunica	80.38
	Union	54.37
	Walthall	84.43
	Warren	66.01
	Washington ..	100.86
	Wayne	84.21
	Webster	49.86
	Wilkinson	65.31
	Winston	61.93
	Yalobusha	50.70
	Yazoo	75.86
	Adair	79.54
	Andrew	109.48
	Atchison	139.68
	Audrain	121.25
	Barry	97.69
	Barton	78.43
	Bates	88.03
	Benton	77.97
	Bollinger	71.42
	Boone	161.07
	Buchanan	115.46
	Butler	133.75
	Caldwell	90.31
	Callaway	112.81
	Camden	62.90
	Cape Girardeau.	123.73
	Carroll	101.99
	Carter	54.38
	Cass	107.09
	Cedar	70.91
	Chariton	97.97
	Christian	114.72
	Clark	101.85
	Clay	118.77
	Clinton	106.01
	Cole	103.87
	Cooper	93.10
	Crawford	73.59
	Dade	79.97
	Dallas	72.30
	Daviess	93.01
	DeKalb	93.24
	Dent	59.57
	Douglas	59.83
	Dunklin	145.01
	Franklin	110.08

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Gasconade ...	79.40
	Gentry	88.26
	Greene	135.18
	Grundy	83.41
	Harrison	78.86
	Henry	76.63
	Hickory	60.05
	Holt	139.39
	Howard	86.12
	Howell	61.08
	Iron	58.83
	Jackson	165.63
	Jasper	91.76
	Jefferson	119.65
	Johnson	95.27
	Knox	86.66
	Laclede	71.71
	Lafayette	129.20
	Lawrence	91.11
	Lewis	94.35
	Lincoln	124.24
	Linn	82.13
	Livingston	96.06
	Macon	90.99
	Madison	59.80
	Maries	56.15
	Marion	112.99
	McDonald	76.41
	Mercer	76.72
	Miller	71.14
	Mississippi	166.29
	Moniteau	101.70
	Monroe	101.39
	Montgomery	107.43
	Morgan	109.31
	New Madrid ..	159.28
	Newton	103.67
	Nodaway	114.30
	Oregon	50.74
	Osage	68.80
	Ozark	60.77
	Pemiscot	149.14
	Perry	93.24
	Pettis	99.71
	Phelps	75.10
	Pike	100.17
	Platte	126.18
	Polk	71.93
	Pulaski	63.73
	Putnam	71.79
	Ralls	109.68
	Randolph	98.60
	Ray	100.17
	Reynolds	45.55
	Ripley	69.68
	Saline	114.24
	Schuyler	73.53
	Scotland	96.01
	Scott	144.92
	Shannon	55.92
	Shelby	106.23
	St. Louis	123.87
	St. Charles ...	139.17
	St. Clair	69.88
	St. Francois ..	83.56
	Ste. Gene- vieve.	84.07
	Stoddard	152.50
	Stone	82.45
	Sullivan	66.61
	Taney	63.67

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Montana	Texas	58.86
	Vernon	80.94
	Warren	115.32
	Washington ..	67.57
	Wayne	66.95
	Webster	88.37
	Worth	81.02
	Wright	61.48
	Beaverhead ..	28.91
	Big Horn	8.63
	Blaine	13.00
	Broadwater ...	25.69
	Carbon	32.58
	Carter	11.81
	Cascade	26.61
	Chouteau	20.48
	Custer	11.77
	Daniels	13.92
	Dawson	14.67
	Deer Lodge ..	42.66
	Fallon	13.26
	Fergus	24.02
	Flathead	140.27
	Gallatin	66.52
	Garfield	8.87
	Glacier	25.62
	Golden Valley	14.71
	Granite	35.52
	Hill	18.90
	Jefferson	37.37
	Judith Basin	20.40
	Lake	35.26
	Lewis and Clark	28.67
	Liberty	19.69
	Lincoln	115.26
	Madison	37.54
	McCone	11.59
	Meagher	19.94
	Mineral	109.82
	Missoula	61.39
	Musselshell ..	14.03
	Park	57.28
	Petroleum	14.89
	Phillips	11.64
	Pondera	26.50
	Powder River	12.10
	Powell	28.43
	Prairie	16.99
	Ravalli	125.89
	Richland	19.25
	Roosevelt	15.85
	Rosebud	9.44
	Sanders	21.69
	Sheridan	15.24
	Silver Bow ...	49.42
	Stillwater	29.51
	Sweet Grass	24.94
	Teton	26.04
	Toole	19.25
	Treasure	12.69
	Valley	14.14
	Wheatland	15.21
	Wibaux	13.55
	Yellowstone ..	22.02
Nebraska	Adams	140.46
	Antelope	121.07
	Arthur	21.14
	Banner	23.01
	Blaine	26.20
	Boone	117.40

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Box Butte	35.20
	Boyd	53.51
	Brown	30.93
	Buffalo	115.92
	Burt	162.55
	Butler	150.23
	Cass	147.96
	Cedar	136.74
	Chase	55.02
	Cherry	24.62
	Cheyenne	26.92
	Clay	127.98
	Colfax	163.45
	Cuming	160.62
	Custer	65.31
	Dakota	149.25
	Dawes	23.46
	Dawson	90.04
	Deuel	34.44
	Dixon	123.39
	Dodge	169.20
	Douglas	201.71
	Dundy	40.37
	Fillmore	143.76
	Franklin	91.36
	Frontier	49.58
	Furnas	65.10
	Gage	116.82
	Garden	22.85
	Garfield	39.13
	Gosper	74.20
	Grant	22.09
	Greeley	78.24
	Hall	134.13
	Hamilton	167.33
	Harlan	75.94
	Hayes	37.34
	Hitchcock	41.53
	Holt	62.80
	Hooker	19.40
	Howard	92.12
	Jefferson	109.54
	Johnson	95.81
	Kearney	138.06
	Keith	42.91
	Keya Paha ...	37.37
	Kimball	28.37
	Knox	88.27
	Lancaster	147.72
	Lincoln	44.17
	Logan	31.67
	Loup	30.69
	Madison	153.55
	McPherson ...	21.61
	Merrick	133.89
	Morrill	30.21
	Nance	111.54
	Nemaha	120.01
	Nuckolls	94.68
	Otoe	130.81
	Pawnee	85.60
	Perkins	56.47
	Phelps	134.95
	Pierce	128.56
	Platte	166.98
	Polk	155.98
	Red Willow ...	51.38
	Richardson ...	112.60
	Rock	30.03
	Saline	124.45
	Sarpy	196.30

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Saunders	148.85
	Scotts Bluff ...	53.78
	Seward	150.68
	Sheridan	25.60
	Sherman	70.61
	Sioux	23.78
	Stanton	131.70
	Thayer	103.44
	Thomas	20.58
	Thurston	127.37
	Valley	75.94
	Washington ..	172.02
	Wayne	145.45
	Webster	72.28
	Wheeler	40.32
	York	181.50
Nevada	Carson City ..	6.71
	Churchill	14.14
	Clark	22.95
	Douglas	15.17
	Elko	4.05
	Esmeralda ...	15.38
	Eureka	3.69
	Humboldt	6.55
	Lander	7.74
	Lincoln	19.02
New Hamp- shire.	Lyon	16.88
	Mineral	2.16
	Nye	12.79
	Pershing	5.91
	Storey	6.71
	Washoe	7.58
	White Pine ...	9.79
	Belknap	136.06
	Carroll	108.79
	Cheshire	104.97
New Jersey ..	Coos	70.99
	Grafton	108.18
	Hillsborough	215.28
	Merrimack ...	160.54
	Rockingham	312.36
	Strafford	179.78
	Sullivan	132.69
	Atlantic	333.33
	Bergen	2,597.81
	Burlington	262.51
New Mexico ..	Camden	428.79
	Cape May ...	380.26
	Cumberland	255.96
	Essex	2,204.93
	Gloucester ...	331.04
	Hudson	1,313.80
	Hunterdon ...	407.84
	Mercer	473.05
	Middlesex	568.61
	Monmouth ...	547.95
	Morris	559.54
	Ocean	497.00
	Passaic	834.46
	Salem	219.89
	Somerset	516.45
	Sussex	301.24
	Union	4,085.52
	Warren	318.19
	Bernalillo	57.82
	Catron	8.80
	Chaves	9.91
	Cibola	6.64
	Colfax	10.58
	Curry	14.57
	De Baca	7.86

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
New York	Dona Ana	52.06
	Eddy	12.39
	Grant	10.21
	Guadalupe	6.52
	Harding	7.67
	Hidalgo	10.92
	Lea	8.63
	Lincoln	10.44
	Los Alamos	10.92
	Luna	10.79
	McKinley	8.97
	Mora	11.57
	Otero	9.20
	Quay	7.38
	Rio Arriba	17.98
	Roosevelt	9.58
	San Juan	11.19
	San Miguel	8.43
	Sandoval	9.41
	Santa Fe	18.46
	Sierra	7.57
	Socorro	13.16
	Taos	34.27
	Torrance	10.00
	Union	8.66
	Valencia	24.35
	Albany	125.82
	Allegany	56.97
	Bronx	91.38
	Broome	87.42
	Cattaraugus	64.84
	Cayuga	111.93
	Chautauqua	74.85
	Chemung	74.12
	Chenango	58.19
	Clinton	74.85
	Columbia	118.52
	Cortland	65.66
	Delaware	81.51
	Dutchess	255.84
	Erie	129.50
	Essex	67.41
	Franklin	70.38
	Fulton	78.99
	Genesee	94.66
	Greene	89.32
	Hamilton	94.55
	Herkimer	64.78
	Jefferson	75.76
	Kings	12,554.16
	Lewis	56.86
	Livingston	105.05
	Madison	74.18
	Monroe	121.86
	Montgomery	70.33
	Nassau	491.35
	New York	91.38
	Niagara	86.88
	Oneida	75.25
	Onondaga	116.65
	Ontario	113.97
	Orange	196.29
	Orleans	89.80
	Oswego	62.63
	Otsego	75.45
	Putnam	169.83
	Queens	1,373.05
	Rensselaer	99.42
	Richmond	91.38
	Rockland	814.26
	Saratoga	166.69

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
North Carolina	Schenectady	121.35
	Schoharie	68.91
	Schuyler	92.54
	Seneca	106.30
	St. Lawrence	51.85
	Steuben	59.40
	Suffolk	345.80
	Sullivan	119.23
	Tioga	64.67
	Tompkins	107.23
	Ulster	195.24
	Warren	118.13
	Washington	79.07
	Wayne	97.27
	Westchester	301.29
	Wyoming	98.00
	Yates	147.93
	Alamance	170.50
	Alexander	160.04
	Alleghany	140.29
	Anson	116.11
	Ashe	149.41
	Avery	184.54
	Beaufort	97.18
	Bertie	86.16
	Bladen	94.74
	Brunswick	111.39
	Buncombe	282.71
	Burke	162.00
	Cabarrus	247.48
	Caldwell	128.95
	Camden	90.42
	Carteret	128.90
	Caswell	92.10
	Catawba	185.93
	Chatham	156.43
	Cherokee	139.41
	Chowan	99.29
	Clay	178.37
	Cleveland	132.53
	Columbus	92.75
	Craven	111.88
	Cumberland	146.80
	Currituck	139.41
	Dare	119.55
	Davidson	164.73
	Davie	144.61
	Duplin	136.34
	Durham	302.80
	Edgecombe	86.64
	Forsyth	264.47
	Franklin	101.05
	Gaston	174.50
	Gates	103.01
	Graham	136.06
	Granville	99.00
	Greene	112.10
	Guilford	232.39
	Halifax	72.92
	Harnett	158.42
	Haywood	183.60
	Henderson	220.40
	Hertford	90.90
	Hoke	125.09
	Hyde	84.51
	Iredell	154.53
	Jackson	232.87
	Johnston	134.72
	Jones	115.20
	Lee	163.79
	Lenoir	113.10

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
North Dakota	Lincoln	162.85
	Macon	226.36
	Madison	140.92
	Martin	76.10
	McDowell	149.41
	Mecklenburg	974.34
	Mitchell	165.24
	Montgomery	134.78
	Moore	144.95
	Nash	131.48
	New Hanover	967.27
	Northampton	79.48
	Onslow	178.57
	Orange	189.99
	Pamlico	103.78
	Pasquotank	113.21
	Pender	152.00
	Perquimans	101.16
	Person	107.36
	Pitt	109.26
	Polk	183.06
	Randolph	143.56
	Richmond	124.04
	Robeson	94.20
	Rockingham	110.06
	Rowan	166.24
	Rutherford	135.89
	Sampson	138.98
	Scotland	102.30
	Stanly	130.69
	Stokes	116.05
	Surry	127.05
	Swain	103.95
	Transylvania	219.80
	Tyrrell	117.87
	Union	151.63
	Vance	84.62
	Wake	331.28
	Warren	82.66
	Washington	104.23
	Watauga	182.97
	Wayne	141.80
	Wilkes	145.61
	Wilson	107.53
	Yadkin	155.47
	Yancey	154.76
	Adams	31.01
	Barnes	67.16
	Benson	39.76
	Billings	26.71
	Bottineau	44.93
	Bowman	29.88
	Burke	30.63
	Burleigh	55.22
	Cass	108.05
	Cavalier	60.45
	Dickey	69.02
	Divide	31.07
	Dunn	33.33
	Eddy	42.29
	Emmons	46.06
	Foster	58.36
	Golden Valley	30.57
	Grand Forks	99.13
	Grant	31.13
	Griggs	51.64
	Hettinger	40.83
	Kidder	36.56
	LaMoure	73.79
	Logan	34.61
	McHenry	31.65

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Ohio	McIntosh	39.64
	McKenzie	29.82
	McLean	51.88
	Mercer	39.76
	Morton	40.80
	Mountrail	37.14
	Nelson	39.52
	Oliver	41.94
	Pembina	80.12
	Pierce	40.95
	Ramsey	52.57
	Ransom	58.47
	Renville	46.64
	Richland	92.68
	Rolette	37.20
	Sargent	81.00
	Sheridan	31.91
	Sioux	36.12
	Slope	30.72
	Stark	38.68
	Steele	63.85
	Stutsman	58.27
	Towner	40.25
	Trail	89.63
	Walsh	73.03
	Ward	47.46
	Wells	49.73
	Williams	31.85
	Adams	112.49
	Allen	210.26
	Ashland	176.04
	Ashtabula	126.72
	Athens	93.10
	Auglaize	235.91
	Belmont	110.96
	Brown	127.73
	Butler	239.21
	Carroll	136.48
	Champaign	207.77
	Clark	218.55
	Clermont	162.42
	Clinton	172.65
	Columbiana	167.17
	Coshocton	152.97
	Crawford	186.79
	Cuyahoga	472.74
	Darke	241.06
	Defiance	166.22
	Delaware	226.72
	Erie	189.63
	Fairfield	223.19
	Fayette	206.96
	Franklin	233.01
	Fulton	202.41
	Gallia	91.08
	Geauga	209.94
	Greene	206.90
	Guernsey	107.85
	Hamilton	385.20
	Hancock	175.08
	Hardin	170.62
	Harrison	95.92
	Henry	189.80
	Highland	145.50
	Hocking	131.18
	Holmes	224.32
	Huron	176.27
	Jackson	81.54
	Jefferson	158.33
	Knox	175.23
	Lake	236.51

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Oklahoma	Lawrence	95.25
	Licking	191.72
	Logan	175.34
	Lorain	216.87
	Lucas	239.85
	Madison	200.93
	Mahoning	192.01
	Marion	169.17
	Medina	226.98
	Meigs	100.47
	Mercer	280.30
	Miami	215.04
	Monroe	94.70
	Montgomery	209.04
	Morgan	100.20
	Morrow	173.92
	Muskingum	118.84
	Noble	89.19
	Ottawa	156.74
	Paulding	181.40
	Perry	132.54
	Pickaway	174.82
	Pike	120.43
	Portage	188.67
	Preble	185.37
	Putnam	193.98
	Richland	217.48
	Ross	132.80
	Sandusky	171.72
	Scioto	90.93
	Seneca	170.65
	Shelby	222.78
	Stark	267.87
	Summit	387.29
	Trumbull	125.50
	Tuscarawas	160.97
	Union	184.01
	Van Wert	217.16
	Vinton	91.74
	Warren	226.72
	Washington	92.41
	Wayne	259.06
	Williams	149.55
	Wood	192.96
	Wyandot	165.35
	Adair	68.30
	Alfalfa	48.63
	Atoka	52.37
	Beaver	25.64
	Beckham	38.03
	Blaine	46.49
	Bryan	64.73
	Caddo	49.46
	Canadian	67.07
	Carter	57.97
	Cherokee	70.90
	Choctaw	50.66
	Cimarron	23.56
	Cleveland	138.52
	Coal	52.00
	Comanche	55.05
	Cotton	38.81
	Craig	60.11
	Creek	62.62
	Custer	41.46
	Delaware	77.92
	Dewey	39.15
	Ellis	28.38
	Garfield	49.57
	Garvin	54.74
	Grady	59.91

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Oregon	Grant	45.83
	Greer	33.01
	Harmon	35.75
	Harper	31.44
	Haskell	54.31
	Hughes	45.54
	Jackson	39.92
	Jefferson	44.14
	Johnston	53.45
	Kay	46.97
	Kingfisher	54.91
	Kiowa	35.81
	Latimer	51.28
	Le Flore	61.73
	Lincoln	63.99
	Logan	63.96
	Love	70.10
	Major	42.37
	Marshall	69.16
	Mayes	79.38
	McClain	75.27
	McCurtain	61.13
	McIntosh	54.28
	Murray	61.05
	Muskogee	64.42
	Noble	50.80
	Nowata	58.91
	Okfuskee	48.91
	Oklahoma	185.03
	Oklmulgee	63.16
	Osage	45.46
	Ottawa	79.27
	Pawnee	50.91
	Payne	69.13
	Pittsburg	50.03
	Pontotoc	61.91
	Pottawatomie	64.36
	Pushmataha	44.03
	Roger Mills	36.61
	Rogers	83.09
	Seminole	52.05
	Sequoyah	62.56
	Stephens	50.23
	Texas	28.93
	Tillman	37.89
	Tulsa	166.44
	Wagoner	80.89
	Washington	67.22
	Washita	42.43
	Woods	37.86
	Woodward	34.72
	Baker	25.26
	Benton	130.12
	Clackamas	434.84
	Clatsop	144.58
	Columbia	174.91
	Coos	61.61
	Crook	19.30
	Curry	71.57
	Deschutes	175.18
	Douglas	69.00
	Gilliam	14.55
	Grant	20.92
	Harney	13.78
	Hood River	281.47
	Jackson	171.68
	Jefferson	17.28
	Josephine	363.65
	Klamath	44.24
	Lake	21.85
	Lane	172.93

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Pennsylvania	Lincoln	111.12
	Linn	143.34
	Malheur	30.08
	Marion	249.96
	Morrow	22.78
	Multnomah ..	422.00
	Polk	143.83
	Sherman	17.18
	Tillamook	157.57
	Umatilla	36.87
	Union	36.62
	Wallowa	32.99
	Wasco	18.41
	Washington ..	345.60
	Wheeler	18.29
	Yamhill	205.72
	Adams	197.77
	Allegheny	251.76
	Armstrong ...	104.66
	Beaver	173.76
	Bedford	117.06
	Berks	321.93
	Blair	193.78
	Bradford	104.05
	Bucks	270.20
	Butler	151.96
	Cambria	133.00
	Cameron	81.68
	Carbon	190.10
	Centre	192.43
	Chester	348.67
	Clarion	92.19
	Clearfield	103.62
	Clinton	187.77
	Columbia	173.16
	Crawford	95.96
	Cumberland ..	218.65
	Dauphin	252.48
	Delaware	413.43
	Elk	120.57
	Erie	129.56
	Fayette	118.93
	Forest	140.73
	Franklin	216.21
	Fulton	119.91
	Greene	104.66
	Huntingdon ...	138.26
	Indiana	103.39
	Jefferson	95.18
	Juniata	187.31
	Lackawanna ..	152.25
	Lancaster	525.15
	Lawrence	126.03
	Lebanon	413.57
	Lehigh	225.43
	Luzerne	174.13
	Lycoming	147.02
	McKean	81.80
	Mercer	114.80
	Mifflin	177.46
	Monroe	169.22
	Montgomery ..	556.03
	Montour	185.02
	Northampton ..	215.52
	Northumber- land.	168.65
	Perry	190.39
	Philadelphia ..	1,686.21
	Pike	63.93
	Potter	98.48
	Schuylkill	190.85

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Puerto Rico ..	Snyder	210.58
	Somerset	92.57
Rhode Island	Sullivan	117.50
	Susquehanna ..	136.14
South Caro- lina.	Tioga	109.05
	Union	275.69
South Dakota	Venango	109.05
	Warren	99.40
Tennessee	Washington ..	187.00
	Wayne	123.33
Tennessee	Westmore- land.	169.71
	Wyoming	119.02
Tennessee	York	235.54
	All Areas	155.56
Tennessee	Bristol	1,095.00
	Kent	343.79
Tennessee	Newport	592.78
	Providence ...	346.24
Tennessee	Washington ..	330.50
	Abbeville	87.32
Tennessee	Aiken	106.24
	Allendale	62.22
Tennessee	Anderson	160.05
	Bamberg	82.69
Tennessee	Barnwell	78.55
	Beaufort	102.15
Tennessee	Berkeley	75.39
	Calhoun	86.05
Tennessee	Charleston ...	264.24
	Cherokee	94.88
Tennessee	Chester	93.72
	Chesterfield ..	83.26
Tennessee	Clarendon ...	64.13
	Colleton	85.46
Tennessee	Darlington	73.22
	Dillon	64.61
Tennessee	Dorchester ...	79.28
	Edgefield	99.47
Tennessee	Fairfield	80.86
	Florence	89.29
Tennessee	Georgetown ...	57.62
	Greenville	259.13
Tennessee	Greenwood ..	96.34
	Hampton	68.79
Tennessee	Horry	127.20
	Jasper	103.25
Tennessee	Kershaw	87.12
	Lancaster	111.46
Tennessee	Laurens	108.13
	Lee	68.14
Tennessee	Lexington	156.05
	Marion	65.74
Tennessee	Marlboro	54.35
	McCormick ...	56.52
Tennessee	Newberry	93.47
	Oconee	180.08
Tennessee	Orangeburg ..	85.12
	Pickens	198.83
Tennessee	Richland	135.29
	Saluda	87.23
Tennessee	Spartanburg ..	232.14
	Sumter	84.47
Tennessee	Union	71.47
	Williamsburg ..	63.32
Tennessee	York	196.83
	Aurora	76.81
Tennessee	Beadle	77.94
	Bennett	27.55
Tennessee	Bon Homme ..	115.30
	Brookings	133.18

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Tennessee	Brown	97.30
	Brule	74.61
Tennessee	Buffalo	44.71
	Butte	27.75
Tennessee	Campbell	52.99
	Charles Mix ..	80.68
Tennessee	Clark	91.16
	Clay	136.08
Tennessee	Codington	100.33
	Corson	26.60
Tennessee	Custer	46.19
	Davison	98.34
Tennessee	Day	76.55
	Deuel	99.78
Tennessee	Dewey	28.07
	Douglas	107.69
Tennessee	Edmunds	71.19
	Fall River	20.72
Tennessee	Faulk	73.71
	Grant	107.92
Tennessee	Gregory	54.38
	Haakon	26.71
Tennessee	Hamlin	113.62
	Hand	59.50
Tennessee	Hanson	125.08
	Harding	19.25
Tennessee	Hughes	54.73
	Hutchinson ...	130.09
Tennessee	Hyde	44.19
	Jackson	25.32
Tennessee	Jerauld	69.20
	Jones	33.08
Tennessee	Kingsbury	110.26
	Lake	148.20
Tennessee	Lawrence	51.77
	Lincoln	199.86
Tennessee	Lyman	47.78
	Marshall	81.44
Tennessee	McCook	126.38
	McPherson ...	62.34
Tennessee	Meade	27.52
	Mellette	27.93
Tennessee	Miner	102.24
	Minnehaha ...	186.63
Tennessee	Moody	168.43
	Oglala Lakota ..	19.50
Tennessee	Pennington ...	30.62
	Perkins	24.05
Tennessee	Potter	61.18
	Roberts	87.02
Tennessee	Sanborn	82.68
	Spink	90.64
Tennessee	Stanley	26.65
	Sully	62.34
Tennessee	Todd	24.60
	Tripp	46.88
Tennessee	Turner	145.25
	Union	170.02
Tennessee	Walworth	57.30
	Yankton	127.97
Tennessee	Ziebach	24.74
	Anderson	158.35
Tennessee	Bedford	120.74
	Benton	72.12
Tennessee	Bledsoe	99.82
	Blount	186.48
Tennessee	Bradley	175.73
	Campbell	119.90
Tennessee	Cannon	103.93
	Carroll	79.25
Tennessee	Carter	150.64

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Cheatham	132.04
	Chester	73.60
	Claiborne	90.63
	Clay	96.57
	Cocke	128.27
	Coffee	118.94
	Crockett	97.50
	Cumberland	117.14
	Davidson	260.13
	Decatur	64.00
	DeKalb	98.05
	Dickson	121.72
	Dyer	97.47
	Fayette	97.73
	Fentress	100.60
	Franklin	118.82
	Gibson	102.60
	Giles	94.89
	Grainger	110.04
	Greene	130.18
	Grundy	100.22
	Hamblen	159.56
	Hamilton	285.40
	Hancock	77.13
	Hardeman	66.32
	Hardin	64.67
	Hawkins	107.99
	Haywood	96.17
	Henderson ...	73.07
	Henry	96.31
	Hickman	91.39
	Houston	93.67
	Humphreys ...	80.64
	Jackson	89.97
	Jefferson	149.19
	Johnson	115.12
	Knox	285.25
	Lake	101.73
	Lauderdale ...	98.08
	Lawrence	95.50
	Lewis	82.84
	Lincoln	106.13
	Loudon	164.86
	Macon	109.03
	Madison	94.54
	Marion	94.28
	Marshall	101.35
	Maury	116.97
	McMinn	135.19
	McNairy	63.83
	Meigs	96.40
	Monroe	123.20
	Montgomery ..	142.47
	Moore	104.92
	Morgan	88.60
	Obion	104.28
	Overton	97.76
	Perry	64.21
	Pickett	101.44
	Polk	119.17
	Putnam	134.70
	Rhea	124.91
	Roane	152.58
	Robertson ...	153.13
	Rutherford ...	213.28
	Scott	77.39
	Sequatchie ...	111.96
	Sevier	177.15
	Shelby	151.74
	Smith	99.99
	Stewart	76.78

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Sullivan	204.70
	Sumner	153.91
	Tipton	95.33
	Trousdale	99.44
	Unicoi	207.02
	Union	118.56
	Van Buren	97.06
	Warren	100.14
	Washington ..	228.06
	Wayne	68.58
	Weakley	104.77
	White	110.57
	Williamson ...	175.61
	Wilson	142.29
Texas	Anderson	78.44
	Andrews	21.77
	Angelina	100.78
	Aransas	46.58
	Archer	41.10
	Armstrong ...	25.69
	Atascosa	63.14
	Austin	108.03
	Bailey	23.56
	Bandera	70.00
	Bastrop	113.78
	Baylor	28.54
	Bee	56.62
	Bell	90.77
	Bexar	164.26
	Blanco	82.48
	Borden	24.42
	Bosque	68.67
	Bowie	83.06
	Brazoria	129.47
	Brazos	157.34
	Brewster	18.83
	Briscoe	24.70
	Brooks	42.92
	Brown	66.68
	Burleson	94.78
	Burnet	81.98
	Caldwell	105.68
	Calhoun	59.30
	Callahan	47.90
	Cameron	98.46
	Camp	91.10
	Carson	37.59
	Cass	64.86
	Castro	38.17
	Chambers ...	65.47
	Cherokee	85.93
	Childress	25.58
	Clay	53.21
	Cochran	25.61
	Coke	26.61
	Coleman	45.44
	Collin	275.08
	Collingsworth	28.04
	Colorado	83.22
	Comal	94.45
	Comanche ...	72.99
	Concho	40.80
	Cooke	91.46
	Coryell	72.08
	Cottle	30.70
	Crane	23.45
	Crockett	22.46
	Crosby	26.83
	Culberson	20.36
	Dallam	31.36
	Dallas	223.94

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Dawson	28.76
	Deaf Smith ...	31.20
	Delta	54.43
	Denton	264.13
	DeWitt	84.96
	Dickens	29.46
	Dimmit	39.00
	Donley	23.92
	Duval	46.94
	Eastland	54.32
	Ector	32.03
	Edwards	32.36
	El Paso	111.05
	Ellis	88.81
	Erath	87.56
	Falls	69.50
	Fannin	79.46
	Fayette	111.52
	Fisher	31.28
	Floyd	27.82
	Foard	30.87
	Fort Bend	85.82
	Franklin	85.74
	Freestone	70.94
	Frio	51.11
	Gaines	31.94
	Galveston	146.56
	Garza	27.80
	Gillespie	84.05
	Glasscock ...	25.42
	Goliad	73.51
	Gonzales	87.95
	Gray	31.64
	Grayson	187.24
	Gregg	156.24
	Grimes	106.40
	Guadalupe ...	107.67
	Hale	35.98
	Hall	25.42
	Hamilton	69.42
	Hansford	37.12
	Hardeman	28.87
	Hardin	86.49
	Harris	238.82
	Harrison	72.68
	Hartley	34.32
	Haskell	29.10
	Hays	270.30
	Hemphill	30.81
	Henderson ...	88.17
	Hidalgo	119.45
	Hill	69.95
	Hockley	27.88
	Hood	94.81
	Hopkins	80.71
	Houston	77.19
	Howard	25.58
	Hudspeth	24.97
	Hunt	85.57
	Hutchinson ...	26.77
	Irion	27.52
	Jack	64.53
	Jackson	80.48
	Jasper	88.70
	Jeff Davis	19.00
	Jefferson	65.13
	Jim Hogg	48.04
	Jim Wells	57.22
	Johnson	109.28
	Jones	31.56
	Karnes	67.65

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Kaufman	83.25
	Kendall	85.63
	Kenedy	20.38
	Kent	23.70
	Kerr	69.06
	Kimble	55.09
	King	19.17
	Kinney	34.32
	Kleberg	36.51
	Knox	30.81
	La Salle	43.81
	Lamar	69.34
	Lamb	34.46
	Lampasas	78.22
	Lavaca	97.11
	Lee	101.67
	Leon	84.00
	Liberty	83.19
	Limestone	50.95
	Lipscomb	31.09
	Live Oak	59.71
	Llano	72.46
	Loving	5.28
	Lubbock	47.07
	Lynn	27.85
	Madison	82.86
	Marion	55.40
	Martin	24.62
	Mason	64.11
	Matagorda	66.30
	Maverick	38.86
	McCulloch	54.51
	McLennan	99.79
	McMullen	50.23
	Medina	73.96
	Menard	40.99
	Midland	44.50
	Milam	87.48
	Mills	69.39
	Mitchell	27.57
	Montague	75.56
	Montgomery	315.68
	Moore	31.36
	Morris	63.14
	Motley	23.43
	Nacogdoches	80.07
	Navarro	64.97
	Newton	61.43
	Nolan	30.48
	Nueces	84.41
	Ochiltree	34.07
	Oldham	22.54
	Orange	127.75
	Palo Pinto	67.48
	Panola	73.85
	Parker	118.82
	Parmer	31.11
	Pecos	19.14
	Polk	83.28
	Potter	28.10
	Presidio	21.66
	Rains	96.22
	Randall	43.75
	Reagan	23.18
	Real	53.13
	Red River	53.30
	Reeves	14.55
	Refugio	34.57
	Roberts	21.05
	Robertson	79.90
	Rockwall	153.11

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Runnels	38.25
	Rusk	70.83
	Sabine	62.40
	San Augus- tine.	77.99
	San Jacinto ..	113.40
	San Patricio ..	73.29
	San Saba	67.73
	Schleicher	32.66
	Scurry	28.93
	Shackelford ..	35.68
	Shelby	97.00
	Sherman	39.58
	Smith	145.15
	Somervell	86.65
	Starr	50.72
	Stephens	48.37
	Sterling	18.75
	Stonewall	25.28
	Sutton	35.13
	Swisher	28.93
	Tarrant	168.82
	Taylor	56.78
	Terrell	20.77
	Terry	28.18
	Throckmorton ..	38.94
	Titus	69.70
	Tom Green ...	43.48
	Travis	173.03
	Trinity	73.13
	Tyler	94.37
	Upshur	95.23
	Upton	22.35
	Uvalde	35.93
	Val Verde	27.88
	Van Zandt	101.59
	Victoria	80.76
	Walker	101.75
	Waller	129.16
	Ward	29.43
	Washington ..	132.23
	Webb	47.38
	Wharton	80.26
	Wheeler	30.12
	Wichita	40.77
	Wilbarger	35.37
	Willacy	48.59
	Williamson	102.94
	Wilson	87.79
	Winkler	31.00
	Wise	107.75
	Wood	92.99
	Yoakum	25.97
	Young	46.77
	Zapata	39.05
	Zavala	48.15
Utah	Beaver	26.98
	Box Elder	18.58
	Cache	58.58
	Carbon	15.00
	Daggett	33.66
	Davis	113.02
	Duchesne	11.83
	Emery	25.46
	Garfield	37.90
	Grand	9.99
	Iron	23.70
	Juab	16.08
	Kane	21.99
	Millard	24.76
	Morgan	26.66

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Piute	25.22
	Rich	10.58
	Salt Lake	117.35
	San Juan	4.45
	Sanpete	34.18
	Sevier	51.90
	Summit	39.57
	Tooele	16.67
	Uintah	7.64
	Utah	105.86
	Wasatch	67.35
	Washington ..	45.29
	Wayne	55.01
	Weber	112.95
Vermont	Addison	95.36
	Bennington ...	136.28
	Caledonia	91.25
	Chittenden	182.64
	Essex	55.93
	Franklin	89.19
	Grand Isle	123.07
	Lamoille	99.68
	Orange	105.26
	Orleans	77.44
	Rutland	78.95
	Washington ..	122.47
	Windham	143.29
	Windsor	110.52
Virginia	Accomack	123.07
	Albemarle	285.25
	Alleghany	121.55
	Amelia	89.22
	Amherst	134.20
	Appomattox ..	89.22
	Arlington	8,593.27
	Augusta	201.83
	Bath	106.03
	Bedford	126.85
	Bland	99.37
	Botetourt	121.06
	Brunswick	72.49
	Buchanan	69.73
	Buckingham	107.59
	Campbell	88.99
	Caroline	106.58
	Carroll	92.82
	Charles City ..	97.27
	Charlotte	75.58
	Chesapeake City.	168.64
	Chesterfield ..	265.76
	Clarke	203.18
	Craig	86.22
	Culpeper	165.72
	Cumberland	109.75
	Dickenson	81.32
	Dinwiddie	88.47
	Essex	92.10
	Fairfax	484.63
	Fauquier	212.21
	Floyd	109.64
	Fluvanna	124.43
	Franklin	103.87
	Frederick	208.29
	Giles	88.61
	Gloucester	136.02
	Goochland	156.58
	Grayson	119.82
	Greene	188.33
	Greensville ...	78.20
	Halifax	76.45

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Hanover	145.19
	Henrico	174.92
	Henry	85.38
	Highland	92.22
	Isle of Wight	107.10
	James City ...	291.62
	King and Queen.	97.38
	King George	147.38
	King William	116.67
	Lancaster	122.18
	Lee	76.30
	Loudoun	283.06
	Louisa	142.83
	Lunenburg ...	76.82
	Madison	171.55
	Mathews	123.36
	Mecklenburg ..	79.70
	Middlesex	114.39
	Montgomery ..	139.63
	Nelson	146.29
	New Kent	154.36
	Northampton ..	132.22
	Northumber-land.	86.68
	Nottoway	91.53
	Orange	181.58
	Page	187.87
	Patrick	80.02
	Pittsylvania ...	81.75
	Powhatan	152.80
	Prince Edward.	82.13
	Prince George.	109.78
	Prince William.	308.38
	Pulaski	101.45
	Rappahannock.	198.71
	Richmond	114.05
	Roanoke	165.61
	Rockbridge ...	141.82
	Rockingham ..	255.03
	Russell	83.34
	Scott	76.04
	Shenandoah ..	169.67
	Smyth	84.49
	Southampton ..	89.02
	Spotsylvania ..	162.55
	Stafford	377.87
	Suffolk	119.01
	Surry	97.44
	Sussex	80.02
	Tazewell	78.90
	Virginia Beach City.	278.21
	Warren	217.66
	Washington ..	145.28
	Westmoreland.	107.62
	Wise	89.31
	Wythe	113.07
	York	348.78
Washington ..	Adams	26.93
	Asotin	24.95
	Benton	73.52
	Chelan	290.45
	Clallam	240.83
	Clark	168.73
	Columbia	30.71

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Cowlitz	168.90
	Douglas	22.26
	Ferry	9.77
	Franklin	86.66
	Garfield	29.67
	Grant	64.52
	Grays Harbor ..	45.17
	Island	207.07
	Jefferson	143.55
	King	664.80
	Kitsap	663.22
	Kittitas	77.84
	Klickitat	33.53
	Lewis	113.18
	Lincoln	23.05
	Mason	161.48
	Okanogan	22.76
	Pacific	65.33
	Pend Oreille ..	50.26
	Pierce	405.32
	San Juan	178.37
	Skagit	191.06
	Skamania	227.87
	Snohomish ...	364.61
	Spokane	70.31
	Stevens	29.59
	Thurston	224.06
	Wahkiakum ..	90.63
	Walla Walla ..	47.74
	Whatcom	316.75
	Whitman	32.93
	Yakima	51.96
West Virginia	Barbour	67.61
	Berkeley	154.88
	Boone	67.73
	Braxton	59.47
	Brooke	81.80
	Cabell	103.20
	Calhoun	52.79
	Clay	49.86
	Doddridge ...	61.65
	Fayette	84.35
	Gilmer	38.13
	Grant	75.92
	Greenbrier ...	75.46
	Hampshire ...	86.98
	Hancock	132.44
	Hardy	93.03
	Harrison	72.50
	Jackson	64.02
	Jefferson	170.06
	Kanawha	112.38
	Lewis	62.54
	Lincoln	53.37
	Logan	71.64
	Marion	85.82
	Marshall	74.91
	Mason	70.36
	McDowell	179.41
	Mercer	72.82
	Mineral	80.73
	Mingo	32.31
	Monongalia ..	131.17
	Monroe	77.08
	Morgan	151.55
	Nicholas	75.72
	Ohio	104.94
	Pendleton	65.15
	Pleasants	66.83
	Pocahontas ..	54.29
	Preston	79.54

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Putnam	82.99
	Raleigh	107.40
	Randolph	70.22
	Ritchie	52.26
	Roane	55.88
	Summers	65.79
	Taylor	89.04
	Tucker	82.90
	Tyler	55.39
	Upshur	76.59
	Wayne	58.17
	Webster	66.57
	Wetzel	55.80
	Wirt	52.35
	Wood	96.51
	Wyoming	96.91
Wisconsin	Adams	128.31
	Ashland	63.85
	Barron	97.72
	Bayfield	62.62
	Brown	242.81
	Buffalo	112.62
	Burnett	77.83
	Calumet	225.06
	Chippewa	101.73
	Clark	115.99
	Columbia	166.58
	Crawford	90.89
	Dane	235.49
	Dodge	167.04
	Door	135.97
	Douglas	56.05
	Dunn	102.93
	Eau Claire ...	130.54
	Florence	72.23
	Fond du Lac ..	207.94
	Forest	69.34
	Grant	134.82
	Green	155.12
	Green Lake ..	163.49
	Iowa	139.03
	Iron	97.21
	Jackson	108.61
	Jefferson	175.90
	Juneau	105.87
	Kenosha	216.51
	Kewaunee ...	160.63
	La Crosse ...	142.54
	Lafayette	170.84
	Langlade	93.52
	Lincoln	92.64
	Manitowoc ...	195.05
	Marathon	135.80
	Marinette	110.81
	Marquette	119.36
	Menominee ..	49.62
	Milwaukee	255.18
	Monroe	113.39
	Oconto	119.07
	Oneida	116.19
	Outagamie ...	205.99
	Ozaukee	187.33
	Pepin	110.73
	Pierce	132.05
	Polk	101.10
	Portage	117.19
	Price	70.28
	Racine	219.57
	Richland	95.92
	Rock	188.33
	Rusk	71.03

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Sauk	120.25
	Sawyer	74.11
	Shawano	133.25
	Sheboygan ...	188.47
	St. Croix	133.99
	Taylor	83.89
	Trempealeau ..	113.13
	Vernon	111.01
	Vilas	169.01
	Walworth	198.16
	Washburn	89.41
	Washington ..	201.59
	Waukesha	157.40
	Waupaca	129.08
	Waushara	120.93

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
Wyoming	Winnebago ...	199.25
	Wood	94.64
	Albany	11.43
	Big Horn	24.85
	Campbell	8.85
	Carbon	8.60
	Converse	8.27
	Crook	15.31
	Fremont	19.92
	Goshen	13.48
	Hot Springs ..	9.71
	Johnson	9.20
	Laramie	13.26
	Lincoln	28.59
	Natrona	7.10

APPENDIX A TO PART 11—FEE
SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025—Continued

State	County	Fee/acre/yr
	Niobrara	9.80
	Park	23.36
	Platte	13.73
	Sheridan	19.14
	Sublette	25.82
	Sweetwater ..	4.63
	Teton	63.32
	Uinta	16.76
	Washakie	18.28
	Weston	10.46

[FR Doc. 2025-02417 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 28

Wednesday, February 12, 2025

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2025-0196; Project Identifier AD-2024-00250-T]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to supersede Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2019-12-13, which applies to all The Boeing Company Model 757 airplanes. AD 2019-12-13 requires repetitive checks of the aileron trim actuator bearing for free rotation, repetitive detailed inspections of the aileron trim actuator attachment lug for damage and cracking, and applicable on-condition actions. Since the FAA issued AD 2019-12-13, the FAA has determined that a modification must be done to address the unsafe condition. This proposed AD would continue to require the actions in AD 2019-12-13. This proposed AD would also require for certain airplanes changing the lateral control box support assembly and installing an aileron trim actuator bracket, and for certain other airplanes replacing the existing actuator lateral control fitting with an aileron trim actuator bracket, which terminates the repetitive checks and inspections. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by March 31, 2025.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Fax:* 202-493-2251.

- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-0196; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For the material identified in this proposed AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminister Blvd., MC 110-SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740-5600; telephone 562-797-1717; website myboeingfleet.com.

- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195. It is also available at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-0196.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katherine Venegas, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 562-627-5353; email: katherine.venegas@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include "Docket No. FAA-2025-0196; Project Identifier AD-2024-00250-T" at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as "PROPIN." The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Katherine Venegas, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 562-627-5353; email: katherine.venegas@faa.gov. Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued AD 2019-12-13, Amendment 39-19668 (84 FR 30577, June 27, 2019) (AD 2019-12-13), for all Boeing 757 airplanes. AD 2019-12-13 was prompted by a report of the failure of the aileron trim actuator attachment lug. AD 2019-12-13 requires repetitive checks of the aileron trim actuator bearing for free rotation, repetitive detailed inspections of the aileron trim actuator attachment lug for damage and cracking, and applicable on-condition actions. The agency issued AD 2019-12-13 to address failure of the aileron trim actuator attachment lug and subsequent loss of feel force, wheel centering, and lateral trim, which, if not corrected, could cause over-control of

the airplane and subsequent lateral pilot-induced oscillations that could adversely affect continued safe flight and landing.

Actions Since AD 2019–12–13 Was Issued

Since the FAA issued AD 2019–12–13, the FAA has determined that a modification must be done to address the unsafe condition. The preamble to AD 2019–12–13 specifies that the FAA considers that AD “interim action” and that the FAA might consider further rulemaking if a modification is developed, approved, and available. The manufacturer has since developed such a modification, which would terminate the repetitive inspections required by AD 2019–12–13.

FAA’s Determination

The FAA is issuing this NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB, Revision 1, dated April 29, 2020. This material describes procedures for repetitive checks of the aileron trim actuator bearing for free rotation,

repetitive detailed inspections of the aileron trim actuator attachment lug for damage or cracking, and applicable on-condition actions. On-condition actions include high frequency eddy current (HFEC) inspections of the aileron trim actuator attachment lug for cracking, repair, and replacement. This revision only adds references to AD 2019–12–13 and does not add any new actions.

The FAA also reviewed Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0160 RB, dated April 1, 2024. This material specifies procedures for modifying the affected airplanes, which includes for certain airplanes changing the lateral control box support assembly (which includes doing a portable method C penetrant inspection of the machined surface of the lug for any crack, and repair as applicable) and installing an aileron trim actuator bracket, and for certain other airplanes replacing the existing actuator lateral control fitting with an aileron trim actuator bracket. Accomplishment of the modification terminates the repetitive checks and inspections specified in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB.

This proposed AD would also require Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB, dated March 29, 2019, which the Director of the Federal Register approved for incorporation by

reference as of July 12, 2019 (84 FR 30577, June 27, 2019). 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.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would retain all of the requirements of AD 2019–12–13 and would refer to Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB, Revision 1, dated April 29, 2020, as the appropriate source of service information for accomplishing the retained actions.

This proposed AD would also require doing the actions described in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0160 RB, dated April 1, 2024, above, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD.

For information on the procedures and compliance times, see this material at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0196.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 460 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Repetitive inspections (retained actions from AD 2019-12-13).	3 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$255 per inspection cycle.	\$0	\$255 per inspection cycle.	\$117,300 per inspection cycle.
Install aileron trim actuator bracket (new proposed action).	6 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$510	3,820	\$4,330	\$1,991,800.
Change the lateral control box assembly for Groups 1, 4, and 5 (new proposed action).	2 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$170	0	\$170	\$69,020.*

* The number of airplanes in Groups 1, 4, and 5, as identified in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0160 RB, dated April 1, 2024, is estimated to be 406.

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any necessary on-condition actions that would be required based on

the results of the proposed inspection. The agency has no way of determining

the number of aircraft that might need these on-condition actions:

ON-CONDITION COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Replacement (retained actions from AD 2019-12-13)	4 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$340	\$17,693	\$18,033
HFEC inspection (retained actions from AD 2019-12-13).	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	0	85

The FAA has received no definitive data on which to base the cost estimates

for the on-condition repair specified in this proposed AD.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA’s authority to issue

rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

- 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by:
- a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2019–12–13, Amendment 39–19668 (84 FR 30577, June 27, 2019), and
 - b. Adding the following new AD:

The Boeing Company: Docket No. FAA–2025–0196; Project Identifier AD–2024–00250–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by March 31, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2019–12–13, Amendment 39–19668 (84 FR 30577, June 27, 2019) (AD 2019–12–13).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 757–200, –200CB, –200PF, and –300 series airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 27, Flight controls.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report of the failure of the aileron trim actuator attachment lug. The FAA is issuing this AD to address failure of the aileron trim actuator attachment lug and subsequent loss of feel force, wheel centering, and lateral trim. The unsafe condition, if not corrected, could cause over-control of the airplane and subsequent lateral pilot-induced oscillations, which could adversely affect continued safe flight and landing.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Retained Required Actions, With Revised Service Information

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (g) of AD 2019–12–13, with revised service information. Except as specified by paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the "Compliance" paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB, Revision 1, dated April 29, 2020, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB, dated March 29, 2019, or Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB, Revision 1, dated April 29, 2020. As of the effective date of this AD, only use Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB, Revision 1, dated April 29, 2020, for the actions required by this paragraph.

Note 1 to paragraph (g): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 757–27A0159, dated March 29, 2019, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB, dated March 29, 2019.

Note 2 to paragraph (g): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can also be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 757–27A0159, Revision 1, dated April 29, 2020, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB, Revision 1, dated April 29, 2020.

(h) Retained Exception, With Revised Service Information

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (h)(2) of AD 2019–12–13, with revised service information. Where Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB, dated March 29, 2019, and Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0159 RB, Revision 1, dated April 29, 2020, specify contacting Boeing for repair instructions: This AD requires doing the repair using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (k) of this AD.

(i) New Required Actions

Except as specified by paragraph (j) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the "Compliance" paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0160 RB, dated April 1, 2024, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0160 RB, dated April 1, 2024. Doing the modification required in this paragraph terminates the inspections required by paragraph (g) of this AD.

Note 3 to paragraph (i): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 757–27A0160, dated April 1, 2024, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0160 RB, dated April 1, 2024.

(j) Exceptions to Requirements Bulletin Specifications

(1) Where the Compliance Time columns of the tables in the "Compliance" paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0160 RB, dated April 1, 2024, refer to the original issue date of Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0160 RB, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–27A0160 RB, dated April 1, 2024, specifies contacting Boeing for repair instructions: This AD requires doing the repair using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (k) of this AD.

(k) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

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

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

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by The Boeing Company

Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, AIR-520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(4) AMOCs approved for AD 2019-12-13 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of paragraph (g) of this AD.

(I) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Katherine Venegas, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 562-627-5353; email: katherine.venegas@faa.gov.

(2) Material identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference is available at the address specified in paragraph (m)(5) of this AD.

(m) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(3) The following material was approved for IBR on [DATE 35 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL RULE].

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757-27A0159 RB, Revision 1, dated April 29, 2020.

(ii) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757-27A0160 RB, dated March 29, 2024.

(4) The following material was approved for IBR on July 12, 2019 (84 FR 30577, June 27, 2019).

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757-27A0159 RB, dated March 29, 2019.

(ii) [Reserved]

(5) For the material identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services

(C&DS), 2600 Westminister Blvd., MC 110-SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740-5600; telephone 562-797-1717; website myboeingfleet.com.

(6) 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.

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

Issued on February 3, 2025.

Peter A. White,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-02316 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 28

Wednesday, February 12, 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.

CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

[Agency Docket Number: CRCCRRB–2025–0009–N]

Notice of Formal Determination on Records Release

AGENCY: Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board received 679 pages of records from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) related to a civil rights cold case incident to which the Review Board assigned the unique identifier 2023–002–001. NARA did not propose any postponements of disclosure. The Department of Justice and the FBI proposed 562 postponements of disclosure. On January 10, 2025, the Review Board approved 267 postponements, requested changes to 25 postponements, and determined that 640 pages in full and 39 pages in part should be publicly disclosed in the Civil

Rights Cold Case Records Collection. The Review Board also voted to approve the four postponements pending from incident 2023–002–007. By issuing this notice, the Review Board complies with section 7(c)(4) of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 that requires the Review Board to publish in the **Federal Register** its determinations on the disclosure or postponement of records in the Collection no more than 14 days after the date of its decision.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephannie Oriabure, Chief of Staff, Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board, 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405, (771) 221–0014, *info@coldcaserecords.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Incident identifier	Postponement identifier	Review board decision
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0068 through 2024–DOJ–02–0136	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0137 through 2024–DOJ–02–0139	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0140 through 2024–DOJ–02–0142	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0143	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0144 through 2024–DOJ–02–0146	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0147	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0148 and 2024–DOJ–02–0149	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0150	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0151 through 2024–DOJ–02–0153	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0154	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0155 through 2024–DOJ–02–0157	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0158 and 2024–DOJ–02–0159	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0160 through 2024–DOJ–02–0163	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0164	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0165 through 2024–DOJ–02–0168	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0169	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0170	Approve with changes.
2023–002–001	2024–DOJ–02–0171 and 2024–DOJ–02–0172	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0146 through 2024–FBI–02–0148	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0149	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0150 through 2024–FBI–02–0174	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0175 through 2024–FBI–02–0178	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0179 through 2024–FBI–02–0181	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0182 through 2024–FBI–02–0189	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0190 through 2024–FBI–02–0229	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0230	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0231 through 2024–FBI–02–0234	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0235 through 2024–FBI–02–0238	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0239 and 2024–FBI–02–0240	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0241 through 2024–FBI–02–0244	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0245	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0246 through 2024–FBI–02–0251	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0252	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0253	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0254	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0255 through 2024–FBI–02–0268	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0269 and 2024–FBI–02–0270	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0271 through 2024–FBI–02–0273	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0274	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0275 and 2024–FBI–02–0276	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0277	Reject.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0278	Approve.
2023–002–001	2024–FBI–02–0279 and 2024–FBI–02–0280	Reject.

Incident identifier	Postponement identifier	Review board decision
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0281 and 2024-FBI-02-0282	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0283	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0284	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0285	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0286 and 2024-FBI-02-0287	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0288	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0289	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0290	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0291 through 2024-FBI-02-0293	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0294 and 2024-FBI-02-0295	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0296	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0297 and 2024-FBI-02-0298	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0299	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0300 through 2024-FBI-02-0302	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0303	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0304	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0305	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0306 through 2024-FBI-02-0308	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0309	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0310	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0311	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0312	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0313 and 2024-FBI-02-0314	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0315	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0316	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0317 and 2024-FBI-02-0318	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0319 through 2024-FBI-02-0324	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0325 through 2024-FBI-02-0329	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0330 through 2024-FBI-02-0332	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0333	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0334	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0335 and 2024-FBI-02-0336	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0337 through 2024-FBI-02-0341	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0342 and 2024-FBI-02-0343	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0344	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0345	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0346	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0347 through 2024-FBI-02-0349	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0350 and 2024-FBI-02-0351	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0352	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0353 through 2024-FBI-02-0358	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0359	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0360 and 2024-FBI-02-0361	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0362	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0363 through 2024-FBI-02-0365	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0366 and 2024-FBI-02-0367	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0368 and 2024-FBI-02-0369	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0370	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0371 through 2024-FBI-02-0378	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0379	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0380 through 2024-FBI-02-0388	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0389 through 2024-FBI-02-0391	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0392 through 2024-FBI-02-0397	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0398	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0399 through 2024-FBI-02-0401	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0402 and 2024-FBI-02-0403	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0404	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0405 through 2024-FBI-02-0410	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0411	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0412 through 2024-FBI-02-0417	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0418	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0419 and 2024-FBI-02-0420	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0421	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0422 through 2024-FBI-02-0425	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0426 through 2024-FBI-02-0428	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0429 and 2024-FBI-02-0430	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0431 through 2024-FBI-02-0434	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0435	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0436 through 2024-FBI-02-0441	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0442	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0443	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0444	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0445 through 2024-FBI-02-0457	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0458	Reject.

Incident identifier	Postponement identifier	Review board decision
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0459 through 2024-FBI-02-0461	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0462	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0463 and 2024-FBI-02-0464	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0465	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0466	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0467 and 2024-FBI-02-0468	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0469 and 2024-FBI-02-0470	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0471	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0472	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0473	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0474 and 2024-FBI-02-0475	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0476	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0477	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0478	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0479 and 2024-FBI-02-0480	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0481 and 2024-FBI-02-0482	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0483	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0484	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0485	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0486 and 2024-FBI-02-0487	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0488	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0489	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0490	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0491 through 2024-FBI-02-0493	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0494	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0495	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0496	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0497	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0498 and 2024-FBI-02-0499	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0500	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0501	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0502 and 2024-FBI-02-0503	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0504 through 2024-FBI-02-0509	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0510 through 2024-FBI-02-0516	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0517 through 2024-FBI-02-0519	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0520	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0521	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0522 and 2024-FBI-02-0523	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0524 through 2024-FBI-02-0527	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0528 and 2024-FBI-02-0529	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0530 and 2024-FBI-02-0531	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0532	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0533	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0534 and 2024-FBI-02-0535	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0536 and 2024-FBI-02-0537	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0538	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0539 through 2024-FBI-02-0545	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0546	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0547	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0548	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0549 through 2024-FBI-02-0551	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0552 and 2024-FBI-02-0553	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0554 through 2024-FBI-02-0556	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0557	Approve with changes.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0558 through 2024-FBI-02-0567	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0568	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0569 through 2024-FBI-02-0578	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0579 through 2024-FBI-02-0581	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0582 through 2024-FBI-02-0585	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0586	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0587 through 2024-FBI-02-0589	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0590 and 2024-FBI-02-0591	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0592	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0593 through 2024-FBI-02-0597	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0598	Approve.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0599 through 2024-FBI-02-0601	Reject.
2023-002-001	2024-FBI-02-0602	Approve.

Authority: Pub. L. 115–426, 132 Stat. 5489 (44 U.S.C. 2107).

Dated: February 7, 2025.

Stephannie Oriabure,
Chief of Staff.

[FR Doc. 2025–02522 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–SY–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–6–2025]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 7; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Lilly del Caribe, Inc.; (Pharmaceutical Products); Carolina, Puerto Rico

Lilly del Caribe, Inc. submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Carolina, Puerto Rico, within Subzone 7K. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on January 30, 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 product and material(s)/component(s) would be added to the production authority that the Board previously approved for the operation, as reflected on the Board's website.

The proposed finished product is finished orforglipron dosage form (duty free).

The proposed foreign-status materials/components include orforglipron active ingredient and orforglipron SDD (spray dried dispersion) (duty rate is duty-free or 6.5%). Certain materials/components are subject to duties under Section 1702(a)(1)(B) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 1702 decision requires 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 March 24, 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 Diane Finver at Diane.Finver@trade.gov.

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02507 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–357–818]

Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Duty Investigation on Lemon Juice From Argentina: Rescission of 2022–2023 and 2023– 2024 Administrative Reviews

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative reviews of the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Duty Investigation on Lemon Juice from Argentina (2016 Agreement) for the periods of review (PORs) from October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023, and from October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024. On January 17, 2025, Commerce finalized an amendment to the 2016 Agreement, rendering the administrative reviews of the pre-existing 2016 Amendment moot.

DATES: Applicable February 12, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sally C. Gannon or Jill Buckles, Bilateral Agreements Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0162 or (202) 482–6230, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 10, 2007, Commerce entered into an agreement to suspend the antidumping duty investigation on lemon juice from Argentina.¹ On October 20, 2016, Commerce and producers/exporters accounting for substantially all imports of lemon juice from Argentina signed the 2016

Agreement.² On May 22, 2024, Commerce formally opened consultations with the signatory producers/exporters with respect to possible revisions to the 2016 Agreement.³

On October 3, 2023 and October 1, 2024, respectively, Commerce notified interested parties of the opportunity to request administrative reviews of the 2016 Agreement.⁴ On October 30, 2023 and October 14, 2024, respectively, Ventura Coastal, LLC (petitioner) submitted requests for administrative reviews of the 2016 Agreement.⁵ On December 6, 2023, and November 14, 2024, respectively, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** notices initiating the administrative reviews of the 2016 Agreement for the PORs October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023, and October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024.⁶ On November 13, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** preliminary results of the 2022–2023 administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).⁷

On January 17, 2025, Commerce and a representative of the signatory producers/exporters accounting for substantially all imports of lemon juice from Argentina signed a final amendment to the 2016 Agreement.⁸ On February 5, 2025, Commerce issued its final statutory memorandum which provides detailed explanations regarding how the amended agreement meets its statutory requirements and

² See *Lemon Juice from Argentina: Continuation of Suspension of Antidumping Investigation*, 81 FR 74395 (October 26, 2016).

³ See Commerce's Letter, "Consultations on Potential Amendment to the 2016 Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Duty Investigation on Lemon Juice from Argentina," dated May 22, 2024.

⁴ See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation: Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 88 FR 68098 (October 3, 2023); see also *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation: Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 89 FR 79894 (October 1, 2024).

⁵ See Petitioner's Letter, "Request for Administrative Review," dated October 30, 2023; see also Petitioner's Letter, "Request for Administrative Review," dated October 14, 2024.

⁶ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 88 FR 84784 (December 6, 2023); see also *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 89 FR 89955 (November 14, 2024).

⁷ See *Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Duty Investigation on Lemon Juice From Argentina: Preliminary Results of 2022–2023 Administrative Review*, 89 FR 89599 (November 13, 2024).

⁸ See *Lemon Juice From Argentina: Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Duty Investigation*, 90 FR 8116 (January 24, 2025).

¹ See *Suspension of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Lemon Juice From Argentina*, 72 FR 53991 (September 21, 2007).

responds to comments from interested parties on the amendment.⁹

Rescission of the Administrative Reviews

Commerce has conducted these reviews in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(C) of the Act, which specifies that Commerce shall “review the current status of, and compliance with, any agreement by reason of which an investigation was suspended.” Because Commerce has finalized a new amendment revising the terms and conditions of the 2016 Agreement, the administrative reviews of the pre-existing 2016 Agreement for the PORs from October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023, and from October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, are now moot. The reviews pertain to a version of the 2016 Agreement that no longer exists. Accordingly, we are hereby rescinding these reviews.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: February 7, 2025.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–02541 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–428–841, A–570–925]

Sodium Nitrite From the Federal Republic of Germany and the People’s Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on sodium nitrite from the Federal Republic of Germany (Germany) and the People’s Republic of China (China) would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, and material injury to an industry in the

United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD orders.

DATES: Applicable February 5, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Doyle, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5882.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 27, 2008, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD orders on sodium nitrite from China and Germany.¹ On July 1, 2024, the ITC instituted,² and Commerce initiated,³ the third sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.⁴

On February 5, 2025, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁵

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise subject to these orders is sodium nitrite in any form, at any purity level. In addition, the sodium nitrite covered by these orders may or may not contain an anti-caking agent. Examples of names commonly used to reference sodium nitrite are nitrous acid, sodium salt, anti-rust, diazotizing salts, erinitrit, and filmerine. The chemical composition of sodium nitrite is NaNO₂ and it is generally classified under subheading 2834.10.1000 of the

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). The American Chemical Society Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) has assigned the name “sodium nitrite” to sodium nitrite. The CAS registry number is 7632–00–0.

While the HTSUS subheading, CAS registry number, and CAS name are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be February 5, 2025.⁶ Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act, and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–02543 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

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⁹ See Memorandum, “Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Duty Investigation on Lemon Juice from Argentina: Assessment of Statutory Requirements,” dated February 5, 2025.

¹ See *Sodium Nitrite from the Federal Republic of Germany and the People’s Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 73 FR 50593 (August 27, 2008) (*Orders*).

² See *Sodium Nitrite From China and Germany: Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 89 FR 54536 (July 1, 2024).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 89 FR 54435 (July 1, 2024).

⁴ See *Sodium Nitrite from Federal Republic of Germany and People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Third Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 89 FR 89597 (November 13, 2024), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁵ See *Sodium Nitrite from China and Germany*, 90 FR 9044 (February 5, 2025) (*ITC Final Determination*).

⁶ See *ITC Final Determination*, 90 FR at 9044.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–801–002]

Mattresses From Serbia: Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on mattresses from Serbia for the period of review (POR) May 1, 2023, through April 30, 2024.

DATES: Applicable February 12, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tyler Weinhold, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1121.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On May 2, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the AD order on mattresses from Serbia.¹ Commerce received a timely request for review of the *Order* from Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma for itself, and from Brooklyn Bedding, Elite Comfort Solutions, FXI, Inc., Kolcraft Enterprises, Inc., Leggett & Platt, Incorporated, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL–CIO (the petitioners) for Healthcare Europe, Inc.² We received no other requests of review.

On July 5, 2024, Commerce initiated an administrative review of the AD order on mattresses from Serbia, covering the period from May 1, 2023, through April 30, 2024, in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR

351.221(c)(1)(i).³ This review covers subject merchandise exported and/or produced by the following two companies: (1) Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma; and (2) Healthcare Europe, Inc.⁴ On July 22, 2024, we placed on the record U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for entries of mattresses from Serbia during the POR, showing no reviewable POR entries for one company, Healthcare Europe Inc. listed in the *Initiation Notice*.⁵ We invited interested parties to comment, and received no comments. Commerce issued the initial questionnaire to Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma.⁶ On September 30, 2024, Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma withdrew its request for administrative review, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

On November 19, 2024, Commerce notified all interested parties of its intent to rescind the administrative review because there were no suspended entries of subject merchandise made by Healthcare Europe, Inc., and invited interested parties to comment.⁷ We received comments filed on behalf of Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma.⁸ Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma agreed with Commerce's stated intent to rescind the administrative review with respect to Healthcare Europe, Inc., and also reiterated that it timely withdrew its review request of itself, and as a result, Commerce should rescind the administrative review with respect to Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma.⁹ Commerce did not receive comments from any other interested parties on Commerce's notice of intent to rescind the administrative review.

On July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by seven days.¹⁰ On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by an additional 90 days.¹¹

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 89 FR 55567 (July 5, 2024).

⁴ *Id.*, 89 FR at 55573.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Import Data," dated July 22, 2024.

⁶ See Commerce's Letter, "Initial Antidumping Duty Questionnaire," dated August 28, 2024.

⁷ See Memorandum, "Intent to Rescind Review," dated November 19, 2024.

⁸ See Healthcare's Letter, "Comments on Notice of Intent to Rescind Administrative Review," dated November 26, 2024.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ See Memorandum, "Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings," dated July 22, 2024.

¹¹ See Memorandum, "Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings," dated December 9, 2024.

Rescission of Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the parties that requested a review withdraw the request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation. Commerce received a request from Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma for an administrative review of itself. On September 30, 2024, Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma withdrew its request for a review of itself.¹² Because the request for review was timely withdrawn for Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma, and because no other party requested a review of Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce is rescinding this review for Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), it is Commerce's practice to rescind an administrative review of an AD order when there are no entries of subject merchandise during the POR for which liquidation is suspended.¹³ Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the AD assessment rate calculated for the review period.¹⁴ Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a suspended entry that Commerce can instruct CBP to liquidate at the AD assessment rate calculated for the review period.¹⁵ As noted above, there were no suspended entries of subject merchandise for Healthcare Europe, Inc. subject to this review during the POR. Accordingly, in the absence of suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR, we are hereby rescinding this administrative review, in its entirety, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Cash Deposit Requirements

As Commerce has proceeded to a final rescission of this administrative review, no cash deposit rates will change. Accordingly, the current cash deposit requirements shall remain in effect until further notice.

¹² See Healthcare's Letter, "Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review," dated September 30, 2024.

¹³ See, e.g., *Diocetyl Terephthalate from the Republic of Korea: Rescission of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2021–2022*, 88 FR 24758 (April 24, 2023); see also *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from the Federal Republic of Germany: Rescission of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2020–2021*, 88 FR 4154 (January 24, 2023).

¹⁴ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

¹⁵ See 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

¹ See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation: Opportunity to Request Administrative Review and Join Annual Inquiry Service List*, 89 FR 35778, 35779 (May 2, 2024); see also *Mattresses from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Serbia, Thailand, the Republic of Turkey, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Results of Antidumping Duty Orders and Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination for Cambodia*, 86 FR 26460 (May 14, 2021) (*Order*).

² See Healthcare's Letter, "Request for Administrative Review of Healthcare Europe DOO Ruma," dated May 31, 2024; see also Petitioners' Letter, "Request for Administrative Review of Antidumping Duty Order," dated May 31, 2024.

Assessment

Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of mattresses from Serbia. Antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit rate of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this rescission notice in the **Federal Register**.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of the APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with regulations and terms of an APO is a violation, which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: February 7, 2025.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–02542 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Advisory Committee

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of an open meeting; postponed.

SUMMARY: The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Advisory Committee (REEEAC) in-person meeting scheduled for Wednesday, February 12, 2025 at the Department of Commerce in Washington, DC has been postponed. A rescheduled date and time for the REEEAC meeting will be announced

through the **Federal Register** as well as on the REEEAC website, <https://trade.gov/reeeac>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cora Dickson, Designated Federal Officer, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries, Industry and Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce at (202) 482–6083; email: Cora.Dickson@trade.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The International Trade Administration (ITA) is giving notice that it is postponing a meeting of the REEEAC. ITA originally published in the **Federal Register** on Wednesday, January 29, 2025 (90 FR 8382) a notice announcing that the REEEAC would be meeting on Wednesday, February 12, 2025, from about 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ITA is postponing that meeting. In a future **Federal Register** notice, the ITA will announce a rescheduled date and time for the REEEAC meeting.

The Secretary of Commerce established the REEEAC pursuant to discretionary authority and in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*), on July 14, 2010. The REEEAC was re-chartered most recently on May 24, 2024. The REEEAC provides the Secretary of Commerce with advice from the private sector on the development and administration of programs and policies to expand the export competitiveness of U.S. renewable energy and energy efficiency products and services. More information about the REEEAC, including the list of appointed members for this charter, is published online at <https://trade.gov/reeeac>.

Man K. Cho,

Deputy Director, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries.

[FR Doc. 2025–02534 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–925]

Melamine From India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Critical Circumstances Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of melamine from India. This investigation

covers one mandatory respondent, Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (Gujarat Fertilizers), and the period (POI) January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable February 12, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Kebker or Dylan Hill, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2254 or (202) 482–1197, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 22, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its *Preliminary Determination* in the countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of melamine from India.¹ Also on July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this investigation by seven days.² On October 16, 2024, Commerce issued its post-preliminary determination regarding new subsidy allegations.³

Because Commerce aligned the deadline for this final determination with the deadline for the final determination in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of melamine from India, the deadline for the final determination is now February 6, 2025.⁴

For a complete description of the events that occurred after Commerce issued the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁵ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document that is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS).

¹ See *Melamine from India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination with the Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 89 FR 59055 (July 22, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, “Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,” dated July 22, 2024.

³ See Memorandum, “Post-Preliminary Decision Memorandum,” dated October 16, 2024 (Post-Preliminary Memorandum).

⁴ See *Preliminary Determination*, 89 FR at 59056; see also *Melamine from India: Postponement of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value Investigation*, 89 FR 84533 (October 23, 2024).

⁵ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Melamine from India,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is melamine from India. For a complete description of the scope of the investigation, see Appendix I to this notice.

Scope Comments

We received no comments from interested parties on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*.⁶ Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), in October 2024, Commerce conducted a verification of the information reported by Gujarat Fertilizers and the Government of India (GOI). As explained in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum, Commerce was not able to verify the information provided by Gujarat Fertilizers due to its lack of cooperation at verification. Commerce was able to complete its verification of the GOI. Commerce used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant documents provided at verification, in conducting its verification of the GOI.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

We have discussed the subsidy programs under investigation, and addressed the issues raised in interested parties’ case and rebuttal briefs in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce has determined that the program provides a subsidy, *i.e.*, Commerce found that there was a financial contribution by an “authority,” the financial contribution provided a benefit to the recipient, and the subsidy is specific.⁷ In making this

determination, Commerce relied on total adverse facts available (AFA) with respect to Gujarat Fertilizers based on its lack of cooperation at verification and partial AFA with respect to the GOI because it did not act to the best of its ability to respond to Commerce’s requests for information.⁸ For a full description of the methodology underlying this final determination, including Commerce’s application of AFA, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

In accordance with sections 705(a)(2), and 776(a) and (b) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.206,⁹ Commerce continues to find that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of melamine from Gujarat Fertilizers and all other producers/exporters of melamine in India. For a full discussion of Commerce’s critical circumstances determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination and Post-Preliminary Analysis

As noted above, we are now basing Gujarat Fertilizers’ countervailable subsidy rate on total AFA. For a discussion of this change, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that in a final determination, Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined equal to the weighted average of the estimated countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and producers individually examined, excluding any zero or *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates and any rates based entirely under section 776 of the Act (facts available). If the individual estimated countervailable subsidy rates established for all exporters and producers individually examined are zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely under section 776 of the Act, section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act provides that Commerce may use any reasonable method to establish an estimated all-others countervailable subsidy rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated, including averaging the weighted average countervailable subsidy rates

determined for the exporters and producers individually investigated. Commerce determined Gujarat Fertilizers’ estimated countervailable subsidy rate entirely under section 776 of the Act. Gujarat Fertilizers is the sole producer/exporter individually examined in this investigation and there are no other countervailable subsidy rates on the record. Given these facts, Commerce has determined that a reasonable method for establishing the estimated all-others countervailable subsidy rate is to assign Gujarat Fertilizers’ estimated countervailable subsidy rate to all other producers and exporters.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated net countervailable subsidy rate exists for the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited	276.06
All Others	276.06

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to parties to the proceeding within five days of public announcement of this final determination or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.244(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of the *Preliminary Determination*, which included an affirmative critical circumstances determination, and pursuant to section 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, Commerce instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise as described in Appendix I, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after April 23, 2024, which is 90 days prior to the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.¹⁰ In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, on November 19, 2024, Commerce instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after

⁶ See *Preliminary Determination*, 89 FR at 59055 and Appendix I.
⁷ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E)

of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.
⁸ See sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act.
⁹ See *Preliminary Determination* PDM.

¹⁰ See *Preliminary Determination*.

November 19, 2024, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise on or before November 18, 2024.

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

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of melamine from India. As Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of U.S. imports of melamine from India. Commerce is making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information related to this investigation. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded.

If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a countervailing duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the "Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation" section.

Administrative Protective Order

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this

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

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is melamine (Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number 108–78–01, molecular formula C₃H₆N₆). Melamine is also known as 2,4,6-triamino-s-triazine; 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine; Cyanurotriamide; Cyanurotriamine; Cyanuramide; and by various brand names. Melamine is a crystalline powder or granule. All melamine is covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form. Melamine that has been blended with other products is included within this scope when such blends include constituent parts that have been intermingled, but that have not been chemically reacted with each other to produce a different product. For such blends, only the melamine component of the mixture is covered by the scope of this investigation. Melamine that is otherwise subject to this investigation is not excluded when commingled with melamine from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

The subject merchandise is provided for in subheading 2933.61.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading and CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Investigation
- IV. Determination of Critical Circumstances
- V. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences

VI. Discussion of the Issues

- Comment 1: Whether Duty Drawback (DDB) Program is a Non-countervailable and World Trade Organization (WTO) Compliant Program
- Comment 2: Whether Commerce Incorrectly Countervailed the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) Program
- Comment 3: Whether the Urea Subsidy Program (USP) is Tied to Non-Subject Merchandise
- Comment 4: Whether Commerce Improperly Applied Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to the Natural Gas at Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) Program
- Comment 5: Whether Commerce Improperly Terminated its Verification of Gujarat Fertilizers
- Comment 6: Whether Critical Circumstances Exist With Respect to Gujarat Fertilizers

VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–02548 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–924]

Melamine From India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that melamine from India is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable February 12, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Myrna Lobo, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2371.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 24, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary affirmative determination in the LTFV investigation of melamine from India and invited interested parties to comment.¹

¹ See *Melamine from India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than*
Continued

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

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

Commerce preliminarily determined, in accordance with section 733(e)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.206, that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of melamine from India produced and exported by Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (GSFC). For the final determination, pursuant to sections 735(a)(3)(A) and (B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206, we continue to find that critical circumstances exist for this company.³ Furthermore, we continue to find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of melamine produced and exported by all other producers and exporters of melamine from India. For a discussion and analysis of comments regarding

Commerce's critical circumstances analysis, see the *Preliminary Determination*⁴ and the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is melamine from India. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I to this notice.

Scope Comments

We received no comments from interested parties on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*.⁵ Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation.

Verification

As stated in the *Preliminary Determination*, the sole mandatory respondent, GSFC, failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability to provide requested information.⁶ Accordingly, Commerce based the *Preliminary Determination* entirely on the application of facts available with adverse inferences (AFA), and did not conduct verification under section 782(i) of the Act.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs submitted by interested parties in this investigation are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached as Appendix II to this notice.

Use of Adverse Facts Available

As discussed in the *Preliminary Determination*, we assigned GSFC an estimated weighted-average dumping margin based entirely on AFA, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of Act.⁷ For this final determination, we continue to find that the application of AFA, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, is warranted with respect to GSFC.

All-Others Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for all other producers and exporters not individually investigated shall be equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In the *Preliminary Determination*, we assigned a dumping margin of 513.28 percent as the all-others rate based on a simple average of the calculated rates in the petition, pursuant to section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act.⁸ We have not made any changes to our *Preliminary Determination*; thus, we continue to assign a dumping margin of 513.28 percent as the all-others rate for this final determination.

Final Determination

The final estimated weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/producer	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Adjusted cash deposit rate (percent) ⁹
Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited	* 632.74	626.27
All Others	513.28	506.81

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce will disclose to the parties in a proceeding the calculations performed in connection with a final determination within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement,

within five days of the date of publication of the notice of final determination in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because Commerce continues to apply AFA to the mandatory respondent in this investigation, consistent with the *Preliminary*

Determination and the rate is based on the Petition, there are no new calculations to disclose.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(4) of the Act, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to

Fair Value and Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, 89 FR 77832 (September 24, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).
² See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Melamine from India," dated

concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).
³ See *Preliminary Determination*, 89 FR at 77832; see also PDM at 12–16.
⁴ *Id.*
⁵ See *Preliminary Determination*, 89 FR at 77834.
⁶ *Id.* at 77832; see also PDM at 4–11.
⁷ *Id.*
⁸ See *Preliminary Determination*, 89 FR at 77833.

⁹ Adjusted for export subsidies of 6.47 percent (comprised of 2.69 percent for the RoDTEP program and 3.78 percent for the DDB program) for GSFC and all others. See unpublished **Federal Register** notice, "Melamine from India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Critical Circumstances Determination," and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum, dated February 6, 2025.

continue to suspend liquidation of subject merchandise, as described in the Appendix I to this notice, from GSFC that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after June 26, 2024, which is 90 days prior to the date of publication of the affirmative *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we will instruct CBP to continue to suspend liquidation of all other entries of subject merchandise, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after September 24, 2024, which is the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(d), where appropriate, Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margin or the estimated all-others rate as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the respondent listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin determined in this final determination; (2) if the exporter is not a respondent identified above, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin established for that producer of the subject merchandise; and (3) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be equal to the all-others estimated weighted-average dumping margin. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

Commerce normally adjusts cash deposits for estimated antidumping duties by the amount of export subsidies in a companion countervailing duty (CVD) proceeding, when CVD provisional measures are in effect. However, provisional measures in the companion CVD proceeding are no longer in effect and suspension of liquidation was discontinued. Therefore, we will instruct CBP to collect cash deposits based upon the estimated weighted-average dumping margin shown in the “Final Determination” section above, unadjusted for CVD export subsidies.¹⁰

¹⁰ See section 703(d) of the Act, which states that the provisional measures may not be in effect for more than four months, which in the companion CVD case is 120 days after the publication of the preliminary determination, or November 19, 2024. See CBP Message 4324409, “Discontinuation of suspension of liquidation in the countervailing duty investigation of melamine from India (C-533-925),” dated November 19, 2024.

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. Because Commerce’s final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports or sales (or the likelihood of sales) for importation of melamine from India no later than 45 days after this final determination. If the ITC determines that such injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all cash deposits will be refunded, and suspension of liquidation will be lifted. If the ITC determines that material injury, or the threat of material injury, exists, Commerce will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the “Suspension of Liquidation” section above.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination and this notice are issued and published pursuant to sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is melamine (Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number 108–78–01, molecular formula C₃H₆N₆). Melamine is also known as 2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine; Cyanurotriamide; Cyanurotriamine;

Cyanuramide; and by various brand names. Melamine is a crystalline powder or granule. All melamine is covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form. Melamine that has been blended with other products is included within this scope when such blends include constituent parts that have been intermingled, but that have not been chemically reacted with each other to produce a different product. For such blends, only the melamine component of the mixture is covered by the scope of this investigation. Melamine that is otherwise subject to this investigation is not excluded when commingled with melamine from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

The subject merchandise is provided for in subheading 2933.61.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading and CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- IV. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Commerce Must Use Certain Data Submitted by GSFC
 - Comment 2: Commerce Should Not Find Critical Circumstances
 - Comment 3: Commerce Must Calculate Margins of GSFC Considering Export Sales to the United States
 - Comment 4: The Purportedly Missing Information Is Not Significant
 - Comment 5: The Proposed AFA Margin Dwarfs Historic Margins in India
 - Comment 6: Commerce Has Not Explained the Need for the Missing Information
 - Comment 7: Commerce Ignored Its Statutory Mandate
- V. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–02547 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE659]

New England Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

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

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery Management Council (Council) is holding four regional workshops to hear

and discuss feedback from the public on their vision of the Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery. Workshop summaries will be presented at a future Council meeting.

DATES: These meetings will be held between Thursday, February 27, 2025, and Tuesday, March 25, 2025. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for more details on specific dates and times.

ADDRESSES: See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for more details on specific addresses.

Council address: New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cate O'Keefe, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council; telephone: (978) 465-0492.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. *Thursday, February 27, 2025, 1 p.m.–4 p.m.* Samoset Resort, 220 Warrenton Street, Rockland, ME 04856.

2. *Tuesday, March 4, 2025, 10 a.m.–4 p.m.* Whaling Museum, 18 Johnny Cake Hill, New Bedford, MA 02740.

3. *Thursday, March 13, 2025, 10 a.m.–4 p.m.* Windsor Suites, 1700 Benjamin Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

4. *Monday, March 24, 2025, 1 p.m.–4 p.m.* Webinar only, register here: <https://nefmc-org.zoom.us/j/8ZXSgPKtRo21Tbz3KABgQQ>.

Agenda

The Council is holding three in-person workshops and a webinar to solicit input from the public on their vision for the Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery to help inform the development of a 3–5 year strategic plan for managing the scallop fishery. This plan will be used by the Council to develop work schedules and allocate resources needed to make changes to the fishery management plan (FMP). Community and public input are essential to the development of goals and objectives that will be included in the Council's strategic plan for the scallop fishery.

Although non-emergency issues not contained on the agenda may come before this Council for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during these meetings. Council action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency. The public also should be aware that the meeting will be recorded. Consistent with 16 U.S.C. 1852, a copy

of the recording is available upon request.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Cate O'Keefe, Executive Director, at 978-465-0492, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-02501 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XE667]

Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council); Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice; public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Western Pacific Stock Assessment Review (WPSAR) Steering Committee will convene a public meeting to discuss and approve the 5-year calendar for stock assessments, and to address any other concerns related to the WPSAR process.

DATES: The Steering Committee will meet from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday, February 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be open to the public and will be held as a hybrid meeting for members and the public, with a remote participation option available via Webex. In-person participation will be hosted at the Council office, 1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813. Specific information on joining the meeting, connecting to the web conference and providing oral public comments will be posted on the Council website at www.wpcouncil.org. For assistance with the web conference connection, contact the Council office at (808) 522-8220.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mark Fitchett, (808) 522-8141, or mark.d.fitchett@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The WPSAR Steering Committee consists of the Executive Director of the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, the Science Director of the NMFS

Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, and the Regional Administrator of the NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office. You may read more about WPSAR at https://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/peer_reviews/wpsar/index.php.

The public will have an opportunity to comment during the meeting. The agenda order may change. The meeting will run as late as necessary to complete scheduled business.

Meeting Agenda

1. Review of the WPSAR Schedule
2. Terms of Reference for Update Stock Assessment of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Bottomfish Management Unit Species (BMUS)
3. Logistics for April 2025 CNMI BMUS WPSAR
 - A. Timeline for documents, reviewer selection, etc.
 - B. Personnel (PIRO, PIFSC, Council staff, WPSAR reviewers)
 - C. Venue options
4. Main Hawaiian Islands Kona Crab Stock Assessment Discussion
5. Other Business

Special Accommodations

The meeting is accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Kitty M. Simonds, (808) 522-8220 (voice) or (808) 522-8226 (fax), at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: February 7, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-02545 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XE663]

Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

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

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold its Mariana Archipelago Fishery Ecosystem Plan (FEP) Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Advisory Panel (AP), CNMI Regional Ecosystem Advisory Committee (REAC),

Fishing Industry Advisory Committee (FIAC), Mariana Archipelago FEP Guam AP, and the Guam REAC to discuss and make recommendations on fishery management issues in the Western Pacific Region.

DATES: The meetings will be held between February 26, 2025 and March 4, 2025. For specific times and agendas, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

ADDRESSES: The Council will hold its Mariana Archipelago FEP CNMI AP, CNMI REAC, FIAC, Mariana Archipelago FEP Guam AP, and the Guam REAC meetings in a hybrid format with in-person and remote participation (Webex) options available for the members and the public. The FIAC meeting will be held in a virtual format with remote participation (Webex) options available for the members and the public.

- In person attendance for the CNMI REAC and public will be hosted at the CNMI Crowne Place Hibiscus Hall, Coral Tree Ave., Garapan, Saipan, 96950.

- In-person attendance for the Mariana Archipelago FEP CNMI AP and public will be hosted at CNMI Crowne Place Hibiscus Hall, Coral Tree Ave., Garapan, Saipan, 96950.

- In-person attendance for Guam REAC and public will be hosted at the Guam Hilton Micronesian Room, 202 Hilton Road, Tumon Bay, Guam, 96913.

- In-person attendance for the Mariana Archipelago FEP Guam AP and public will be hosted at Guam Hilton Chuchuko Room, 202 Hilton Road, Tumon Bay, Guam, 96913.

Instructions for connecting to the web conference and providing oral public comments will be posted on the Council website at www.wpcouncil.org. For assistance with the web conference connection, contact the Council office at (808) 522-8220.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kitty M. Simonds, Executive Director, Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; phone: (808) 522-8220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Mariana Archipelago FEP CNMI AP will meet on Wednesday, February 26, from 6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. (Chamorro Standard Time [ChST]), the CNMI REAC will meet on Thursday, February 27, from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. (ChST), the FIAC will meet on Thursday, February 27, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (HST), the Mariana Archipelago FEP Guam AP will meet on Monday, March 3, from 6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. (ChST), and the Guam REAC will meet on Tuesday, March 4, from 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon (ChST).

Public Comment periods will be provided in the agendas. The order in

which agenda items are addressed may change. The meetings will run as late as necessary to complete scheduled business.

Schedule and Agenda for the Mariana Archipelago FEP CNMI AP Meeting

Wednesday, February 26, 2025, 6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. (ChST)

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Review of Last AP Recommendations and Meeting
3. Council Fisheries Issues
 - a. Status of Fisheries Development
4. Council Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Discussions
 - A. Scenario Planning
 - i. Small-Boat Fisheries
 - ii. Scenario Planning
 - B. Regulatory Review
 - i. Updates on Potential New Regulations
 - ii. Fisheries Issues and Concerns
 - C. Community Consultation
 - i. 2024 Fisher Observations Results
 - ii. FishMaps
5. AP Strategic Planning for 2025
6. Public Comment
7. Discussion and Recommendations
8. Other Business

Schedule and Agenda for the CNMI REAC Meeting

Thursday, February 27, 2025, 8 a.m. to 12 Noon (ChST)

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Opening Remarks
3. Overview of the CNMI REAC
4. Review of 2023 REAC Meeting and Recommendations
5. Regulatory Review, Community Consultation and Planning through the IRA
 - a. Fishery Monitoring and Management Regime
 - i. Marianas FEP Overview
 - ii. Status of CNMI Mandatory Data Implementation Plan
 - iii. Mariana Small-Boat Economic Survey
 - iv. NMFS 2025 Mariana Archipelago Survey
 - b. Climate Impacts on Fisheries and Communities
 - i. Agency Initiatives Addressing Climate Impacts on Fisheries and Coastal Resources
 - ii. Community-Based Fishery Management Plan
 - iii. FishMaps
 - iv. Future Scenarios for CNMI Small-Boat Fisheries
6. Community Fisheries
 - a. Concerns of Military Impacts on Local Fisheries
 - b. Fishery Development and Training Opportunities
 - c. Supporting Local Caught Versus

- Import Fish
7. Public Comment
8. Discussion and Recommendations
9. Other Business

Schedule and Agenda for the FIAC Meeting

Thursday, February 27, 2025, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (HST)

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Status Report on Previous FIAC Recommendations
3. Roundtable update on Fishing, Market Issues, and Impacts
4. U.S. Catch Limits for North Pacific Striped Marlin
5. Hawaii and American Samoa Longline fisheries Crew Training Requirement Status Report
6. Status on Development of an Electron Monitoring Program for Western Pacific Longline Fisheries
7. Scop of Hawaii Shark Protection Act
8. Proposed Hawaii Seafood Labeling Law
9. Update on IRA Projects
 - a. Scenario Planning
 - b. Regulatory Review
 - c. Community Consultation
10. Other Issues
11. Public Comment
12. Discussion and Recommendations

Schedule and Agenda for the Mariana Archipelago FEP Guam AP Meeting

Monday, March 3, 2025, 6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. (ChST)

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Review of the Last AP Recommendations and Meeting
3. Council IRA Project Discussions
 - A. Scenario Planning
 - i. Small-Boat Fisheries
 - ii. Scenario Planning
 - B. Regulatory Review
 - i. Updates on Potential New Regulations
 - ii. Fisheries Issues and Concerns
 - C. Community Consultation
 - i. 2024 Fisher Observations Results
 - ii. FishMaps
4. AP Strategic Planning for 2025
5. BOEM COI for Guam Offshore Wind Energy
6. Strategic Shift for the Bottomfish Independent Survey in Guam
7. Guam Military Working Group Update
8. Public Comment
9. Discussion and Recommendations
10. Other Business

Schedule and Agenda for the Guam REAC Meeting

Tuesday, March 4, 2025, 8:30 a.m. to 12 Noon (ChST)

1. Welcome and Introductions

2. Opening Remarks
3. About the Guam REAC
4. Report on the 2023 REAC Recommendations and Meeting
5. Regulatory Review, Community Consultation and Planning through the IRA
 - a. Fishery Monitoring and Management Regime
 - i. Marianas FEP Overview
 - ii. Mariana Small-Boat Economic Survey
 - iii. NMFS 2025 Mariana Archipelago Survey
 - b. Climate Impacts on Fisheries and Communities
 - i. Agency Initiatives Addressing Climate Impacts on Fisheries and Coastal Resources
 - ii. Community-Based Fishery Management Plan
 - iii. FishMaps
 - iv. Future Scenarios for Guam Small-Boat Fisheries
6. Guam Fishery Issues
 - a. Report on Military Activities in Guam
 - i. Status of Marine Corps Base Camp Blaz Firing Ranges
 - ii. Report from Council Military Working Group
 - b. Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management Call for Information on Offshore Energy in Guam
7. Public Comments
8. Discussion and Recommendations
9. Other Business

Special Accommodations

These meetings are accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Kitty M. Simonds, (808) 522-8220 (voice) or (808) 522-8226 (fax), at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Key Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-02502 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XE646]

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

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

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold meetings of the following: Snapper Grouper Commercial Sub-Committee; Habitat & Ecosystem Committee; Joint Habitat & Ecosystem and Shrimp Committee; Snapper Grouper Committee; Mackerel Cobia Committee, and the Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) Committee. The meeting week will also include a formal public comment session and meetings of the Full Council.

DATES: The Council meeting will be held from 9 a.m. on Monday, March 3, 2025, until 12 p.m. on Friday, March 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Meeting address: The meeting will be held at the Villas by the Sea, 1175 Beechview Drive N, Jekyll Island, GA 31527; phone: (912) 635-2521.

The meeting will also be available via webinar. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

Council address: South Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 4055 Faber Place Drive, Suite 201, N Charleston, SC 29405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kim Iverson, Public Information Officer, SAFMC; phone: (843) 302-8440 or toll free: (866) SAFMC-10; fax: (843) 769-4520; email: kim.iverson@safmc.net.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Meeting information, including agendas, overviews, and briefing book materials will be posted on the Council's website at: <https://safmc.net/council-meetings/>. Webinar registration links for the meeting will also be available from the Council's website.

Public comment: Public comment on agenda items may be submitted through the Council's online comment form available from the Council's website at: <https://safmc.net/events/march-2025-council-meeting/>. Written comments will be accepted from February 14, 2025, until March 7, 2025. These comments are accessible to the public, part of the Administrative Record of the meeting, and immediately available for Council consideration. A formal public comment session will also be held during the Council meeting.

The items of discussion in the individual meeting agendas are as follows:

Snapper Grouper Commercial Sub-Committee, Monday, March 3, 2025, 9 a.m. until 12 p.m.

The Snapper Grouper Commercial Sub-Committee will review commercial data, discuss issues to be addressed in the commercial snapper grouper fishery and prioritization, and discuss next steps and timelines.

Council Session I, Monday, March 3, 2025, 1:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. (CLOSED SESSION)

The Council will meet in closed session to receive a litigation brief if needed, review the advisory panel policy as it relates to background checks for applicants, consider recommendations from the Law Enforcement Advisory Panel (AP), and propose policy modifications as needed. The Council will also consider appointments to the SEDAR 90 (South Atlantic Red Snapper) stock assessment data workshop, liaison appointments to the Shrimp AP, and other appointments as needed.

Council Session I, Monday, March 3, 2025, 2:30 p.m. until 5 p.m. and Tuesday, March 4, 2025, 8:30 a.m. until 3 p.m.

The Council will receive a litigation brief and reports from the Council's Law Enforcement Advisory Panel on items not included in the March agenda, Council liaisons, state agencies, NOAA Fisheries Southeast Regional Office (SERO), and NOAA Fisheries Southeast Science Center. The Council will also receive a presentation on the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's Recreational Reform Initiative. The Council will review the Southeast For-Hire Integrated Electronic Reporting (SEFHIER) Improvement Amendment currently under development. The Amendment review will include recommendations from the Council's For-Hire Reporting Advisory Panel (AP), Law Enforcement AP, and a presentation from NOAA Fisheries SERO. The Council will consider approving the amendment for public scoping.

Council members are scheduled to receive a presentation on the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Fisheries Protocol, discuss topics for the Dolphin Wahoo AP Spring 2025 meeting, and Climate Projects including Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) projects and the Climate and Ecosystem Fisheries Initiative.

Habitat & Ecosystem Committee, Tuesday, March 4, 2025, 3 p.m. until 4 p.m.

The Committee will receive a report from the Habitat and Ecosystem AP, a 2024 Habitat Report, an update on the Essential Fish Habitat Mapper, and discuss topics for the July 2025 Habitat and Ecosystem AP meeting.

Joint Habitat & Ecosystem and Shrimp Committees, Tuesday, March 4, 2025, 4 p.m. until 5 p.m.

The Committees will receive an overview of a draft comprehensive

amendment (Coral Amendment 11 and Shrimp Amendment 12) addressing shrimp access areas and provide direction to staff.

Snapper Grouper Committee, Wednesday, March 5, 2025, 8:30 a.m. until 3:45 p.m. and Thursday, March 6, 2025, 8:30 a.m. until 12 p.m.

The Committee will receive an Exempted Fishing Permit briefing (if needed), an update on the status of amendments under review from NOAA Fisheries, discuss possible revisions to the Snapper Grouper Management Complex management unit, and amendment development and timing for management measures for golden tilefish. The Committee will receive a presentation on Maximum Sustainable Yield Proxies and an update on a Secretarial Amendment to end overfishing of red snapper in the South Atlantic, both from NOAA Fisheries.

The Committee will review public scoping comments on Amendment 56 to the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Plan addressing management measures for black sea bass, draft Amendment 46 addressing Recreational Permit and Education Requirements (Snapper Grouper Amendment 46), receive a report from the Snapper Grouper Commercial Sub-Committee regarding amendment development and timing, and discuss topics for the Spring meeting of the Snapper Grouper AP.

Mackerel Cobia Committee, Thursday, March 6, 2025, 1:30 p.m. until 3 p.m.

The Committee will receive an update on the 4(d) rule on the giant manta ray (if needed), a report on Mackerel Port Meetings conducted in 2024–25, and discuss topics for the Spring meeting of the Mackerel Cobia AP.

Wednesday, March 5, 2025, 4 p.m.— Public comment will be accepted from individuals attending the meeting in person and via webinar on all items on the Council meeting agenda. The Council Chair will determine the amount of time provided to each commenter based on the number of individuals wishing to comment.

SEDAR Committee, Thursday, March 6, 2025, 3 p.m. until 5 p.m.

The Committee will receive a report from the SEDAR Steering Committee, review Statements of Work, continue discussion of identifying Key Stocks, and consider changes to the Committee name and responsibilities to better reflect what this Committee does.

Council Session II, Friday, March 7, 2025, 8:30 a.m. until 12 p.m.

Council will receive Committee reports, review the Council Workplan

and upcoming meetings, and discuss any other business as needed.

Documents regarding these issues are available from the Council office (see **ADDRESSES**).

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this group for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during these meetings. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically identified in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for auxiliary aids should be directed to the Council office (see **ADDRESSES**) 5 days prior to the meeting.

Note: The times and sequence specified in this agenda are subject to change.

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

Dated: February 7, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02532 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Hydrographic Services Review Panel Meeting, March 4th–5th, 2025

AGENCY: Office of Coast Survey, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting; request for comment.

SUMMARY: This serves as the notice of a public meeting for the NOAA Hydrographic Services Review Panel (HSRP) Federal Advisory Committee from March 4th through March 5th, 2025, in St. Petersburg, FL. The agenda for the HSRP public meeting will be posted in advance of the meeting on the HSRP website. Individuals or groups who would like to comment on NOAA navigation, observation, and positioning services topics are encouraged to submit public comments in advance of the HSRP public meeting via email, during

the public meeting in person, or during the public meeting via the “Questions” function in the meeting webinar if joining the public meeting virtually.

DATES: Members of the public may attend the NOAA HSRP public meeting in person or virtually on the following dates and at the following times:

1. March 4th, 2025, 9 a.m.–5:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST).
2. March 5th, 2025, 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m. EST.

ADDRESSES: Please visit the HSRP online landing page at <https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/hsrp/hsrp.html> for instructions on how to register to attend the HSRP public meeting in person and virtually, and for the most up-to-date information about the HSRP public meeting. The HSRP public meeting agenda, which is subject to change, will also be available via a link on the HSRP website. Draft meeting documents, presentations, background materials, past HSRP recommendation letters, and issue papers may be found there as well. Comments for the HSRP public meeting record may be submitted by one of the following methods:

- *Email:* Send written comments in advance of the HSRP public meeting to hydroservices.panel@noaa.gov, with “March 2025 HSRP meeting public comments” in the subject line of the email message.
- *Webinar:* Submit written comments during the HSRP public meeting through the HSRP webinar’s “Questions” function. As time allows, commenters may be invited to orally expand on written comments they submitted during the public meeting’s public comment periods.

- *In person:* Provide public comments during the daily public comment periods at the in-person meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amanda Phelps, Acting NOAA HSRP Program Manager, email: hydroservices.panel@noaa.gov, phone: (240) 543–0266.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998, as amended (HSIA; 33 U.S.C. 892 *et seq.*), established the HSRP as a Federal Advisory Committee (see 33 U.S.C. 892c) to advise the NOAA Administrator “on matters related to the responsibilities and authorities set forth in [33 U.S.C. 892a]” of the HSIA, “and such other appropriate matters as the Administrator refers to the [HSRP] for review and advice.”

The HSRP invites NOAA stakeholder feedback and welcomes public comments in advance of and during the upcoming HSRP public meeting on the

use of NOAA's navigation, observations, and positioning data, science, products, and services for the National Ocean Service's Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services, National Geodetic Survey, and Office of Coast Survey, and the NOAA/University of New Hampshire Joint Hydrographic Center. Public comments sent in advance of the HSRP public meeting will be shared with the HSRP members, posted on the meeting website, and included in the public record for the meeting. Individuals and groups may also submit public comments during the scheduled daily public comment periods during the meeting or through the webinar's "Questions" function. These public comments will be read into the record during public comment periods. As time allows, commenters may be invited to orally expand on their written comments during the meeting's public comment periods. Due to time constraints, all public comments may not be addressed orally during the meeting.

Matters To Be Considered:

The HSRP members will focus on the issues relevant to NOAA's navigation, observations, and positioning services, and the value these services bring the Nation, and invite suggestions from stakeholders and partners for improvements to these services. This suite of NOAA services supports safe and efficient navigation, the Blue Economy, resilient coasts and communities, and the nationwide positioning information infrastructure to support America's climate needs and commerce. Specifically, the HSRP will consider:

- National Ocean Service programs' recent activities, such as updates to the National Spatial Reference System, datums, national ocean and coastal mapping goals, hydrographic surveying, nautical charting, uncrewed systems, coastal remote sensing and bathymetric lidar, photogrammetry, positioning, sea level rise, and water levels in support of "seamless data."
- The status of NOAA's navigation services in the context of recent legislation.
- Measuring, monitoring, and mitigating flooding and sea level change and the contribution of NOAA's critical foundational geospatial data to projects.
- NOAA navigation data, products, and services that enable further economic growth and impact safe navigation.
- Other topics related to NOAA programs and activities, such as bathymetric and coastal/ocean modeling, tide and current observations, resilience and coastal data and

information systems to support planning for climate change in ports and coastal communities, flooding/inundation, contributions to the Blue Economy, Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) sensor enhancements and expansion, Precision Marine Navigation, the transition from raster paper charts to Electronic Navigational Charts, geodetic observations, gravity modeling, data stewardship, education and training to sustain the workforce necessary for NOAA navigation services missions, and scientific mapping and technology research projects tied to cooperative agreements between NOAA and other partners.

Special Accommodations:

This public meeting is accessible to people with disabilities and there will be sign language interpretation and captioning services. Please direct requests for other auxiliary aids to hydroservices.panel@noaa.gov at least 10 business days in advance of the meeting.

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 892 *et seq.*

Benjamin K. Evans,

Rear Admiral, Director, Office of Coast Survey, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025-02537 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-G1-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Board of Visitors, United States Military Academy (USMA BoV)

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of open Federal Advisory Committee meeting; in person.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976, the Department of Defense announces that the following Federal advisory committee meeting will take place.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 11, 2025, 9 a.m.–12 p.m. Members of the public wishing to attend the meeting will be required to show a government photo ID upon entering in order to gain access to the meeting location. All members of the public are subject to security screening.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held in the Caucus Room, Cannon House Office Building, 27 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Nagle, the Designated Federal

Officer for the committee, in writing at: Secretary of the General Staff, United States Military Academy ATTN: David Nagle, 646 Swift Road, West Point, NY 10996; by email at: david.nagle@westpoint.edu or BoV@westpoint.edu; or by telephone at (845) 938-3716.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The committee meeting is being held under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (5 U.S.C., appendix, as amended), the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976 (5 U.S.C. 552b, as amended), and 41 CFR 102-3.150. The USMA BoV provides independent advice and recommendations to the President of the United States on matters related to morale, discipline, curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods, and any other matters relating to the Academy that the Board decides to consider.

Purpose of the Meeting: This is the 2025 Organizational Meeting of the USMA BoV. Members of the Board will be provided updates on Academy issues. Agenda: Introduction; Board Business: Election of Chair and Vice Chair for 2025, Swearing in of Presidential Appointees, Approval of the 2025 Rules of the US Military Academy Board of Visitors, Approval of the Minutes from the November 2024 BoV Meeting, select Summer 2025 meeting date; Open Discussion; and Academy Update.

Public's Accessibility to the Meeting: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b and 41 CFR 102-3.140 through 102-3.165 and subject to the availability of space, this meeting is open to the public. Seating is on a first to arrive basis. Attendees are requested to submit their name, affiliation, and daytime phone number seven business days prior to the meeting to Mr. Nagle, via electronic mail, the preferred mode of submission, at the address listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. Pursuant to 41 CFR 102-3.140d, the committee is not obligated to allow a member of the public to speak or otherwise address the committee during the meeting, and members of the public attending the committee meeting will not be permitted to present questions from the floor or speak to any issue under consideration by the committee. Because the committee meeting will be held in a Federal Government facility security screening is required. A DoD government photo ID is required to enter the installation. Members of the public wishing to attend should contact Mr. Nagle for instructions to enter the building.

Written Comments or Statements: Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.105(j) and 102–3.140 and section 10(a)(3) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the public or interested organizations may submit written comments or statements to the committee, in response to the stated agenda of the open meeting or in regard to the committee's mission in general. Written comments or statements should be submitted to Mr. Nagle, the committee Designated Federal Officer, via electronic mail, the preferred mode of submission, at the address listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. Each page of the comment or statement must include the author's name, title or affiliation, address, and daytime phone number. Written comments or statements being submitted in response to the agenda set forth in this notice must be received by the Designated Federal Official at least seven business days prior to the meeting to be considered by the committee. The Designated Federal Official will review all timely submitted written comments or statements with the committee Chairperson and ensure the comments are provided to all members of the committee before the meeting. Written comments or statements received after this date may not be provided to the committee until its next meeting.

Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.140d, the committee is not obligated to allow a member of the public to speak or otherwise address the committee during the meeting. However, the committee Designated Federal Official and Chairperson may choose to invite certain submitters to present their comments verbally during the open portion of this meeting or at a future meeting. The Designated Federal Officer, in consultation with the committee Chairperson, may allot a specific amount of time for submitters to present their comments verbally.

James W. Satterwhite Jr.,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–02503 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3711–CC–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 15384–000]

NOW NE005 LLC; Notice of Preliminary Permit Application Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Competing Applications

On November 27, 2024, NOW NE005 LLC, filed an application for a preliminary permit, pursuant to section 4(f) of the Federal Power Act (FPA), proposing to study the feasibility of the Champlain Canal-Hudson River-Lock and Dam C1 Hydroelectric Project (Lock and Dam C1 Project) on the Champlain Canal, Hudson River in Saratoga and Rensselaer Counties, 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 proposed Lock and Dam C1 Project would consist of the following: (1) an existing 1,025-foot-long and 15-foot-high ogee-shaped concrete gravity dam, with a 356-foot-long tainter-gated section; (2) an existing impoundment having a surface area of 400 acres and a storage capacity of 5,000 acre-feet at a water surface elevation of 28.3 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929; (3) an existing 45-foot-wide by 338-foot-long lock; (4) a new 97-foot-wide and 170-foot-long reinforced concrete powerhouse with two new identical turbine-generator units with an installed capacity of 5,100 kilowatts each; (5) a new substation, 75 feet by 60 feet; (6) a new 34.5-kilovolt, approximately 1.9-mile-long transmission line; and (7) appurtenant facilities. The proposed project would have an annual generation of 39.79 gigawatt-hours.

Applicant Contact: Alan Skelly, NOW NE005 LLC, 32 Griffith Way, Suite 201, Wappingers, NY 12590; phone: (937) 802–8866.

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.

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/FEROnline.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 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.

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–15384) in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02516 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #2

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER20–681–013.

Applicants: Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.

Description: Notice of Change in Status of Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.

Filed Date: 1/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250131-5579.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/21/25.

Docket Numbers: ER20-1629-008; ER11-2036-017; ER18-2327-010; ER18-2492-012; ER19-902-005; ER19-1793-004; ER19-1795-004; ER19-1796-004; ER19-1797-004; ER19-1798-004; ER19-1799-004; ER19-1597-008; ER20-902-007; ER20-1593-008; ER20-1594-007; ER20-1596-008; ER20-1597-008; ER20-1599-008; ER20-1620-008; ER21-2767-005; ER22-414-008; ER22-1518-005; ER23-495-009; ER23-1503-003; ER23-2346-005; ER23-2439-004; ER23-2448-005; ER23-2450-004; ER23-2451-004; ER23-2511-004; ER24-1679-001; ER24-2103-003; ER24-2327-003.

Applicants: Calhoun County Solar Project, LLC, Keydet Solar Center, LLC, Eden Solar LLC, Hardy Hills Solar Energy LLC, Great Cove Solar II LLC, Great Cove Solar LLC, Tunica Windpower LLC, Cavalier Solar A2, LLC, Oak Ridge Solar, LLC, Cavalier Solar A, LLC, AES CE Solutions, LLC, Laurel Mountain BESS, LLC, AES Marketing and Trading, LLC, Skipjack Solar Center, LLC, AES Solutions Management, LLC, Richmond Spider Solar, LLC, Pleinmont Solar 2, LLC, Pleinmont Solar 1, LLC, Highlander IA, LLC, Highlander Solar Energy Station 1, LLC, sPower Energy Marketing, AES Integrated Energy, LLC, Valcour Wethersfield Windpark, LLC, Valcour Ellenburg Windpark, LLC, Valcour Clinton Windpark, LLC, Valcour Chateaugay Windpark, LLC, Valcour Bliss Windpark, LLC, Valcour Altona Windpark, LLC, Valcour Wind Energy, LLC, FTS Master Tenant 2, LLC, Riverhead Solar Farm, LLC, AES Laurel Mountain, LLC, AES ES Alamitos, LLC.

Description: Notice of Change in Status of AES ES Alamitos, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 2/3/25.

Accession Number: 20250203-5306.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/24/25.

Docket Numbers: ER23-2759-000.

Applicants: Mammoth North LLC.

Description: Amendment to October 22, 2024, Notice of Change in Status of Mammoth North LLC.

Filed Date: 1/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250131-5556.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/21/25.

Docket Numbers: ER24-548-002; ER10-3057-007; ER14-1348-009; ER14-1349-009.

Applicants: Union Carbide Corporation, The Dow Chemical Company, Dow Pipeline Company, Dow Hydrocarbons and Resources LLC.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of Dow Hydrocarbons and Resources LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5074.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER24-1035-003; ER10-3116-014; ER10-3120-016; ER10-3128-016; ER10-3145-017; ER11-2701-018; ER15-760-019; ER15-762-022; ER15-1579-020; ER15-1582-021; ER15-1914-022; ER15-2680-018; ER16-468-016; ER16-474-017; ER16-890-017; ER16-1255-019; ER16-1738-016; ER16-1901-016; ER16-1955-016; ER16-1956-016; ER16-1973-016; ER16-2201-015; ER16-2224-015; ER16-2578-016; ER17-306-015; ER17-544-015; ER17-1864-014; ER17-1871-014; ER17-1909-014; ER18-1667-011; ER18-2492-011; ER19-846-011; ER19-847-011; ER19-1473-006; ER19-1474-005; ER19-1597-007; ER20-902-006; ER20-1620-007; ER20-1629-007; ER20-2065-006; ER20-2066-006; ER20-2519-005; ER21-1488-005; ER21-1488-006; ER21-2156-006; ER21-2766-005; ER22-414-007; ER22-799-006; ER23-48-004; ER23-495-008; ER23-937-003; ER23-1165-002; ER23-1319-003; ER23-1589-003; ER23-1668-004; ER23-1669-004; ER23-2440-002; ER23-2441-003; ER24-55-003; ER24-1697-001; ER24-1698-002.

Applicants: AES ES Alamitos 2, LLC, AES Westwing II ES, LLC, Silver Peak Energy, LLC, Chevelon Butte RE II LLC, McFarland Solar B, LLC, Raceway Solar 1, LLC, Estrella Solar, LLC, AES ES Westwing, LLC, Baldy Mesa Solar, LLC, McFarland Solar A, LLC, Chevelon Butte RE LLC, AES CE Solutions, LLC, West Line Solar, LLC, Lancaster Area Battery Storage, LLC, AES Marketing and Trading, LLC, Central Line Solar, LLC, Antelope Expansion 1B, LLC, Luna Storage, LLC, East Line Solar, LLC, Antelope Expansion 3B, LLC, Antelope Expansion 3A, LLC, AES ES Alamitos, LLC, AES Solutions Management, LLC, sPower Energy Marketing, AES Integrated Energy, LLC, AES Huntington Beach Energy, LLC, AES Alamitos Energy, LLC, San Pablo Raceway, LLC, Antelope DSR 3, LLC, FTS Master Tenant 2, LLC, Antelope Expansion 2, LLC, Bayshore Solar C, LLC, Bayshore Solar B, LLC, Bayshore Solar A, LLC, Beacon Solar 1, LLC, Beacon Solar 3, LLC, North Lancaster Ranch LLC, Solverde 1, LLC, Antelope DSR 1, LLC, Western Antelope Blue Sky Ranch B LLC, Western Antelope Dry Ranch LLC, Antelope DSR 2, LLC, Elevation Solar C LLC, Beacon Solar 4, LLC, Antelope Big Sky Ranch LLC, Summer Solar LLC, Central Antelope Dry Ranch C LLC, FTS Master Tenant 1, LLC, Sandstone Solar

LLC, 87RL 8me LLC, 65HK 8me LLC, 67RK 8me LLC, Sierra Solar Greenworks LLC, Western Antelope Blue Sky Ranch A LLC, Mountain View Power Partners IV, LLC, AES Alamitos, LLC, AES Redondo Beach, L.L.C., AES Huntington Beach, L.L.C., AES Energy Storage, LLC, 20SD 8me LLC.

Description: Notice of Change in Status of 20SD 8me LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 2/3/25.

Accession Number: 20250203-5305.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/24/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-791-001.

Applicants: Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation.

Description: Tariff Amendment: 2025-02-06 SA 4419 NSP-Minnkota Power Substitute 1st Rev I&A to be effective 11/26/2024.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5073.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1224-000.

Applicants: Public Service Company of Colorado.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2025-02-06 Attachment GG to be effective 12/31/9998.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5022.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1225-000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA & Original CSA, SA Nos. 7509 & 7510; Project Identifier No. AF1-268 to be effective 1/7/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5032.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1226-000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original NSA, Service Agreement No. 7544; Project Identifier No. AD2-038 to be effective 4/8/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5038.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1227-000.

Applicants: Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: New York Independent System Operator, Inc. submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii): NYISO-National Grid Joint 205: 2nd Amended SGIA Pattersonville Solar SA2544 to be effective 1/27/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5047.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1228-000.

Applicants: Centerstream STL, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Notice of Succession to be effective 2/7/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206–5051.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1229–000.

Applicants: Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: DEC–SEPA Revised NITSA SA No. 127 to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206–5068.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1230–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, Service Agreement No. 7097; Queue No. AE1–113/AE2–255 to be effective 4/8/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206–5071.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1231–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., Ameren Illinois Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Ameren Illinois Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii): 2025–02–06 SA 3028 Ameren IL–Prairie Power Project #43 Shelby Tower Hill to be effective 4/8/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206–5075.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1232–000.

Applicants: Kola Energy Storage, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Application for Market-Based Rate Authorization to be effective 4/8/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206–5090.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1233–000.

Applicants: Algonquin Energy Services Inc.

Description: Compliance filing: Notice of Succession and Request for Waiver to be effective 1/9/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206–5096.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (<https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp>) by querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the

specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf>. For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502–6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02529 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 15094–002]

Ohio Power and Light, LLC; Notice of Application Tendered for Filing With the Commission and Soliciting Additional Study Requests and Establishing Procedural Schedule

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection.

a. *Type of Application:* Major Original License.

b. *Project No.:* 15094–002.

c. *Date filed:* January 23, 2024.

d. *Applicant:* Ohio Power and Light, LLC.

e. *Name of Project:* Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam Hydroelectric Project (RC Byrd Project or project).

f. *Location:* On the Ohio River in Mason County, West Virginia, at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam. The project would occupy about 16 acres of Federal land managed by the Corps.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act 16 U.S.C. 791(a)–825(r).

h. *Applicant Contacts:* Mr. Jeremy King, P.E., Chief Executive Officer,

Current Hydro LLC (agent for the applicant, Ohio Power and Light, LLC), 3120 Southwest Freeway, Suite 101, PMB 50808, Houston, TX 77098, Telephone: (706) 835–8516, Email: jeremy@currenthydro.com; and Mr. Norman Bishop, P.E., Chief Executive Engineer, Current Hydro LLC, 3120 Southwest Freeway, Suite 101, PMB 50808, Houston, TX 77098, Telephone: (303) 475–0608.

i. *FERC Contact:* Andy Bernick at (202) 502–8660, or andrew.bernick@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 section 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:* March 24, 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: Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam Hydroelectric Project (P-15094-002).

m. The application is not ready for environmental analysis at this time.

n. The proposed RC Byrd Project would utilize the existing Corps' Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam and would consist of the following new facilities: (1) two 142.5-foot-long, 110-foot-wide powerhouses each containing three 4.75-kilowatt turbine-generator units to be constructed within two decommissioned locks on the east side of the Corps' Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam; (2) two intake channels; (3) two tailrace channels; (4) a 250-foot-long underground conduit carrying generator leads from the powerhouses to a step-up transformer contained in a substation; (5) a 69-kilovolt, 2.5-mile-long aboveground transmission line to the Apple Grove Substation, where project power would connect with the electrical grid; and (6) appurtenant facilities.

The proposed RC Byrd Project would operate in a run-of-release mode, whereby outflow from the project would approximate inflow made available for generation by the Corps. The RC Byrd Project would be projected to have an annual energy generation of about 165,169 megawatt-hours.

o. A copy of the application can 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 (P-15094). For assistance, contact FERC at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, or call toll-free, (866) 208-3676 or (202) 502-8659 (TTY).

You may also register online at <https://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.

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.

p. *Procedural Schedule:* 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).	March 2025.
Request Additional Information ...	March 2025.
Issue Acceptance Letter	July 2025.
Issue Scoping Document 1 for comments.	August 2025.
Issue Scoping Document 2 (if necessary).	October 2025.
Issue Notice of Ready for Environmental Analysis.	October 2025.

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02518 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #3

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER25-386-002.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., Ameren Illinois Company.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Ameren Illinois Company submits tariff filing per 35.17(b): 2024-02-06_SA 4385 and SA 4386 Ameren IL-Mt. Carmel 2nd Sub WCA and UCA to be effective 1/7/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5111.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1234-000.

Applicants: Algonquin Power Sanger LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Notice of Succession and Request for Waiver to be effective 1/8/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5101.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1235-000.

Applicants: Algonquin SKIC 10 Solar, LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Notice of Succession and Request for Waiver to be effective 1/8/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5104.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1236-000.

Applicants: California Independent System Operator Corporation.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2025-02-06 Tariff Amendment to Implement Order No. 881 to be effective 12/31/9998.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5107.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1237-000.

Applicants: Algonquin SKIC 20 Solar, LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Notice of Succession and Request for Waiver to be effective 1/8/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5110.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1238-000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Designated Entity Agreement, SA No. 7481 between PJM and BGE to be effective 1/7/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5117.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1239-000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Designated Entity Agreement, SA No. 7482 between PJM and PEPCO to be effective 1/7/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5119.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1240-000.

Applicants: Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Standard LGIA with NextEra Energy Resources Interconnection Holdings, LLC to be effective 1/14/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5137.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (<https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp>) by querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf>. For other information, call (866) 208-3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502-8659.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help

members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502-6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02530 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. EF25-4-000]

Notice of Filing; Western Area Power Administration

Take notice that on February 4, 2025, Western Area Power Administration submitted a tariff filing: Formula Rate for Western Area Power Administration—Rate Order No. WAPA-221 to be effective 4/1/2025.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed on or before the comment date. On or before the comment date, it is not necessary to serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Applicant.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments, protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the "eFiling" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Persons unable to file electronically may mail similar pleadings to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426. Hand delivered submissions in docketed proceedings should be delivered to Health and Human Services, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

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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.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on March 6, 2025.

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02515 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2310-263]

Pacific Gas & Electric Company; Notice of Application for Temporary Flow Modification 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*: Request for a temporary minimum instream flow variance of Article 39.
- b. *Project No*: 2310-263.
- c. *Date Filed*: October 31, 2024.
- d. *Applicant*: Pacific Gas & Electric Company.
- e. *Name of Project*: Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project.
- f. *Location*: The project is located on the upper reaches of the South Yuba and Bear Rivers in Nevada and Placer Counties, California, near the cities of Auburn, Colfax, Grass Valley and Nevada City. The project occupies federal lands within the Tahoe National Forest managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.
- g. *Filed Pursuant to*: Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 791a-825r.
- h. *Applicant Contact*: Trevor Moore, P.O. Box 28209, Oakland, California 94604 TQMI@pge.com, (530) 205-7345.
- i. *FERC Contact*: Katherine Schmidt, katherine.schmidt@ferc.gov, (415) 369-3348.

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*: March 10, 2025.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments, motions to intervene, and protests using the Commission's eFiling system at <http://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 <http://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-2310-263. 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*: Pacific Gas & Electric Company is proposing restore the Lower Feeley Lake Dam (Carr Lake) Crest to its original design elevation and associated upstream toe along with enhanced protection to the upstream slope. A variance in the minimum flows required by Article 39 is necessary to facilitate the work. Approving the variance would allow the licensee to reduce flows released from the Lower Feeley Dam from the required flow of 0.5 cubic-feet-per-second (cfs) target to a

0.4 cfs target and reduce the allowable minimum flow from 0.2 cfs to 0.1 cfs. The described reduction in flows would occur from June 1, 2025 until November 30, 2025.

m. *Locations of the Application:* This filing may be viewed on the Commission's website at <http://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, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502-6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02517 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #4

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric corporate filings:

Docket Numbers: EC19-68-002.

Applicants: Clearway Energy Group LLC, Clearway Energy, Inc.

Description: Clearway Energy Group LLC and Clearway Energy, Inc., submit notification of additional applicants as required by FERC's Order Extending Blanket Authorization to Acquire Securities.

Filed Date: 1/27/25.

Accession Number: 20250127-5104.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/18/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER25-1241-000.

Applicants: El Paso Electric Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Service Agreement No. 419 EPE LGIA with Santa Teresa Solar, LLC to be effective 1/28/2025.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206-5143.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

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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Dated: February 6, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02533 Filed 2-11-25; 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: EC25-48-000.

Applicants: Hunlock Creek Generating LLC, Hunlock Energy, LLC, Castleton Commodities Merchant Trading, L.P., Castleton Commodities Energy Services LLC, Castleton Commodities Energy Trading LLC, Rensselaer Generating LLC, Roseton Generating LLC, Salem Harbor Power Development LP.

Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Hunlock Creek Generating LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 2/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250205-5202.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/26/25.

Docket Numbers: EC25-49-000.

Applicants: DATC Path 15, LLC, Viridon California LLC.

Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of DATC Path 15, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 2/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250205-5204.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/26/25.

Docket Numbers: EC25-50-000.

Applicants: AltaGas Brush Energy, Inc.

Description: Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the

Federal Power Act of AltaGas Brush Energy, Inc.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206–5055.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG25–125–000.

Applicants: Regis Continental LLC.

Description: Regis Continental LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 2/4/25.

Accession Number: 20250204–5220.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/25/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER10–1849–035; ER10–1851–020; ER10–1852–107; ER10–1857–023; ER10–1890–030; ER10–1899–024; ER10–1907–032; ER10–1918–033; ER10–1930–020; ER10–1931–021; ER10–1932–023; ER10–1935–024; ER10–1950–033; ER10–1962–030; ER10–1966–024; ER11–2160–030; ER11–2642–029; ER11–3635–023; ER12–895–034; ER12–1228–036; ER12–2225–023; ER12–2226–023; ER13–752–023; ER13–1991–036; ER13–1992–036; ER13–2112–025; ER13–2147–010; ER14–21–018; ER14–1630–020; ER14–2138–020; ER14–2447–004; ER14–2707–031; ER15–1375–024; ER15–2101–018; ER15–2477–023; ER15–2601–016; ER16–90–023; ER16–1354–019; ER16–1872–023; ER16–2275–024; ER16–2276–024; ER17–2340–020; ER18–882–023; ER18–1534–016; ER18–1535–015; ER18–1771–023; ER18–2003–020; ER18–2066–015; ER18–2182–021; ER18–2246–022; ER19–1392–014; ER19–1393–020; ER19–1394–020; ER19–2269–012; ER19–2389–014; ER19–2398–018; ER19–2437–016; ER20–1907–013; ER20–1986–012; ER20–2019–013; ER20–2064–014; ER20–2690–014; ER20–2695–015; ER21–254–010; ER21–1682–008; ER21–1879–008; ER21–1953–012; ER21–2117–012; ER21–2118–011; ER21–2149–012; ER21–2225–012; ER21–2293–011; ER21–2296–011; ER21–2699–013; ER22–381–014; ER22–1982–011; ER22–2536–007; ER22–2706–007; ER23–1541–005; ER23–1542–005; ER23–1543–005; ER23–2321–004; ER23–2629–006; ER24–26–004; ER24–827–004; ER24–1289–004; ER24–1816–003; ER24–2512–004; ER24–2513–004; ER24–2514–004; ER24–2662–002; ER24–2794–003.

Applicants: Minco II Energy Storage, LLC, Duane Arnold Solar II, LLC, FRP Gadsden County Solar, LLC, FRP Columbia County Solar, LLC, FRP Gilchrist County Solar, LLC, High River Energy Center, LLC, Decatur Solar

Energy Center, LLC, Grace Orchard Energy Center, LLC, East Point Energy Center, LLC, High Banks Wind, LLC, Dunns Bridge Energy Storage, LLC, Desert Peak Energy Storage II, LLC, Desert Peak Energy Storage I, LLC, Desert Peak Energy Center, LLC, Eight Point Wind, LLC, Kossuth County Wind, LLC, Great Prairie Wind, LLC, Dunns Bridge Solar Center, LLC, Minco Wind Energy III, LLC, Ensign Wind Energy, LLC, Fish Springs Ranch Solar, LLC, Irish Creek Wind, LLC, Minco Wind Energy II, LLC, Dodge Flat Solar, LLC, Little Blue Wind Project, LLC, Heartland Divide Wind II, LLC, Farmington Solar, LLC, Elora Solar, LLC, Harmony Florida Solar, LLC, Mohave County Wind Farm LLC, Jordan Creek Wind Farm LLC, High Majestic Wind I, LLC, Gray County Wind, LLC, Day County Wind I, LLC, Minco Wind I, LLC, Emmons-Logan Wind, LLC, Hancock County Wind, LLC, Grazing Yak Solar, LLC, Dougherty County Solar, LLC, Endeavor Wind II, LLC, Endeavor Wind I, LLC, High Lonesome Mesa Wind, LLC, Heartland Divide Wind Project, LLC, Minco IV & V Interconnection, LLC, Minco Wind IV, LLC, Lorenzo Wind, LLC, Langdon Renewables, LLC, Montauk Energy Storage Center, LLC, East Hampton Energy Storage Center, LLC, Elk City Renewables II, LLC, Golden Hills North Wind, LLC, Kingman Wind Energy II, LLC, Kingman Wind Energy I, LLC, Marshall Solar, LLC, Live Oak Solar, LLC, Golden Hills Interconnection, LLC, Green Mountain Storage, LLC, Golden Hills Wind, LLC, Golden West Power Partners, LLC, McCoy Solar, LLC, Mammoth Plains Wind Project, LLC, Granite Reliable Power, LLC, Limon Wind III, LLC, Mantua Creek Solar, LLC, Mountain View Solar, LLC, Frontier Utilities Northeast LLC, Genesis Solar, LLC, Desert Sunlight 300, LLC, Desert Sunlight 250, LLC, Energy Storage Holdings, LLC, Limon Wind, LLC, Limon Wind II, LLC, High Majestic Wind II, LLC, Minco Wind Interconnection Services, LLC, Hatch Solar Energy Center I, LLC, FPL Energy South Dakota Wind, LLC, FPL Energy Montezuma Wind, LLC, Logan Wind Energy LLC, High Winds, LLC, Garden Wind, LLC, FPL Energy Wyman IV, LLC, FPL Energy Wyman, LLC, FPL Energy Vansycle, L.L.C., FPL Energy Stateline II, Inc., FPL Energy North Dakota Wind II, LLC, FPL Energy North Dakota Wind, LLC, FPL Energy Illinois Wind, LLC, FPL Energy Green Power Wind, LLC, FPL Energy Cape, LLC, Florida Power & Light Company, ESI Vansycle Partners, L.P., Elk City Wind, LLC.

Description: Notice of Change in Status of Adelanto Solar II, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 1/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250131–5577.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/21/25.

Docket Numbers: ER10–1951–081; ER10–1970–033; ER10–1972–033; ER10–1973–023; ER10–1974–034; ER10–2641–051; ER11–2192–026; ER11–2365–012; ER11–4462–104; ER11–4677–031; ER12–676–025; ER12–2444–029; ER13–2461–026; ER14–2709–031; ER14–2710–031; ER15–58–029; ER16–1440–025; ER16–1913–016; ER16–2240–025; ER16–2241–024; ER16–2297–025; ER16–2443–020; ER16–2506–025; ER17–196–013; ER17–838–078; ER17–1774–014; ER18–772–015; ER18–807–016; ER18–1981–020; ER18–2224–023; ER19–11–014; ER19–1128–014; ER19–2266–012; ER20–792–014; ER20–1219–011; ER20–1220–014; ER20–1417–012; ER20–1879–015; ER20–1985–011; ER20–1988–012; ER20–1991–014; ER20–2012–011; ER20–2153–011; ER20–2380–012; ER20–2648–013; ER21–183–009; ER21–1532–009; ER21–1880–008; ER21–2048–012; ER21–2100–011; ER21–2641–008; ER22–96–008; ER23–147–007; ER23–148–007; ER23–489–007; ER23–853–005; ER23–1208–005; ER23–1862–004; ER24–34–006; ER24–2792–004; ER24–2793–004.

Applicants: Ponderosa Wind II, LLC, Oliver Wind IV, LLC, Proxima Solar, LLC, Roundhouse Renewable Energy II, LLC, North Central Valley Energy Storage, LLC, Saint Energy Storage II, LLC, Neptune Energy Center, LLC, Resurgence Solar II, LLC, Resurgence Solar I, LLC, Route 66 Solar Energy Center, LLC, Quinebaug Solar, LLC, Point Beach Solar, LLC, Sac County Wind, LLC, Niyol Wind, LLC, Quitman II Solar, LLC, Nutmeg Solar, LLC, Northern Divide Wind, LLC, Saint Solar, LLC, Sanford Airport Solar, LLC, Orbit Bloom Energy, LLC, Ponderosa Wind, LLC, Northern Colorado Wind Energy Center II, LLC, Northern Colorado Wind Energy Center, LLC, Oliver Wind I, LLC, Roundhouse Renewable Energy, LLC, Oliver Wind II, LLC, Peetz Table Wind, LLC, Oklahoma Wind, LLC, Quitman Solar, LLC, Rush Springs Energy Storage, LLC, Peetz Logan Interconnect, LLC, Pegasus Wind, LLC, Pratt Wind, LLC, Pinal Central Energy Center, LLC, New Mexico Wind, LLC, NextEra Energy Bluff Point, LLC, NextEra Energy Marketing, LLC, Pima Energy Storage System, LLC, Oliver Wind III, LLC, NextEra Blythe Solar Energy Center, LLC, Osborn Wind Energy, LLC, Ninnescah Wind Energy, LLC, Rush Springs Wind Energy, LLC, River Bend Solar, LLC, Roswell Solar, LLC, Palo

Duro Wind Interconnection Services, LLC, Palo Duro Wind Energy, LLC, Seiling Wind II, LLC, Pheasant Run Wind, LLC, North Sky River Energy, LLC, Perrin Ranch Wind, LLC, NextEra Energy Montezuma II Wind, LLC, NEPM II, LLC, Paradise Solar Urban Renewal, L.L.C., Red Mesa Wind, LLC, Oleander Power Project, Limited Partnership, Northeast Energy Associates, A Limited Partnership, NextEra Energy Seabrook, LLC, NextEra Energy Point Beach, LLC, NextEra Energy Duane Arnold, LLC, NextEra Energy Services Massachusetts, LLC.

Description: Notice of Change in Status of Adelanto Solar II, LLC, et al.
Filed Date: 1/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250131-5578.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/21/25.

Docket Numbers: ER10-2078-031; ER11-4678-030; ER12-631-031; ER12-1660-032; ER13-2458-027; ER14-2708-032; ER15-30-029; ER15-1016-023; ER15-2243-021; ER16-1277-019; ER16-1293-019; ER17-582-022; ER17-583-022; ER17-2270-024; ER18-2032-020; ER18-2091-016; ER18-2314-018; ER19-774-013; ER19-1076-015; ER19-2382-016; ER19-2495-016; ER19-2513-016; ER20-637-014; ER20-780-014; ER20-2070-009; ER20-2237-014; ER20-2597-014; ER20-2603-014; ER20-2622-010; ER21-255-010; ER21-744-008; ER21-1506-009; ER21-1580-012; ER21-2109-007; ER22-1370-011; ER22-1870-006; ER22-2601-007; ER22-2824-010; ER23-493-007; ER23-854-006; ER23-884-006; ER24-61-005; ER24-136-007; ER24-818-004; ER24-1287-005; ER24-1288-005; ER24-2848-004; ER25-109-003; ER25-554-001.

Applicants: Wild Plains Wind Project, LLC, Silver State South Storage, LLC, Troutdale Grid, LLC, Washington County Solar, LLC, Wadley Solar, LLC, Yellow Pine Solar II, LLC, Sunlight Storage II, LLC, Sky Ranch Solar, LLC, Sonoran Solar Energy, LLC, Storey Energy Center, LLC, Thunder Wolf Energy Center, LLC, Yellow Pine Solar, LLC, Walleye Wind, LLC, Vansycle II Wind, LLC, Sunlight Storage, LLC, Wheatridge Solar Energy Center, LLC, Sky River Wind, LLC, Shaw Creek Solar, LLC, Wallingford Renewable Energy LLC, Taylor Creek Solar, LLC, Wilmot Energy Center, LLC, Skeleton Creek Wind, LLC, Soldier Creek Wind, LLC, Weatherford Wind, LLC, Wheatridge Wind II, LLC, Sooner Wind, LLC, Wilton Wind Energy I, LLC, Wilton Wind Energy II, LLC, Wessington Springs Wind, LLC, Story County Wind, LLC, Windstar Energy, LLC, Stanton Clean Energy, LLC, Sholes Wind Energy, LLC, Titan Solar, LLC, Wildcat Ranch Wind Project, LLC, Stuttgart Solar, LLC,

Whitney Point Solar, LLC, Westside Solar, LLC, White Oak Solar, LLC, White Pine Solar, LLC, Silver State Solar Power South, LLC, Shafter Solar, LLC, Seiling Wind Interconnection Services, LLC, Seiling Wind, LLC, Tuscola Wind II, LLC, Tuscola Bay Wind, LLC, Windpower Partners 1993, LLC, Vasco Winds, LLC, White Oak Energy LLC

Description: Notice of Change in Status of Adelanto Solar II, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 2/3/25.

Accession Number: 20250203-5304.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/24/25.

Docket Numbers: ER10-3169-015.

Applicants: Michigan Power Limited Partnership.

Description: Triennial Market Power Analysis for Central Region of Michigan Power Limited Partnership.

Filed Date: 2/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250205-5200.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

Docket Numbers: ER15-1418-024; ER10-1841-033; ER10-2005-033; ER13-712-037; ER15-1883-024; ER15-1925-029; ER15-2582-017; ER15-2676-028; ER16-91-023; ER16-632-023; ER16-1672-027; ER16-2190-025; ER16-2191-025; ER16-2453-026; ER17-804-007; ER17-2152-022; ER18-1863-017; ER18-1978-016; ER18-2118-021; ER19-987-020; ER19-1003-020; ER19-1073-014; ER19-2373-016; ER19-2461-016; ER19-2901-014; ER20-122-014; ER20-819-017; ER20-820-016; ER20-1769-013; ER20-1980-011; ER20-1987-015; ER20-2049-010; ER20-2179-013; ER21-1320-010; ER21-1519-009; ER21-1990-010; ER21-2294-013; ER21-2304-012; ER21-2674-009; ER22-415-011; ER22-2518-005; ER22-2634-007; ER23-71-005; ER23-568-007; ER22-2516-007; ER23-883-004; ER23-2107-005; ER23-2404-006; ER23-2694-004; ER23-2915-004; ER24-359-005; ER24-817-006; ER24-1804-005.

Applicants: Clearwater Wind III, LLC, Babbitt Ranch Energy Center, LLC, Crow Creek Solar, LLC, Chesapeake Solar Project, LLC, Cereal City Solar, LLC, Bronco Plains Wind II, LLC, Clearwater Wind II, LLC, Bell Ridge Solar, LLC, Chaves County Solar II, LLC, Big Cypress Solar, LLC, Buena Vista Energy Center, LLC, Buffalo Ridge Wind, LLC, Clearwater Wind I, LLC, Arlington Energy Center III, LLC, Borderlands Wind, LLC, Arlington Solar, LLC, Arlington Energy Center II, LLC, Blackwell Wind Energy, LLC, Cool Springs Solar, LLC, Crystal Lake Wind Energy III, LLC, Baldwin Wind Energy, LLC, Cedar Springs Wind III, LLC, Cerro Gordo Wind, LLC, Cedar Springs Wind, LLC, Chicot Solar, LLC, Blythe Solar IV,

LLC, Blythe Solar III, LLC, Crowned Ridge Interconnection, LLC, Bronco Plains Wind, LLC, Crowned Ridge Wind, LLC, Ashtabula Wind I, LLC, Alta Wind VIII, LLC, Crystal Lake Wind Energy II, LLC, Crystal Lake Wind Energy I, LLC, Armadillo Flats Wind Project, LLC, Casa Mesa Wind, LLC, Coolidge Solar I, LLC, Cottonwood Wind Project, LLC, Coram California Development, L.P., Brady Interconnection, LLC, Brady Wind II, LLC, Brady Wind, LLC, Chaves County Solar, LLC, Blythe Solar II, LLC, Blythe Solar 110, LLC, Cedar Bluff Wind, LLC, Carousel Wind Farm, LLC, Breckinridge Wind Project, LLC, Adelanto Solar, LLC, Cimarron Wind Energy, LLC, Ashtabula Wind II, LLC, Butler Ridge Wind Energy Center, LLC, Adelanto Solar II, LLC.

Description: Notice of Change in Status of Adelanto Solar II, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 1/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250131-5576.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/21/25.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (<https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercensearch.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: <https://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf>. For other information, call (866) 208-3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502-8659.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502-6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02531 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

FEDERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EXAMINATION COUNCIL**[Docket No. AS25–02]****Appraisal Subcommittee; Notice of Meeting****AGENCY:** Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.**ACTION:** Notice of special closed meeting.

Description: In accordance with section 1104(b) of Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, codified at 12 U.S.C. 3333(b), notice is hereby given that the Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC) met for a Special Closed Meeting on this date.

Location: Virtual meeting via Webex.

Date: February 5, 2025.

Time: 10:30 a.m. ET.

Discussion Items

1. State Compliance Reviews
2. Personnel Matter

The ASC convened a Special Closed Meeting to discuss State Compliance Reviews and a personnel matter pursuant to section 1104(b) of Title XI (12 U.S.C. 3333(b)). No action was taken by the ASC.

Loretta Schuster,*Management & Program Analyst.*

[FR Doc. 2025–02538 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6700–01–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 February 27, 2025.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Karen Smith, Assistant Vice President, Mergers & Acquisitions and Enforcement) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201–2272. Comments can also be sent electronically to Comments.applications@dal.frb.org:

1. *Pratt Family PFBS Irrevocable Trust, Brian L. Pratt and Kenneth William Pratt, as trustees, all of Dallas, Texas;* to join the Pratt Family Control Group, a group acting in concert, to acquire voting shares of PFBS Holdings, Inc., Dallas, Texas, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Lakeside Bank, Rockwall, Texas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,*Associate Secretary of the Board.*

[FR Doc. 2025–02521 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY****U.S. Customs and Border Protection****Amended Notice of Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of the People's Republic of China Pursuant to the President's February 1, 2025 Executive Order Imposing Duties To Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China****AGENCY:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.**ACTION:** Amended notice.**SUMMARY:** In order to effectuate the President's February 1, 2025 Executive order "Imposing Duties to Address the

Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China," as amended by the President's February 5, 2025 Executive order "Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China," which imposed specified rates of duty on imports of articles that are products of the People's Republic of China (PRC or China), the Secretary of Homeland Security is amending its February 5, 2025 notice in the **Federal Register**, "Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of the People's Republic of China Pursuant to the President's February 1, 2025 Executive Order Imposing Duties to Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China," to reflect that appropriate action was needed to modify the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) as set out in the Annex to this notice as well as changes to treatment of goods under what is commonly known as the *de minimis* exemption.

DATES: The duties set out in the Annex to this document are effective with respect to products of the PRC that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 5, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brandon Lord, Executive Director, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, (202) 325–6432 or by email at traderemedy@cbp.dhs.gov. Susan Thomas, Executive Director, Cargo and Conveyance Security, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, (202) 344–3401 or by email at traderemedy@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 20, 2025, the President declared a national emergency with respect to the grave threat to the United States posed by the influx of illegal aliens and drugs into the United States in Proclamation 10886 (Declaring a National Emergency at the Southern Border) (90 FR 8327 (January 29, 2025)). See National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) (NEA).

On February 1, 2025, the President expanded the scope of the national emergency declared in that proclamation to cover the failure of the People's Republic of China (PRC or China) government to arrest, seize, detain, or otherwise intercept, chemical precursor suppliers, money launderers, other transnational criminal organizations, criminals at large, and drugs. In addition, the President determined that this failure to act on the part of the PRC constitutes an unusual

and extraordinary threat, which has its source in substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. To address this threat, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the NEA, section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), and 3 U.S.C. 301, the President imposed ad valorem tariffs on all imports that are products of the PRC, excluding those encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b). Specifically, the February 1, 2025 Executive order (E.O. 14195) (90 FR 9121 (February 7, 2025)) adjusted duties on imported products of the PRC, by imposing, consistent with law, an additional 10 percent ad valorem rate of duty as described in the Annex to this notice.

On February 5, 2025, the Secretary of Homeland Security issued a notice in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 9038), “Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of the People’s Republic of China Pursuant to the President’s February 1, 2025 Executive Order Imposing Duties to Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China” (hereinafter referred to as the “China Duties Notice”), to reflect the appropriate action was needed to modify the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) as set out in the Annex to this notice. Subsequently, on February 5, 2025, the President amended subsection (g) of section 2 of the February 1, 2025 Executive order, to modify the application of 19 U.S.C. 1321 to goods covered by subsection (a) of section 2 of the President’s February 1, 2025 Executive order. *See* “Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China” (February 5, 2025) (E.O. 14200). Specifically, as amended, subsection (g) of section 2 of the February 1, 2025 Executive order provides that duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321 is available for otherwise eligible covered articles described in the Executive order, but shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expediently process and collect tariff revenue applicable pursuant to subsection (a) of section 2 of the Executive order for covered articles otherwise eligible for *de minimis* treatment.

To effectuate the changes made by the February 5, 2025 Executive order, DHS is republishing its China Duties Notice

in its entirety with changes to reflect both Executive orders.

The February 1, 2025 Executive order directed the Secretary of Homeland Security, to determine and implement the necessary modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), consistent with law, to effectuate the Executive order.

In order to implement the rates of duty imposed by the Executive order, effective on 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 4, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified by the Annex to this notice.

Articles that are the products of China, which hereinafter will include products of Hong Kong in accordance with Executive Order 13936 on Hong Kong Normalization (*see* 85 FR 43413 (July 17, 2020)), excluding those encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b), that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 4, 2025, will be subject to the additional ad valorem rate of duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.20, except that goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 4, 2025, that were loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading, or in transit on the final mode of transport prior to entry into the United States, before 12:01 a.m. eastern time on February 1, 2025, shall not be subject to such additional duty only if the importer certifies to CBP that the goods so qualify by declaring new HTSUS heading 9903.01.23 as described in the Annex to this notice. The exception for goods that were in transit before February 1, 2025, is time limited, to prevent importers from abusing this provision when it is no longer realistic due to the passage of time, as provided in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.23 that is described in the Annex to this notice, and will only apply to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 4, 2025, and before 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 7, 2025.

Imported products of China that are encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b) will not be subject to the additional ad valorem duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.20, but such qualifying products, other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, must be declared and entered under new HTSUS heading 9903.01.21 or new HTSUS heading 9903.01.22. Specifically, new HTSUS heading 9903.01.21 covers

products encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2) and new HTSUS heading 9903.01.22 covers products encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3).¹

The additional ad valorem duty provided for in new HTSUS heading 9903.01.20 applies in addition to all other applicable duties, taxes, fees, exactions, and charges.

Further, pursuant to the February 5, 2025 Executive order, the administrative exemption from duty and certain taxes at 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C)—known as the *de minimis* exemption—continues to be available for articles covered by heading 9903.01.20 that are otherwise eligible for the exemption, including for eligible articles sent to the United States through the international postal network, but shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expediently process and collect tariff revenue applicable to articles covered by heading 9903.01.20 otherwise eligible for the *de minimis* exemption. Accordingly, articles that are the product of China, including products of Hong Kong, that are eligible for the *de minimis* exemption and are covered by heading 9903.01.20 may continue to request *de minimis* entry and clearance until such time as the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, so notifies the President and further guidance is provided.

As of February 10, 2025, there will be no retroactive application of these changes for any shipments that would have otherwise qualified for *de minimis* treatment based on the February 5, 2025 Executive order “Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China.”

Products of China that are eligible for temporary duty exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99 shall be subject to the additional ad valorem rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.01.20.

¹ 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1) covers “postal, telegraphic, telephonic, or other personal communication[s], which do [] not involve a transfer of anything of value,” and hence does not encompass any imported articles of merchandise. 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(4) covers “transactions ordinarily incident to travel to or from any country, including [1] importation of accompanied baggage for personal use, [2] maintenance within any country including payment of living expenses and acquisition of goods or services for personal use, and [3] arrangement or facilitation of such travel including nonscheduled air, sea, or land voyages,” only the first of which encompasses imported articles of merchandise.

The additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.20 shall not apply to goods for which entry is properly claimed under a provision of chapter 98 of the tariff schedule pursuant to applicable regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and whenever CBP agrees that entry under such a provision is appropriate, except for goods entered under heading 9802.00.80; and subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60. For subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60, the additional duties apply to the value of repairs, alterations, or processing performed (in the PRC), as described in the applicable subheading. For heading 9802.00.80, the additional duties apply to the value of the article assembled abroad (in the PRC), less the cost or value of such products of the United States, as described.

Articles that are products of the PRC, excluding those encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b), except those that are eligible for admission to a foreign trade zone under “domestic status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.43, and are admitted into a United States foreign trade zone on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 4, 2025, must be admitted as “privileged foreign status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.41. Such articles will be subject, upon entry for consumption, to the duties imposed by the Executive order and the rates of duty related to the classification under the applicable HTSUS subheading in effect at the time of admission into the United States foreign trade zone.

No drawback shall be available with respect to the additional duties imposed pursuant to the Executive order.

Kristi Noem,
Secretary.

Annex

To Modify Chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 5, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified:

1. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.20 in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates of Duty 1-General”, “Rates of Duty 1-Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/ subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.20	Except for products described in headings 9903.01.21, 9903.01.22, or 9903.01.23 articles the product of China and Hong Kong, as provided for in U.S. note 2(s) to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading +10%.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading +10%.	No change”.

2. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.21 in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the

columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates

of Duty 1-General”, “Rates of Duty 1-Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/ subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.21	Articles the product of China and Hong Kong that are donations, by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of articles, such as food, clothing, and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering, as provided for in U.S. note 2(t) to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	No change”.

3. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.22 in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the

columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates

of Duty 1-General”, “Rates of Duty 1-Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/ subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.22	Articles the product of China and Hong Kong that are informational materials, including but not limited to, publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD ROMs, artworks, and news wire feeds.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	No change”.

4. by inserting the following new heading 9903.01.23 in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the

columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates

of Duty 1-General”, “Rates of Duty 1-Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/ subheading	Article description	Rates of duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
"9903.01.23	Except for products described in headings 9903.01.21 and 9903.01.22, and other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, articles the product of China and Hong Kong that: (1) were loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading, or in transit on the final mode of transport prior to entry into the United States, before 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 1, 2025; and (2) are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 4, 2025, and before 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on March 7, 2025.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading.	No change".

5. by inserting the following new U.S. note 2(s) to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS in numerical sequence:

“2. (s) For the purposes of heading 9903.01.20, products of China and Hong Kong, other than products described in heading 9903.01.21, heading 9903.01.22, heading 9903.01.23, and other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, shall be subject to an additional 10% *ad valorem* rate of duty. Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products of China and Hong Kong that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.01.20 shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed on products of China and Hong Kong entered under subheadings in chapters 1 to 97 of the tariff schedule. Products of China and Hong Kong that are eligible for temporary duty exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99 shall be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.01.20.

The additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.20 shall not apply to goods for which entry is properly claimed under a provision of chapter 98 of the tariff schedule pursuant to applicable regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and whenever CBP agrees that entry under such a provision is appropriate, except for goods entered under heading 9802.00.80; and subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60. For subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60, the additional duties apply to the value of repairs, alterations, or processing performed (in China and Hong Kong), as described in the applicable subheading. For heading 9802.00.80, the additional duties apply to the value of the article assembled abroad (in China and Hong Kong), less the cost or value of such products of the United States, as described.

Products of China and Hong Kong that are provided for in heading 9903.01.20 shall continue to be subject to antidumping, countervailing, or other duties, taxes, fees, exactions and charges that apply to such products, as well as to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by heading 9903.01.20.

Products of China and Hong Kong that are provided for in heading 9903.01.20 and that are otherwise eligible for the administrative exemption from duty and certain taxes at 19

U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C)—known as “*de minimis*” exemption—may continue to qualify for the exemption, but the *de minimis* exemption shall cease to be available for such articles upon notification by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expeditiously process and collect tariff revenue applicable for covered articles otherwise eligible for the *de minimis* exemption.

(t) Heading 9903.01.21 covers only products of China and Hong Kong, that are donations, by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of articles, such as food, clothing, and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering, except to the extent that the President determines that such donations (A) would seriously impair his ability to deal with any national emergency declared under section 1701 of title 19 of the U.S. Code, (B) are in response to coercion against the proposed recipient or donor, or (C) would endanger Armed Forces of the United States which are engaged in hostilities or are in a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.”

[FR Doc. 2025–02576 Filed 2–10–25; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

**[256A2100DD AAKP300000
A0A501010.000000]**

Presidential Memorandum; Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes the Presidential Memorandum titled “Federal Recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina.”

DATES: The Presidential memorandum was issued on January 23, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Oliver Whaley, Director, Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, (202) 738–6065.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 23, 2025, the President of the United States issued a Presidential memorandum (PM) to the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) titled “Federal Recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina,” which directs the Secretary to review “all applicable authorities regarding the recognition or acknowledgement of Indian tribes” and, in consultation with the leadership of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, “submit to the President a plan to assist the Lumbee Tribe in obtaining full Federal recognition through legislation or other available mechanisms, including the right to receive full Federal benefits” within 90 days of the date of the PM. The PM further authorizes and directs the Secretary to publish the PM in the **Federal Register**.

Bryan Mercier,
Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Exercising the delegated authority of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

Federal Recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina

January 23, 2025

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Federal Recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina

Section 1. Purpose and Policy. The Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, known as the People of the Dark Water, have a long and storied history. The tribe’s members were descendants of several tribal nations from the Algonquian, Iroquoian, and Siouan language families, including the Hatteras, the Tuscarora, and the Cheraw. The waters of the Lumbee River and lands that surround it have protected and provided for the Lumbee people for centuries despite war, disease, and many other perils.

In 1885, the State of North Carolina recognized the Lumbee people as an Indian tribe. 1885 N.C. Sess. Laws 92. In 1956, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Lumbee Act (Pub. L. 84–570, 70 Stat. 254), which recognized the Lumbee as the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina but denied the Lumbee Indians the Federal benefits associated with such recognition. Today, according to the State of North Carolina, the Lumbee Tribe consists of more than 55,000 members, making it the largest tribe east of the Mississippi River and the ninth-largest tribe in the Nation.

In 2024, the United States House of Representatives passed, by a vote of 311–96, the Lumbee Fairness Act (H.R. 1101), which would grant to the Lumbee Tribe full Federal recognition, but this legislation was not considered by the United States Senate before the end of the 118th Congress. Similar legislation has passed the House of Representatives several times.

Considering the Lumbee Tribe's historical and modern significance, it is the policy of the United States to support the full Federal recognition, including the authority to receive full Federal benefits, of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina.

Sec. 2. Directive for Recognition Plan. (a) Within 90 days of the date of this memorandum, the Secretary of the Interior shall review all applicable authorities regarding the recognition or acknowledgement of Indian tribes and, in consultation with the leadership of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, shall submit to the President a plan to assist the Lumbee Tribe in obtaining full Federal recognition through legislation or other available mechanisms, including the right to receive full Federal benefits.

(b) The plan shall include consideration and analysis of each potential legal pathway to effectuate the full Federal recognition of the Lumbee Tribe, including through an act of Congress, judicial action, or the Procedures for Federal Acknowledgement of Indian Tribes set forth in 25 CFR part 83.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

[FR Doc. 2025–02510 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–405–406 and 408 and 731–TA–899–901 and 906–908 (Fourth Review)]

Hot-Rolled Steel Products From China, India, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, and Ukraine; Scheduling of Full Five-Year Reviews

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of full reviews pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the

Act”) to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on hot-rolled steel products from China, India, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, and Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. The Commission has determined to exercise its authority to extend the review period by up to 90 days.

DATES: February 6, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Caitlyn Costello ((202) 205–2058), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for these reviews may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background.—On October 4, 2024, the Commission determined that responses to its notice of institution of the subject five-year reviews were such that full reviews should proceed (89 FR 84397, October 22, 2024); accordingly, full reviews are being scheduled pursuant to section 751(c)(5) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(5)). A record of the Commissioners' votes, the Commission's statement on adequacy, and any individual Commissioner's statements are available from the Office of the Secretary and at the Commission's website.

Participation in these reviews and public service list.—Persons, including industrial users of the subject merchandise and, if the merchandise is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations, wishing to participate in these reviews as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in section 201.11 of the Commission's rules, by 45 days after publication of this notice. A party that filed a notice of appearance following publication of the Commission's notice of institution of these reviews need not file an additional notice of appearance. The Secretary will maintain a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their

representatives, who are parties to these reviews.

For further information concerning the conduct of these reviews and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207).

Please note the Secretary's Office will accept only electronic filings during this time. Filings must be made through the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, <https://edis.usitc.gov>). No in-person paper-based filings or paper copies of any electronic filings will be accepted until further notice.

Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and BPI service list.—Pursuant to section 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make BPI gathered in these reviews available to authorized applicants under the APO issued in these reviews, provided that the application is made by 45 days after publication of this notice. Authorized applicants must represent interested parties, as defined by 19 U.S.C. 1677(9), who are parties to these reviews. A party granted access to BPI following publication of the Commission's notice of institution of these reviews need not reapply for such access. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO.

Staff report.—The prehearing staff report in these reviews will be placed in the nonpublic record on July 7, 2025, and a public version will be issued thereafter, pursuant to section 207.64 of the Commission's rules.

Hearing.—The Commission will hold an in-person hearing in connection with these reviews beginning at 9:30 a.m. on July 24, 2025. Requests to appear at the hearing should be filed in writing with the Secretary to the Commission on or before 5:15 p.m. on July 17, 2025. Any requests to appear as a witness via videoconference must be included with your request to appear. Requests to appear via videoconference must include a statement explaining why the witness cannot appear in person; the Chairman, or other person designated to conduct these reviews, may in their discretion for good cause shown, grant such a request. Requests to appear as remote witness due to illness or a positive COVID–19 test result may be submitted by 3:00 p.m. the business day prior to the hearing. Further information about participation in the hearing will be posted on the Commission's website

at <https://www.usitc.gov/calendarpad/calendar.html>.

A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission's deliberations may request permission to present a short statement at the hearing. All parties and nonparties desiring to appear at the hearing and make oral presentations should attend a prehearing conference, if deemed necessary, to be held at 9:30 a.m. on July 23, 2025. Parties shall file and serve written testimony and presentation slides in connection with their presentation at the hearing by no later than noon on July 23, 2025. Oral testimony and written materials to be submitted at the public hearing are governed by sections 201.6(b)(2), 201.13(f), and 207.24 of the Commission's rules. Parties must submit any request to present a portion of their hearing testimony *in camera* no later than 7 business days prior to the date of the hearing.

Written submissions.—Each party to these reviews may submit a prehearing brief to the Commission. Prehearing briefs must conform with the provisions of section 207.65 of the Commission's rules; the deadline for filing is 5:15 p.m. on July 16, 2025. Parties shall also file written testimony in connection with their presentation at the hearing, and posthearing briefs, which must conform with the provisions of section 207.67 of the Commission's rules. The deadline for filing posthearing briefs is 5:15 p.m. on August 1, 2025. In addition, any person who has not entered an appearance as a party to these reviews may submit a written statement of information pertinent to the subject of these reviews on or before 5:15 p.m. on August 1, 2025. On August 22, 2025, the Commission will make available to parties all information on which they have not had an opportunity to comment. Parties may submit final comments on this information on or before 5:15 p.m. on August 26, 2025, but such final comments must not contain new factual information and must otherwise comply with section 207.68 of the Commission's rules. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's *Handbook on Filing Procedures*, available on the Commission's website at https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf, elaborates upon the Commission's procedures with respect to filings.

Additional written submissions to the Commission, including requests pursuant to section 201.12 of the Commission's rules, shall not be accepted unless good cause is shown for accepting such submissions, or unless the submission is pursuant to a specific request by a Commissioner or Commission staff.

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the Commission's rules, each document filed by a party to these reviews must be served on all other parties to these reviews (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

The Commission has determined that these reviews are extraordinarily complicated and therefore has determined to exercise its authority to extend the review period by up to 90 days pursuant to 19 U.S.C.1675(c)(5)(B).

Authority: These reviews are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 7, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–02546 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

JOINT BOARD FOR THE ENROLLMENT OF ACTUARIES

Meeting of the Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries.

ACTION: Notice of Federal Advisory Committee meeting; amended.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the location of the partially closed meeting of the Advisory Committee on Actuarial Examinations previously announced in the **Federal Register** of December 16, 2024.

DATES: January 6, 2025, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and January 7, 2025, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Van Osten, Designated Federal Officer, Advisory Committee on Actuarial Examinations, at (202) 312–3648 or Elizabeth.jvanosten@irs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As published in the **Federal Register** of December 16, 2024 (89 FR 101626), the meeting was to be held at the Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224.

However, due to a weather-related building closure precluding an in-person meeting, the meeting was held by teleconference instead. There were no other changes to the meeting. Because the circumstances necessitating the change to the venue of the meeting were beyond the control of the Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries, it was unable to provide public notification about the changes, as required by 41 CFR 102–3.150(a).

Dated: February 7, 2025.

Thomas V. Curtin, Jr.,

Executive Director, Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries.

[FR Doc. 2025–02509 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Alan T. Waterman Award Committee; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463, as amended), the National Science Foundation (NSF) announces the following meeting:

Name and Committee Code: Alan T. Waterman Award Committee (#1172).

Date and Time: March 3, 2025, 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m. (eastern).

Place: NSF, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314 (Virtual).

Type of Meeting: Closed.

Contact Persons: Gayle Pugh Lev, National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314; Telephone: 703–292–7589.

Purpose of Meeting: Virtual meeting to provide advice and recommendations in the selection of the Alan T. Waterman Award recipient(s).

Agenda: To review and evaluate nominations as part of the selection process for awards to be granted for the Alan T. Waterman Award program.

Reason for Closing: The nominations being reviewed include information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute unwarranted invasions of personal privacy. These matters are exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c), (6) of the Government in the Sunshine Act.

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Crystal Robinson,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–02493 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[EA-NRR-2025-0013; NRC-2025-0016]

Order Modifying Licenses and Establishing Initial Final Safety Analysis Report Update Due Dates Consistent With the Non-Power Production or Utilization Facility License Renewal Rule**AGENCY:** Nuclear Regulatory Commission.**ACTION:** Notice; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has issued an Order to the licensees of non-power production or utilization facilities (NPUFs) identified in the Attachment to the Order. The Order modifies certain current NPUF licenses and establishes initial final safety analysis report update due dates for certain existing NPUFs consistent with the Non-Power Production or Utilization Facility License Renewal Rule dated December 30, 2024.

DATES: The Order was issued on February 6, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2025-0016 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC-2025-0016. 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 Order dated February 6, 2025, is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML24354A207.

- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please

send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1-800-397-4209 or 301-415-4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Duane Hardesty, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, telephone: 301-415-3724, email: Duane.Hardesty@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The text of the Order is attached.

Dated: February 7, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Duane A. Hardesty,

Senior Project Manager, Non-Power Production and Utilization Facility Licensing Branch, Division of Advanced Reactors and Non-Power Production and Utilization Facilities, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

Attachment—Order**United States of America Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

In the Matter of: All Licensees of Facilities Identified in Attachment

Docket Nos. (as shown in Attachment)
License Nos. (as shown in Attachment)
EA-NRR-2025-0013

Order Modifying Licenses and Establishing Initial Final Safety Analysis Report Update Due Dates Consistent With the Non-Power Production or Utilization Facility License Renewal Rule**I**

In accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (AEA), the facilities identified in the Attachment to this Order are licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) under Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 50, "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities," as non-power production or utilization facilities (NPUFs). On December 30, 2024, the NRC issued the final rule "Non-Power Production or Utilization Facility License Renewal" (89 FR 106234; the NPUF LR Rule) to provide a new framework for enabling NPUFs to continue to operate safely while reducing burden on NPUF licensees and the NRC. The NPUF LR Rule did this by eliminating the use of license terms for certain NPUFs licensed after the effective date of the rule and requiring that NPUF licensees periodically submit final safety analysis report (FSAR) updates. This Order applies this new framework to certain existing NPUFs by modifying their licenses to eliminate their license terms and by establishing

their initial FSAR update submittal due dates.

II

The NRC licenses NPUFs under the authority granted in Sections 103 and 104 of the AEA. Section 103 of the AEA applies to commercial and industrial facilities, and Sections 104a and 104c of the AEA apply to facilities used for medical therapy and for research and development activities, respectively. The section of the AEA that provides licensing authority for the NRC corresponds directly to the class of license issued for a facility (e.g., Section 104a of the AEA authorizes the issuance of a "class 104a" license). Furthermore, Sections 104a and 104c of the AEA require that the Commission impose the minimum amount of regulation needed to promote the common defense and security; protect the health and safety of the public; and permit, under Section 104a, the widest amount of effective medical therapy possible and, under Section 104c, the conduct of widespread and diverse research and development.

The AEA dictates an initial license term of no more than 40 years for class 103 facilities, but the AEA does not establish specific license terms for class 104 facilities, which are licensed under 10 CFR 50.21, "Class 104 licenses; for medical therapy and research and development facilities," paragraph (a) or (c), nor does the AEA direct the NRC to specify license terms for class 104 facilities. Before the NPUF LR Rule, 10 CFR 50.51, "Continuation of license," paragraph (a) stated, in part, "Each license will be issued for a fixed period of time to be specified in the license but in no case to exceed 40 years from date of issuance." This included all facility licenses issued under 10 CFR part 50, including licenses for facilities issued under 10 CFR 50.21(a) or (c). Historically, the renewal of NPUF licenses afforded both the NRC and the public the opportunity to re-evaluate the licensing basis of the NPUF. The purpose of the renewal of NPUF licenses was to assess the likelihood of continued safe operation of the NPUF, such that radioactive materials can be used for beneficial civilian purposes in a safe and secure manner. For several reasons that are unique to NPUFs, the NRC determined as part of the NPUF LR Rule that this objective is achievable for certain NPUFs through existing oversight activities and review of FSAR updates. The NRC reached this conclusion based on three considerations: (1) low overall radiological risk, (2) limited aging-related issues, and (3) slow evolution of the design basis. Accordingly, the NPUF

LR Rule amended 10 CFR 50.51 to state that each NPUF license issued under 10 CFR 50.21(a) or (c), other than a testing facility license, after January 29, 2025 (*i.e.*, the effective date of the rule), will be issued with no fixed license term. The rule also amended 10 CFR 50.71, “Maintenance of records, making of reports,” to require that NPUF licensees file FSAR updates at no more than 5-year intervals. The NPUF LR Rule determined that this approach enables NPUFs to continue to operate safely while reducing burden on NPUF licensees and the NRC and remains consistent with the NRC’s responsibilities under the AEA. This approach is also consistent with the NRC’s goal of efficient and effective licensing and implements and reflects lessons learned from decades of reviewing NPUF license renewal applications.

III

The NPUF LR Rule explained that most licenses of existing NPUFs licensed under 10 CFR 50.21(a) or (c), other than testing facilities, will be modified by order to remove the license terms after the effective date of the rule (*i.e.*, January 29, 2025). Specifically, it stated that NPUFs licensed under 10 CFR 50.21(a) or (c), other than testing facilities, that have undergone relicensing using the guidance in NUREG-1537, Part 2, “Guidelines for Preparing and Reviewing Applications for the Licensing of Non-Power Reactors: Standard Review Plan and Acceptance Criteria,” are eligible to receive a non-expiring license without again renewing the current license. Therefore, consistent with the NPUF LR Rule and pursuant to Sections 104, 161b, 161i, 161o, 182, and 187 of the AEA and the Commission’s regulations in 10 CFR 2.202, “Orders,” and 10 CFR part 50, *it is hereby ordered* that the language regarding expiration in the licenses for such NPUFs is modified to state: “This license is effective as of the date of its issuance and has no fixed term.” The NPUFs with licenses that are affected by this modification are identified in the Attachment to this Order by a “Yes” in the “Non-Expiring License Modification” column of the Attachment. Existing NPUFs licensed under 10 CFR 50.21(a) or (c), other than testing facilities, for which an application for license renewal is pending before the NRC are not affected by this Order; instead, if the NRC concludes that the application meets the standard for issuing a renewed license, then the NRC would issue a non-expiring renewed license.

The NPUF LR Rule added new 10 CFR 50.71(e)(4)(ii), which states, in part, that NPUF licensees shall file an FSAR update no more than 5 years from the date of the submittal of the updated FSAR required by 10 CFR 50.71(e)(3)(iv) or “by order.” The NPUF LR Rule explained that, consistent with this regulation, the NRC will issue orders to existing NPUF licensees, other than those with an application for license renewal pending before the NRC, dictating when their initial FSAR update will be due to the NRC, after which they will be subject to the new requirement in 10 CFR 50.71(e)(4)(ii) to submit subsequent FSAR updates. Accordingly, *it is further ordered* that each NPUF licensee listed in the Attachment to this Order file an initial FSAR update for their facility by the date specified in the “Initial FSAR Update Due Date” column of the Attachment. However, upon written application and for good cause shown, such date may be extended by order. As required by 10 CFR 50.71(e)(4)(ii), each submittal must reflect all changes made to the FSAR up to a maximum of 6 months prior to the date of filing the submittal and the licensee shall file subsequent updates no more than 5 years from the date of the previous submittal. For existing NPUFs for which an application for license renewal is pending before the NRC, 10 CFR 50.71(e)(3)(iv) regarding initial FSAR updates will apply upon any issuance of the renewed license.

This Order is effective upon issuance.

IV

In accordance with 10 CFR 2.202, a licensee must, and any other person adversely affected by this Order may, submit a written answer to this Order under oath or affirmation within 20 days of its publication in the **Federal Register**. The licensee answer may consent to the Order and be submitted to the NRC in accordance with 10 CFR 50.4. In addition, a licensee and any other person adversely affected by this Order may request a hearing on this Order within 20 days of its publication in the **Federal Register**. Where good cause is shown, consideration will be given to extending the time to answer or request a hearing. A request for such an extension of time must be made in writing to the Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, and include a statement of good cause for the extension. All documents filed in NRC adjudicatory proceedings, including documents filed by an interested State, local governmental body, Federally

recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof that requests to participate under 10 CFR 2.315, “Participation by a person not a party,” paragraph (c), must be filed in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302, “Filing of documents.” The E-Filing process requires participants to submit and serve all adjudicatory documents over the internet, or in some cases, to mail copies on electronic storage media, unless an exemption permitting an alternative filing method, as further discussed, is granted. Detailed guidance on electronic submissions is located in the “Guidance for Electronic Submissions to the NRC” (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System Accession No. ML13031A056), and on the NRC’s public website at <https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html>.

To comply with the procedural requirements of E-Filing, at least 10 days prior to the filing deadline, the participant should contact the Office of the Secretary by email at Hearing.Docket@nrc.gov, or by telephone at 301-415-1677, to (1) request a digital identification (ID) certificate, which allows the participant (or its counsel or representative) to digitally sign submissions and access the E-Filing system for any proceeding in which it is participating; and (2) advise the Secretary that the participant will be submitting a petition or other adjudicatory document (even in instances in which the participant, or its counsel or representative, already holds an NRC-issued digital ID certificate). Based upon this information, the Secretary will establish an electronic docket for the proceeding if the Secretary has not already established an electronic docket.

Information about applying for a digital ID certificate is available on the NRC’s public website at <https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals/getting-started.html>. After a digital ID certificate is obtained and a docket created, the participant must submit adjudicatory documents in Portable Document Format. Guidance on submissions is available on the NRC’s public website at <https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/electronic-sub-ref-mat.html>. A filing is considered complete at the time the document is submitted through the NRC’s E-Filing system. To be timely, an electronic filing must be submitted to the E-Filing system no later than 11:59 p.m. eastern time (ET) on the due date. Upon receipt of a transmission, the E-Filing system timestamps the document and sends the submitter an email confirming receipt of the document. The E-Filing system also distributes an email

that provides access to the document to the NRC's Office of the General Counsel and any others who have advised the Office of the Secretary that they wish to participate in the proceeding, so that the filer need not serve the document on those participants separately. Therefore, participants (or their counsel or representative) must apply for and receive a digital ID certificate before adjudicatory documents are filed to obtain access to the documents via the E-Filing system.

A person filing electronically using the NRC's adjudicatory E-Filing system may seek assistance by contacting the NRC's Electronic Filing Help Desk through the "Contact Us" link located on the NRC's public website at <https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html>, by email to MSHD.Resource@nrc.gov, or by a toll-free call at 1-866-672-7640. The NRC Electronic Filing Help Desk is available between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Participants who believe that they have good cause for not submitting documents electronically must file an exemption request, in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302(g), with their initial paper filing stating why there is good cause for not filing electronically and requesting authorization to continue to submit documents in paper format. Such filings must be submitted in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302(b)-(d). Participants filing

adjudicatory documents in this manner are responsible for serving their documents on all other participants. Participants granted an exemption under 10 CFR 2.302(g)(2) must still meet the electronic formatting requirement in 10 CFR 2.302(g)(1), unless the participant also seeks and is granted an exemption from 10 CFR 2.302(g)(1).

Documents submitted in adjudicatory proceedings will appear in the NRC's electronic hearing docket, which is publicly available at <https://adams.nrc.gov/ehd>, unless excluded pursuant to an order of the presiding officer. If you do not have an NRC-issued digital ID certificate as previously described, click "cancel" when the link requests certificates and you will be automatically directed to the NRC's electronic hearing docket where you will be able to access any publicly available documents in a particular hearing docket. Participants are requested not to include personal privacy information such as social security numbers, home addresses, or personal phone numbers in their filings unless an NRC regulation or other law requires submission of such information. With respect to copyrighted works, except for limited excerpts that serve the purpose of the adjudicatory filings and would constitute a Fair Use application, participants should not include

copyrighted materials in their submission.

If a person other than a licensee requests a hearing, that person shall set forth with particularity the manner in which their interest is adversely affected by this Order and shall address the criteria set forth in 10 CFR 2.309(d) and (f).

If a hearing is requested by a licensee or a person whose interest is adversely affected, the Commission will issue an order designating the time and place of any hearings. If a hearing is held, the issue to be considered at such hearing shall be whether this Order should be sustained. In the absence of any request for hearing, or written approval of an extension of time in which to request a hearing, the provisions specified in Section III shall be final 20 days from the date this Order is published in the **Federal Register** without further order or proceedings. If an extension of time for requesting a hearing has been approved, the provisions specified in Section III shall be final when the extension expires if a hearing request has not been received.

Dated: February 6, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Jeremy S. Bowen,
Director, Division of Advanced Reactors and Non-Power Production and Utilization Facilities, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

LIST OF AFFECTED FACILITIES
[Arranged by initial FSAR update due date]

Facility	Licensee	Docket No.	License No.	Non-expiring license modification	Initial FSAR update due date	NRC staff project manager
Missouri University Research Reactor Facility.	Curators of the University of Missouri	50-186	R-103	Yes	7/31/2025	J. Lovett.
Oregon State University TRIGA reactor	Oregon State University	50-243	R-106	Yes	8/25/2025	M. Balazik.
University of California-Davis, McClellan Nuclear Research Center reactor.	Regents of the University of California ..	50-607	R-130	Yes	12/31/2025	L. Tran.
Maryland University Training Reactor	University of Maryland	50-166	R-70	Yes	1/5/2026	C. Montgomery.
University of California, Irvine, Nuclear Reactor Facility.	Board of Regents of the University of California.	50-326	R-116	Yes	3/16/2026	L. Tran.
Idaho State University AGN 201M research reactor.	Idaho State University	50-284	R-110	Yes	5/29/2026	A. Miller.
Purdue University Research Reactor	Purdue University	50-182	R-87	Yes	8/10/2026	C. Montgomery.
Rhode Island Nuclear Science Center	Rhode Island Atomic Energy Commission.	50-193	R-95	Yes	10/26/2026	B. Stamler.
Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute TRIGA-Mark F tank-type nuclear reactor facility.	Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute.	50-170	R-84	Yes	1/8/2027	C. Montgomery.
University of Massachusetts Lowell Research Reactor.	University of Massachusetts Lowell	50-223	R-125	Yes	3/3/2027	E. Helvenston.
Washington State University Modified TRIGA Nuclear Reactor.	Washington State University	50-027	R-76	Yes	5/17/2027	D. Hardesty.
National Bureau of Standards test reactor.	National Institute of Standards and Technology.	50-184	TR-5	No	7/2/2027	J. Hudson.
Kansas State Nuclear Reactor Facility ...	Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.	50-188	R-88	Yes	7/30/2027	A. Miller.
U.S. Geological Survey TRIGA Research Reactor.	U.S. Geological Survey	50-274	R-113	Yes	9/27/2027	B. Gallagher.
Ohio State University Research Reactor	Ohio State University	50-150	R-75	Yes	10/22/2027	J. Lovett.
Missouri University of Science and Technology Research Reactor.	Board of Curators of the University of Missouri.	50-123	R-79	Yes	12/27/2027	P. Torres.

LIST OF AFFECTED FACILITIES—Continued
[Arranged by initial FSAR update due date]

Facility	Licensee	Docket No.	License No.	Non-expiring license modification	Initial FSAR update due date	NRC staff project manager
Texas Engineering Experiment Station/ Texas A&M University System Nuclear Science Center.	Texas Engineering Experiment Station/ Texas A&M University System.	50–128	R–83	Yes	3/13/2028	B. Gallagher.
Reed Research Reactor	Reed College	50–288	R–112	Yes	5/26/2028	B. Stamler.
Penn State Breazeale Reactor	Pennsylvania State University	50–005	R–2	Yes	8/9/2028	J. Lovett.
University of Wisconsin's nuclear reactor with the TRIGA nuclear core and control system.	University of Wisconsin	50–156	R–74	Yes	10/23/2028	P. Torres.
University of Utah TRIGA Nuclear Reactor.	University of Utah	50–407	R–126	Yes	1/8/2029	J. Lovett.
University of Florida Training Reactor	University of Florida	50–083	R–56	Yes	3/23/2029	D. Hardesty.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology reactor facility.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology ..	50–020	R–37	Yes	6/6/2029	C. Montgomery.
University of New Mexico AGN–201M Reactor.	University of New Mexico	50–252	R–102	Yes	8/20/2029	E. Helvenston.
Dow TRIGA Research Reactor	Dow Chemical Company	50–264	R–108	Yes	11/5/2029	B. Stamler.
Aerotest Radiography and Research Reactor (ARRR), a pool-type nuclear reactor.	Nuclear Labyrinth, LLC	50–228	R–98	No	11/20/2029	W. Allen.
Critical Experiments Facility	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	50–225	CX–22	Yes	1/18/2030	J. Lovett.
Nuclear Test Reactor	GE-Hitachi Nuclear Energy Americas, LLC.	50–073	R–33	No	1/18/2030	W. Allen.

[FR Doc. 2025–02523 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2025–1173 and K2025–1173; MC2025–1174 and K2025–1174; MC2025–1175 and K2025–1175; MC2025–1176 and K2025–1176]

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:* February 14, 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). 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).*: MC2025–1173 and K2025–1173; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 614 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* February 6, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR

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).

3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due*: February 14, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1174 and K2025–1174; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 615 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: February 6, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due*: February 14, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1175 and K2025–1175; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1328 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: February 6, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due*: February 14, 2025.

4. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1176 and K2025–1176; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 616 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: February 6, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due*: February 14, 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. 2025–02526 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

POSTAL SERVICE

International Product Change—Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Agreement

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Competitive Product List in the Mail Classification Schedule.

DATES: *Date of notice*: February 12, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher C. Meyerson, (202) 268–7820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on February 4, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Contract 56 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1168 and K2025–1168.

Colleen Hibbert-Kapler,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–02489 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Performance Review Board Membership

AGENCY: Office of Science and Technology Policy.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of Science and Technology Policy publishes the names of the members selected to serve on its SES Performance Review Board (PRB).

DATES: Membership is effective on the date this notice is published in the **Federal Register** to January 2027.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Caitlin Pepicelli, Human Capital Specialist or Ms. Stacy Murphy, Deputy Chief Operations Officer/Security Officer, Office of Science and Technology Policy, 1650 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20504, 202–456–4444.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4314(c) of Title 5, U.S.C. requires each agency to establish, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management, one or more PRBs. The purpose of this PRB is to review and make recommendations concerning proposed performance appraisals, ratings, bonuses, pay adjustments, and other appropriate personnel actions for incumbents of the SES positions. The Board shall consist of at least three members and more than half of the members shall consist of career appointees. The names and titles of the PRB members are as follows:

Marie Scott, Associate General Counsel, Children, Families and Aging

Division, Department of Health and Human Services;

Scott Driggs, Chief Counsel, Office of the Chief Counsel, Denver, Department of Health and Human Services;

Rachel Park, Chief Counsel, Office of the Chief Counsel, New York, Department of Health and Human Services;

Constance Kossally, Chief Counsel, Office of the Chief Counsel, Atlanta, Department of Health and Human Services;

Alphonso J. Hughes, Executive Assistant Director, Administration Group, Bureau of ATF, Department of Justice;

Paula Lee, Chief Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, San Francisco, Department of Health and Human Services.

Dated: February 7, 2025.

Stacy Murphy,

Deputy Chief Operations Officer/Security Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–02508 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3270–F1–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–34–102370; File No. SR–SAPPHIRE–2025–05]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MIA X Sapphire, LLC; Notice of Filing and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Exchange Rule 1014, Imposition of Fines for Minor Rule Violations

February 6, 2025

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”),¹ and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on January 24, 2025, MIA X Sapphire, LLC (“MIA X Sapphire” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons and approving the proposal on an accelerated basis.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend Exchange Rule 1014, Imposition of Fines for Minor Rule Violations, to adopt new paragraph (e)

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

to identify rule violations and sanctions that will be applicable to the Trading Floor³ under the Exchange's Minor Rule Violation Plan ("MRVP").⁴

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-sapphire/rule-filings>, at the Exchange's principal office, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange 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 III below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Exchange Rule 1014, Imposition of Fines for Minor Rule Violations, to adopt rule violations and sanctions that will be applicable to the Trading Floor under the Exchange's proposed Minor Rule Violation Plan ("MRVP"). The Exchange proposes these rules in conjunction with the recent approval of MIAX Sapphire as a national securities exchange.⁵ Specifically, the proposed rule change amends Exchange Rule 1014 to (i) modify the rule text of paragraph (a) to add a reference to proposed paragraph (e); (ii) modify the rule text of paragraph (d)(4) for clarity and precision; (iii) amend the table in paragraph (d)(5) to make a minor non-substantive technical correction; and (iv) adopt new paragraph (e) to add violations that may occur on the Exchange's Trading Floor that the Exchange believes to be minor in nature.

Rule 1014 provides that in lieu of commencing a disciplinary proceeding,

the Exchange may, subject to the certain requirements set forth in the Rule, impose a fine, not to exceed \$5,000 on any Member⁶ or person associated with or employed by a Member, with respect to any Rule violation listed in paragraph (d) and proposed paragraph (e) of this Rule. Any fine imposed pursuant to this Rule that (i) does not exceed \$2,500 and (ii) is not contested, shall be reported on a periodic basis, except as may otherwise be required by Rule 19d-1 under the Exchange Act or by any other regulatory authority. Further, the Rule provides that any person against whom a fine is imposed under the Rule shall be served with a written statement setting forth: (i) the Rule(s) allegedly violated; (ii) the act or omission constituting each such violation; (iii) the fine imposed for each violation; and (iv) the date by which such determination becomes final and such fine must be paid or contested, which date shall be not less than thirty (30) calendar days after the date of service of such written statement. Proposed paragraph (e) will set forth the list of specific Exchange Rules under which a Member or person associated with or employed by a Member may be subject to a fine for violations of such Rules and the applicable fines that may be imposed by the Exchange. As with all violations incorporated into its MRVP, the Exchange will proceed under this Rule only for violations that are minor in nature. Any other violation will be addressed pursuant to Rule 1003, Letters of Consent or Rule 1004, Charges.

Current Rule 1014(d) currently states, "The Exchange's trading conduct and decorum policies shall be distributed to Members periodically and shall set forth the specific dollar amounts that may be imposed as a fine hereunder with respect to any violations of those policies." The Exchange now proposes to amend the text of the rule to reflect the change proposed herein regarding trading conduct and decorum fines. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to amend current Rule 1014(d) to state, "The Exchange's trading conduct and decorum policies shall be distributed to Members periodically." Under proposed Rule 1014(e)(4) the Exchange has proposed fine amounts for violations of

Exchange Rule 2080(b) through Rule 2080(d) and believes that trading conduct and decorum is best addressed in new paragraph (e), which is focused on violations of Trading Floor rules.

The Exchange also proposes to amend Rule 1014(d)(5) to make a technical non-substantive correction to the table which describes violations of Rule 520(b). Specifically, the column titled, "Number of Violations Within One Calendar Year," provides a numerical range of violations which corresponds to the second column which provides the associated sanction. For example, the first row provides that 1 to 5 violations will result in a sanction consisting of a Letter of Caution. Similarly, the second row provides that 6 to 10 violations within one calendar year will result in a sanction consisting of a fine in the amount of \$500. The Exchange now proposes to correct the fourth row in the first column to state "16 to 20" whereas it currently incorrectly states "16 or 20." The Exchange believes this correction will provide clarity and precision in the Exchange's rules and eliminate the potential for confusion regarding violations of Exchange Rule 520(b).

The Exchange proposes to adopt new paragraph (e), Trading Floor Violations Subject to Fines, to adopt rule violations and sanctions applicable to the Trading Floor under the Exchange's Minor Rule Violation Plan. The Exchange anticipates opening its physical trading floor in Q2 of 2025 and proposes to adopt these rules in furtherance of the Exchange's regulatory obligations as a self-regulatory organization. The Exchange believes that the proposed fines for Trading Floor violations are appropriate to deter Members from violating requirements and restrictions which are necessary for the orderly operation of a Trading Floor.

The Exchange proposes to adopt 1014(e)(1), General Responsibilities of Floor Brokers⁷ pursuant to Exchange Rule 2025. Under this proposed rule, a Floor Broker who, when handling an order, fails to use due diligence to cause the order to be executed at the best price or prices available to him in accordance with the Rules of the Exchange shall be subject to the following fines:

³ The term "Trading Floor" or "Floor" means the physical trading floor of the Exchange located in Miami, Florida. The Trading Floor will consist of one "Crowd Area" or "Pit" where Floor Participants will be located and option contracts will be traded. The Crowd or Pit shall be marked with specific visible boundaries on the Trading Floor, as determined by the Exchange. See Exchange Rule 100.

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101869 (December 10, 2024), 89 FR 101678 (December 16, 2024) (Order Declaring Effective a Minor Rule Violation Plan).

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100539 (July 15, 2024), 89 FR 58848 (July 19, 2024) (File No. 10-240) (order approving application of MIAX Sapphire, LLC for registration as a national securities exchange).

⁶ The term "Member" means an individual or organization that is registered with the Exchange pursuant to Chapter II of MIAX Sapphire Rules for purposes of trading on the Exchange as an "Electronic Exchange Member" or "Market Maker." See Exchange Rule 100.

⁷ A Floor Broker is an individual who is registered with the Exchange for the purpose, while on the Trading Floor, of accepting and handling options orders. See Exchange Rule 2015.

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$1,000.
Second Offense	\$2,500.
Third Offense	\$5,000.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

Next, the Exchange proposes to adopt 1014(e)(2), Failure to Properly Record Orders pursuant to Exchange Rule 2030(e). Under this proposed rule, any Floor Participant⁸ who fails to comply with the order format and system entry requirements on the Trading Floor shall be subject to the following fines:

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$500.
Second Offense	\$1,000.
Third Offense	\$2,500.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

Next, the Exchange proposes to adopt 1014(e)(3), Failure to Properly Execute a Qualified Floor Order (QFO), pursuant to Exchange Rule 2040. Under this proposed rule, any Floor Participant who fails to properly execute a QFO shall be subject to the following fines:

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$500.
Second Offense	\$1,000.
Third Offense	\$2,000.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

Next, the Exchange proposes to adopt 1014(e)(4), Trading Conduct and Order & Decorum on the Trading Floor, pursuant to Rule 2080(b)–(d). Under this proposed rule, violations of Rule 2080 related to Trading Floor Conduct and Decorum shall be subject to the following fines:

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$1,000.
Second Offense	\$2,000.
Third Offense	\$3,500.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

Next, the Exchange proposes to adopt 1014(e)(5), Discretionary Transactions. Under this proposed rule, violations of Rule 2035 regarding Discretionary Transactions shall be subject to the following fines:

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$250.
Second Offense	\$500.
Third Offense	\$1,000.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

Next, the Exchange proposes to adopt 1014(e)(6), Floor Participant Not Available to Reconcile an Uncompared Trade pursuant to Rule 2085. Under this proposed rule, violations of Rule 2085 regarding the resolution of uncompared trades shall be subject to the following fines:

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$500.
Second Offense	\$1,000.
Third Offense	\$2,500.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

⁸ The term “Floor Participant” means Floor Brokers as defined in Rule 2015 and Floor Market

Makers as defined in Rule 2105(b). See Exchange Rule 100.

Next, the Exchange proposes to adopt Rule 1014(e)(7), Floor Participant Communication and Equipment,

pursuant to Rule 2070. Under this proposed rule, violations of Rule 2070 regarding Floor Participant

Communications and Equipment shall be subject to the following fines:

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$1,000.
Second Offense	\$2,500.
Third Offense	\$3,500.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

Next, the Exchange proposes to adopt Rule 1014(e)(8), Improper Vocalization of a Trade, pursuant to Policy .09 of

Rule 2040. Under this proposed rule, violations of Policy .09 of Rule 2040 regarding the requirements for public

outcry shall be subject to the following fines:

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$1,000.
Second Offense	\$2,500.
Third Offense	\$3,500.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

Next, the Exchange proposes to adopt Rule 1014(e)(9), Floor Market Maker Failure to Comply with Quotation

Requirements, pursuant to Rule 2105(c)(1). Under this proposed rule, violations of Rule 2105(c)(1) regarding a

Floor Market Maker's Open Outcry Quoting Obligations shall be subject to the following fines:

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$1,000.
Second Offense	\$2,500.
Third Offense	\$3,500.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

Next, the Exchange proposes to adopt Rule 1014(e)(10), Floor Market Maker Quote Spread Parameters, pursuant to

Rule 2105(d)(1). Under this proposed rule, violations of Rule 2105(d)(1) regarding the legal bid/ask differential

requirements on the Trading Floor shall be subject to the following fines:

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$1,000.
Second Offense	\$2,500.
Third Offense	\$3,500.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

Next, the Exchange proposes to adopt Rule 1014(e)(11), Floor Broker Failure to Honor the Priority of Bids and Offers,

pursuant to Rule 2045(d). Under this proposed rule, violations of Rule 2045(d) regarding a Floor Broker's

obligations in determining Time Priority Sequence shall be subject to the following fines:

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$1,000.
Second Offense	\$2,500.
Third Offense	\$5,000.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

Finally, the Exchange proposes to adopt Rule 1014(e)(12), Floor Broker Failure to Identify a Broker Dealer

Order, pursuant to Policy .02 of Rule 2040. Under this proposed rule, violations of Policy .02 of Rule 2040

regarding a Floor Broker's responsibility to identify its orders shall be subject to the following fines:

Number of cumulative violations within any twenty-four month rolling period	Sanction
First Offense	\$500.
Second Offense	\$1,500.
Third Offense	\$3,000.
Fourth and Each Subsequent Offense	Formal Disciplinary Action.

The Exchange notes that the proposed violations listed above are substantially similar to the Rules of BOX Options Exchange's Minor Rule Violation Plan regarding violations and sanctions applicable to a physical trading floor.⁹

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposed rule change is consistent with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.¹⁰ Specifically, the Exchange believes that its proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5)¹¹ requirements in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in, securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes that the proposed changes to Rule 1014 are consistent with and further the objectives of the Act. Additionally, the Exchange believes that the proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(6) of the Act¹² which requires the rules of an exchange provide that its members be appropriately disciplined for violations of the Act as well as the rules and regulations thereunder, by imposing pre-set fine amounts for breaches of order and decorum to reflect the severity of the violation and provide an appropriate form of deterrence for violations of Exchange Rules and the regulations thereunder. In addition, because existing MIAX Sapphire Rule 1014 provides procedural rights to a person fined under the Exchange's MRVP to contest the fine and permits a hearing on the matter, the Exchange believes that the proposal is consistent with Sections 6(b)(7) and 6(d)(1) of the Act,¹³ because it provides a fair procedure for the disciplining of Members and persons associated with Members. Further, the Exchange believes that its proposal to make a technical non-substantive correction to rule text benefits investors by providing

clarity and precision in the Exchange's rules.

The Exchange believes that the proposed fines for Trading Floor violations are appropriate to deter Members from violating requirements and restrictions which are necessary for the orderly operation of a Trading Floor. The fines should create further deterrents for certain activity on the Trading Floor which disrupts the orderly operation of the Trading Floor. Further, the minor rule plan assists the regulatory staff in protecting its market to the benefit of the public. Finally, the Exchange believes that the proposal is consistent with the public interest, the protection of investors, and otherwise furthers the purposes of the Act, because Rule 1014 strengthens the Exchange's ability to carry out its oversight and enforcement responsibilities as an SRO in cases where full disciplinary proceedings may be unsuitable in view of the minor nature of the particular violation. Additionally, these rules are based on those of a competing options exchange that also has a trading floor.¹⁴

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

The Exchange notes that the rule changes being proposed are similar to the rules of the BOX Options Exchange.¹⁵ Further, the proposal relates to the Exchange's role and responsibilities as a self-regulatory organization and the manner in which it disciplines its Members and associated persons for violations of its Rules.

As such, the Exchange does not believe the proposal will impose any burden on inter-market competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purpose of the Act. Further, the Exchange does not believe the proposal will impose any burden on intra-market competition, as all similarly situated market participants will be treated in the same manner under this proposal.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

III. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. 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-SAPPHIRE-2025-05 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-SAPPHIRE-2025-05. 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 the Exchange. 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-SAPPHIRE-2025-05 and should be submitted on or before March 5, 2025.

IV. Commission's Findings and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Change

The Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with

⁹ See BOX Options Exchange Rule 12140(e).

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(6).

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(7) and (d)(1).

¹⁴ See *supra* note 9.

¹⁵ See *id.*

the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange.¹⁶ In particular, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹⁷ which requires that the rules of an exchange be designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments and to perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. The Commission also believes that the proposal is consistent with Sections 6(b)(1) and 6(b)(6) of the Act¹⁸ which require that the rules of an exchange enforce compliance with, and provide appropriate discipline for, violations of Commission and Exchange rules. Finally, the Commission finds that the proposal is consistent with the public interest, the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, as required by Rule 19d-1(c)(2) under the Act,¹⁹ which governs minor rule violation plans.

As stated above, generally the Exchange proposes to amend Exchange Rule 1014 to adopt rule violations and sanctions that will be applicable to the Trading Floor, in conjunction with the recent approval of MIAX Sapphire as a national securities exchange. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 1014 in the following ways: to (i) modify the rule text of paragraph (a) to add a reference to proposed paragraph (e); (ii) modify the rule text of paragraph (d)(4) for clarity and precision; (iii) amend the table in paragraph (d)(5) to make a minor non-substantive technical correction; and (iv) adopt new paragraph (e) to add violations that may occur on the Exchange's Trading Floor that the Exchange believes to be minor in nature.

The Commission believes that Rule 1014 is an effective way to discipline a member for a minor violation of a rule. The Commission finds that the Exchange's proposal to amend Rule 1014 to adopt rule violations and sanctions that will be applicable to the Trading Floor, is consistent with the Act because it may help the Exchange's ability to better carry out its oversight and enforcement responsibilities. The Commission also believes that the Exchange's proposal to make non-substantive and technical changes is

consistent with the Act because such changes will add clarity and accuracy to the Exchange's rules.

In approving the proposed rule change, the Commission in no way minimizes the importance of compliance with the Exchange's rules and all other rules subject to fines under Rule 1014. The Commission believes that a violation of any self-regulatory organization's rules, as well as Commission rules, is a serious matter. However, Rule 1014 provides a reasonable means of addressing rule violations that may not rise to the level of requiring formal disciplinary proceedings, while providing greater flexibility in handling certain violations. The Commission expects that the Exchange will continue to conduct surveillance with due diligence and make a determination based on its findings, on a case-by-case basis, whether a fine of more or less than the recommended amount is appropriate for a violation under Rule 1014 or whether a violation requires formal disciplinary action.

For the same reasons discussed above, the Commission finds good cause, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,²⁰ for approving the proposed rule change prior to the thirtieth day after the date of publication of the notice of the filing thereof in the **Federal Register**. The proposal will assist the Exchange in preventing fraudulent and manipulative practices by allowing the Exchange to adequately enforce compliance with, and provide appropriate discipline for, violations of Exchange rules. Moreover, the proposed changes raise no new or novel issues. Accordingly, the Commission believes that a full notice-and-comment period is not necessary before approving the proposal.

V. Conclusion

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act²¹ and Rule 19d-1(c)(2) thereunder,²² that the proposed rule change (SR-SAPPHIRE-2025-05) be, and hereby is, approved on an accelerated basis.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²³

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02496 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

²² 17 CFR 240.19d-1(c)(2).

²³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102366; File No. SR-NASDAQ-2025-008]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To Update Certain Representations Relating to Shares of the iShares Bitcoin Trust To Allow for In-Kind Transfers of the Trust's Bitcoin

February 6, 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 January 24, 2025, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "Commission") a proposed rule change to update certain representations relating to shares of the iShares Bitcoin Trust, currently listed and traded on the Exchange under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d), to allow for in-kind transfers of the trust's bitcoin. On February 4, 2025, the Exchange filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change, which replaced and superseded the original filing in its entirety. The proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, is described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to update certain representations made in the proposed rule change previously filed with and approved by the Commission relating to the shares of the iShares Bitcoin Trust (the "Trust"), specifically to allow for "in-kind" transfers of the Trust's bitcoin. Shares of Trust ("Shares") are currently listed and traded on the Exchange under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d). This Amendment No. 1 supersedes the original filing in its entirety.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/nasdaq/rulefilings>, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

¹⁶ In approving this proposed rule change, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(1) and 78f(b)(6).

¹⁹ 17 CFR 240.19d-1(c)(2).

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange 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 Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Commission approved the listing and trading of the Shares on the Exchange pursuant to Nasdaq Rule 5711(d)³ on January 10, 2024.⁴ iShares Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and an indirect subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc. ("BlackRock"), is the sponsor of the Trust (the "Sponsor"). The Shares are registered with the SEC by means of the Trust's registration statement on Form S-1 (the "Registration Statement").⁵

Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC (the "Bitcoin Custodian") is the custodian for the Trust's bitcoin holdings, and maintains a custody account for the Trust ("Custody Account"); Coinbase, Inc. (the "Prime Execution Agent"), an affiliate of the

Bitcoin Custodian, is the prime broker for the Trust and maintains a trading account for the Trust ("Trading Account"); and Bank of New York Mellon is the custodian for the Trust's cash holdings (the "Cash Custodian" and together with the Bitcoin Custodian, the "Custodians") and the administrator of the Trust (the "Trust Administrator").

The Exchange now proposes to amend representations regarding the Trust's creation and redemption process as set forth in the previous rule filing to list and trade Shares, specifically to allow for in-kind transfers of the Trust's bitcoin.⁶ The proposed in-kind transfer process will be an alternative to the Trust's current cash creation and redemption process. In order to effectuate this change, the Exchange proposes a number of changes to Amendment No. 1 in the manner described below. Except for the changes described below, all other representations in Amendment No. 1 remain unchanged and will continue to constitute continued listing requirements. In addition, the Trust will continue to comply with the terms of Amendment No. 1 and the requirements in Rule 5711(d).

Proposal 1: Custody of the Trust's Bitcoin and Creation and Redemption

The Exchange proposes to amend the Amendment No. 1 section entitled "Custody of the Trust's Bitcoin and Creation and Redemption" to add further detail on how the Trust will handle transfers of bitcoin in connection with the proposed in-kind creation and redemption process, and make certain conforming changes to the description of the cash creation and redemption process. As proposed, the language in the "Custody of the Trust's Bitcoin and Creation and Redemption" section from Amendment No. 1 will be deleted and replaced with the following language.

An investment in the Shares is backed by bitcoin held by the Bitcoin Custodian on behalf of the Trust. All of the Trust's bitcoin will be held in the Custody Account, other than the Trust's bitcoin which is temporarily maintained in the Trading Account under limited circumstances, *i.e.*, in connection with creation and redemption Basket⁷ activity or sales of bitcoin deducted from the Trust's holdings in payment of Trust expenses or the Sponsor's fee (or, in

extraordinary circumstances, upon liquidation of the Trust). The Custody Account includes all of the Trust's bitcoin held at the Bitcoin Custodian, but does not include the Trust's bitcoin temporarily maintained at the Prime Execution Agent in the Trading Account from time to time. The Bitcoin Custodian will keep all of the private keys associated with the Trust's bitcoin held in the Custody Account in "cold storage."⁸ The hardware, software, systems, and procedures of the Bitcoin Custodian may not be available or cost-effective for many investors to access directly.

The Trust's bitcoin holdings and cash holdings from time to time may temporarily be maintained in the Trading Account held with the Prime Execution Agent, an affiliate of the Bitcoin Custodian. Coinbase Inc. serves as the Trust's Prime Execution Agent pursuant to the Trust's agreement with the Prime Execution Agent ("Prime Execution Agent Agreement"). In this capacity, the Prime Execution Agent facilitates (1) the buying and selling of bitcoin by the Trust in response to cash creations and redemptions between the Trust and registered broker-dealers that are Depository Trust Company ("DTC") participants that enter into an authorized participant agreement with the Sponsor and the Trustee ("Authorized Participants"), (2) the transfer of bitcoin between the Trust and an Authorized Participant, its designated agent or client as part of in-kind creations and redemptions, and (3) the sale of bitcoin to pay the Sponsor's fee, any other Trust expenses not assumed by the Sponsor, to the extent applicable, and in extraordinary circumstances, in connection with the liquidation of the Trust's bitcoin.

The Authorized Participants will deliver cash or bitcoin to create shares and will receive cash or bitcoin when redeeming shares.

For a cash creation or redemption of a Basket of Shares, the Authorized Participant will be required to submit the cash creation or redemption order by an early order cutoff time (the "Cash Order Cutoff Time"). The Cash Order Cutoff Time will initially be 6:00 p.m. ET on the business day prior to trade date.

For an in-kind creation or redemption of a Basket of Shares, the Authorized Participant will be required to submit the in-kind creation or redemption order by an order cutoff ("In-Kind Order Cutoff Time"). The In-Kind Order Cutoff Time will initially be 3:59 p.m. ET on the trade date.

Cash Creations

In connection with cash creations and cash redemptions, the Authorized Participants will submit orders to create or redeem Baskets of Shares exclusively in exchange for cash. The Trust will engage in bitcoin transactions to convert cash into bitcoin (in

³ Nasdaq Rule 5711(d) governs the listing and trading of Commodity-Based Trust Shares, which means a security (1) that is issued by a trust that holds (a) a specified commodity deposited with the trust, or (b) a specified commodity and, in addition to such specified commodity, cash; (2) that is issued by such trust in a specified aggregate minimum number in return for a deposit of a quantity of the underlying commodity and/or cash; and (3) that, when aggregated in the same specified minimum number, may be redeemed at a holder's request by such trust which will deliver to the redeeming holder the quantity of the underlying commodity and/or cash. See Nasdaq Rule 5711(d)(iv)(A).

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 99306 (January 10, 2024), 89 FR 3008 (January 17, 2024) (SR-NYSEARCA-2021-90; SR-NYSEARCA-2023-44; SR-NYSEARCA-2023-58; SR-NASDAQ-2023-016; SR-NASDAQ-2023-019; SR-CboeBZX-2023-028; SR-CboeBZX-2023-038; SR-CboeBZX-2023-040; SR-CboeBZX-2023-042; SR-CboeBZX-2023-044; SR-CboeBZX-2023-072) (Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, To List and Trade Bitcoin-Based Commodity-Based Trust Shares and Trust Units) ("Bitcoin ETP Approval").

⁵ See Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1, dated April 4, 2024 filed with the Commission by the Sponsor on behalf of the Trust. The descriptions of the Trust contained herein are based, in part, on information in the Registration Statement.

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 99295 (January 8, 2024), 89 FR 2321 (January 12, 2024) (SR-NASDAQ-2023-016) (Notice of Filing of Amendment No. 1 to a Proposed Rule Change To List and Trade Shares of the iShares Bitcoin Trust Under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d)) ("Amendment No. 1").

⁷ The Trust issues and redeems Shares only in blocks of 40,000 or integral multiples thereof. A block of 40,000 Shares is called a "Basket." These transactions take place in exchange for bitcoin.

⁸ The term "cold storage" refers to a safeguarding method by which the private keys corresponding to the Trust's bitcoins are generated and stored in an offline manner, subject to layers of procedures designed to enhance security. Private keys are generated by the Bitcoin Custodian in offline computers that are not connected to the internet so that they are more resistant to being hacked.

association with creation orders) and bitcoin into cash (in association with redemption orders). The Trust will conduct its bitcoin purchase and sale transactions by, in its sole discretion, choosing to trade directly with designated third parties (each, a “Bitcoin Trading Counterparty”), pursuant to written agreements between each such Bitcoin Trading Counterparty and the Trust, or choosing to trade through the Prime Execution Agent acting in an agency capacity with third parties through its Coinbase Prime service⁹ pursuant to the Prime Execution Agent Agreement. Bitcoin Trading Counterparties settle trades with the Trust using their own accounts at the Prime Execution Agent when trading with the Trust.

Following the Cash Order Cutoff Time for a creation order, the Trust will choose, in its sole discretion, to enter into a transaction with a Bitcoin Trading Counterparty or the Prime Execution Agent to buy bitcoin in exchange for the cash proceeds from such cash creation order. On settlement date for a cash creation, the Trust delivers Shares to the Authorized Participant in exchange for cash received from the Authorized Participant. Also, on or around the settlement date, the Bitcoin Trading Counterparty or Prime Execution Agent, as applicable, deposits the required bitcoin pursuant to its trade with the Trust into the Trust’s Trading Account in exchange for cash. In the event the Trust has not been able to successfully execute and complete settlement of a bitcoin transaction by the settlement date of the cash creation order, the Authorized Participant will be given the option to (1) cancel the cash creation order, or (2) accept that the Trust will continue to attempt to complete the execution, which will delay the settlement date of the cash creation order. With respect to a cash creation order, as between the Trust and the Authorized Participant, the Authorized Participant is responsible for the dollar cost of the difference between the bitcoin price utilized in calculating NAV per Share on trade date and the price at which the Trust acquires the bitcoin to the extent the price realized in buying the bitcoin is higher than the bitcoin price utilized in the NAV. To the extent the price realized in buying the bitcoin is lower than the price utilized in the NAV, the Authorized Participant shall get to keep the dollar impact of any such difference.

Because the Trust’s Trading Account may not be funded with cash on trade date for the purchase of bitcoin associated with a cash creation order, the Trust may borrow trade credits (“Trade Credits”) in the form of cash from Coinbase Credit, Inc. (the “Trade Credit Lender”), an affiliate of the Prime Execution

Agent, under the trade financing agreement (“Trade Financing Agreement”) or may require the Authorized Participant to deliver the required cash for the cash creation order on trade date. The extension of Trade Credits on trade date allows the Trust to purchase bitcoin through the Prime Execution Agent on trade date, with such bitcoin being deposited in the Trust’s Trading Account. On settlement date for a cash creation order, the Trust delivers Shares to the Authorized Participant in exchange for cash received from the Authorized Participant. To the extent Trade Credits were utilized, the Trust uses the cash to repay the Trade Credits borrowed from the Trade Credit Lender. On settlement date for a cash creation order, the bitcoin purchased is swept from the Trust’s Trading Account to the Trust’s Custody Account pursuant to a regular end-of-day sweep process.

In-Kind Creations

In connection with in-kind creations, the Authorized Participants will submit orders by the In-Kind Order Cutoff Time to create Baskets of Shares in exchange for bitcoin.

On settlement date for an in-kind creation, the Trust delivers Shares to the Authorized Participant in exchange for bitcoin received from the Authorized Participant, or its designated agent or client. The Authorized Participant or its designated agent or client will deposit such bitcoin to the Trust’s Trading Account at the Prime Execution Agent. In the event the Authorized Participant, its designated agent or client, has not deposited the bitcoin to the Trust’s Trading Account at the Prime Execution Agent by the applicable time on the settlement date of the in-kind creation order, the Authorized Participant will be given the option to (1) cancel the in-kind creation order, (2) delay settlement of the order to enable delivery of bitcoin at a later date, or (3) accept that the Trust will execute a bitcoin transaction required for the creation and the Authorized Participant will deliver the U.S. dollars required for this purchase. In the case of (3) only, the Authorized Participant is responsible for the dollar cost of the difference between the bitcoin price utilized in calculating NAV per Share on trade date and the price at which the Trust acquires the bitcoin to the extent the price realized in buying the bitcoin is higher than the bitcoin price utilized in the NAV. To the extent the price realized in buying the bitcoin is lower than the price utilized in the NAV, the Authorized Participant shall get to keep the dollar impact of any such difference.

Cash Redemption

Following the Cash Order Cutoff Time for a cash redemption order, the Trust may choose, in its sole discretion, to enter into a transaction with a Bitcoin Trading Counterparty or the Prime Execution Agent, to sell bitcoin in exchange for cash. After the Cash Order Cutoff Time, the Trust instructs the Bitcoin Custodian to prepare to move the associated bitcoin from the Trust’s Custody Account to the Trust’s Trading Account. On settlement date for a redemption order, the Authorized Participant delivers the necessary Shares to the Trust, and on or around

settlement date, a Bitcoin Trading Counterparty or Prime Execution Agent, as applicable, delivers the cash associated with the Trust’s sale of bitcoin to the Trust in exchange for the Trust’s bitcoin, and the Trust delivers cash to the Authorized Participant. In the event the Trust has not been able to successfully execute and complete settlement of a bitcoin transaction by the settlement date, the Authorized Participant will be given the option to (1) cancel the redemption order, or (2) accept that the Trust will continue to attempt to complete the execution, which will delay the settlement date. With respect to a cash redemption order, between the Trust and the Authorized Participant, the Authorized Participant will be responsible for the dollar cost of the difference between the bitcoin price utilized in calculating the NAV per Share on trade date and the price realized in selling the bitcoin to raise the cash needed for the cash redemption order to the extent the price realized in selling the bitcoin is lower than the bitcoin price utilized in the NAV. To the extent the price realized in selling the bitcoin is higher than the price utilized in the NAV, the Authorized Participant will get to keep the dollar impact of any such difference.

The Trust may use financing in connection with a cash redemption order when bitcoin remains in the Trust’s Custody Account at the point of intended execution of a sale of bitcoin. In those circumstances, the Trust may borrow Trade Credits in the form of bitcoin from the Trade Credit Lender, which allows the Trust to sell bitcoin through the Prime Execution Agent on trade date, and the cash proceeds are deposited in the Trust’s Trading Account. On settlement date for a redemption order, the Trust delivers cash to the Authorized Participant in exchange for Shares received from the Authorized Participant. In the event financing was used, the Trust will use the bitcoin moved from the Trust’s Custody Account to the Trading Account to repay the Trade Credits borrowed from the Trade Credit Lender.

In-Kind Redemptions

In connection with in-kind redemptions, the Authorized Participants will submit orders by the In-Kind Order Cutoff Time to redeem Baskets of Shares in exchange for bitcoin.

On settlement date for an in-kind redemption, the Trust delivers bitcoin to the account of the Authorized Participant or its designated agent or client at the Prime Execution Agent in exchange for Shares received from the Authorized Participant.

Proposal 2: Creation and Redemption of Shares

The Exchange also proposes to modify the Amendment No. 1 section “Creation and Redemption of Shares” to integrate the proposed in-kind creation and redemption process. Specifically, Amendment No. 1 currently states that Baskets are only issued or redeemed in exchange for an amount of cash determined by the Trustee on each day that Nasdaq is open for regular trading.

⁹The Coinbase Prime service is an execution service pursuant to which Coinbase will execute bitcoin orders for the Trust by accessing liquidity from sources such as bitcoin trading platforms, which can include Coinbase’s own platform, and other liquidity providers. Trades can be executed according to an algorithm or on the basis of firm quotes sought by requests-for-quote (“RFQ”) for a two-way price sent to liquidity providers. Algorithmic trades can be self-directed or executed by Coinbase’s high touch execution desk, Coinbase Execution Services.

No Shares are issued unless the Cash Custodian has allocated to the Trust's account the corresponding amount of cash. The amount of cash necessary for the creation of a Basket, or to be received upon redemption of a Basket, will decrease over the life of the Trust, due to the payment or accrual of fees and other expenses or liabilities payable by the Trust.

The Exchange now proposes to delete the above language from Amendment No. 1, and replace it with the following: Baskets are only issued or redeemed in exchange for an amount of bitcoin and/or cash determined by the Trustee on each day that Nasdaq is open for regular trading. No Shares are issued unless the Cash Custodian has allocated to the Trust's account the corresponding amount of cash or the Prime Execution Agent has allocated to the Trust's account the corresponding amount of bitcoin.¹⁰ The amount of bitcoin or cash necessary for the creation of a Basket, or to be received upon redemption of a Basket, will decrease over the life of the Trust, due to the payment or accrual of fees and other expenses or liabilities payable by the Trust.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹¹ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹² in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes that permitting in-kind transfers with respect to the Trust's creation and redemption process promotes just and equitable principles of trade and helps remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system. As discussed above, the proposed changes would permit the Trust to utilize an in-kind creation and redemption process in addition to the cash creation and redemption process. This added ability would make the Trust (and the market more generally) operate more efficiently because Authorized Participants, their designated agents or clients, would be able to source bitcoin rather than to provide cash to the Trust and/or receive bitcoin from the Trust. This means that the Authorized Participant, its

designated agent or client, would be responsible for buying and selling the bitcoin rather than the Trust itself, which would potentially lessen the impact on the market of the Trust on both sides of the transaction by allowing the Authorized Participant to decide how and where to source the underlying bitcoin for creations and deciding how, where, and whether to sell the underlying bitcoin for redemptions. This could lead to improvements in the creation and redemption process for both Authorized Participants and the Trust, and could potentially increase efficiency, and ultimately benefit the end investors in the Trust.

Except for the changes described above, all other representations in Amendment No. 1 remain unchanged and will continue to constitute continued listing requirements. In addition, the Trust will continue to comply with the terms of Amendment No. 1 and the requirements in Rule 5711(d).

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. As discussed above, the proposed amendments are intended to reflect changes to the Trust's creation and redemption process, specifically to allow for in-kind transfers. As discussed above, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change would increase operational efficiencies for the Trust (and the market more generally). The Exchange believes these changes will not impose any burden on competition.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or 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 Exchange consents, the Commission shall: (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, as modified by Amendment No. 1, 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-NASDAQ-2025-008 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-NASDAQ-2025-008. 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 the Exchange. 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-NASDAQ-2025-008 and should be submitted on or before March 5, 2025.

¹⁰ The amount of cash or bitcoin is based on the NAV of the Trust on the trade date.

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹³

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02495 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35466; 812-15684]

SEG Partners Long/Short Equity Fund and Select Equity Group, L.P.

February 6, 2025.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission” or “SEC”).

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of an application for an order pursuant to section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Act”) for an exemption from sections 18(a)(2), 18(c), and 18(i) of the Act, pursuant to sections 6(c) and 23(c) of the Act for an exemption from rule 23c-3 under the Act, and pursuant to section 17(d) of the Act and rule 17d-1 thereunder.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order to permit certain registered closed-end investment companies to issue multiple classes of shares and to impose early withdrawal charges and asset-based distribution and/or service fees.

APPLICANTS: SEG Partners Long/Short Equity Fund and Select Equity Group, L.P.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on January 6, 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 March 3, 2025, and 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.

ADDRESSES:

The Commission: *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov*. Applicants: Joshua B. Deringer, Esq., Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, *Joshua.deringer@faegredrinker.com*, with a copy to Jennifer Vinsonhaler, Select Equity Group, L.P., *jv@selectequity.com*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special 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’ application, dated January 6, 2025, which may be obtained via the Commission’s website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for an Applicant using the Company name search field on the SEC’s EDGAR system. The SEC’s EDGAR system may be searched at <https://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch>. You may also call the SEC’s Office of Investor Education and Advocacy at (202) 551-8090.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02490 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102371; File No. SR-NASDAQ-2025-009]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Delay the Implementation of the New Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and ORF Methodology Proposed in SR-NASDAQ-2024-078

February 6, 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 January 28, 2025, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“Nasdaq” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Item I below,

which Item has been substantially prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange has designated this proposal for immediate effectiveness pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f) thereunder.⁴ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to delay the implementation of the new Options Regulatory Fee (“ORF”) and methodology proposed in SR-NASDAQ-2024-078.⁵ Specifically, the Exchange proposes to delay the new ORF and methodology proposed therein which now will be implemented on June 1, 2025 and sunset on December 1, 2025.⁶ Additionally, effective March 1, 2025, the Exchange proposes to revert its ORF to \$0.0016 per contract side.

The proposed rule change, including the Exchange’s statement of the purpose of, and statutory basis for, the proposed rule change, is available on the Exchange’s website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/NASDAQ/rulefilings> and on the Commission’s website at <https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file-number=SR-NASDAQ-2025-009>.

II. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act.⁷

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f). At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

⁵ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 101892 (Dec. 12, 2024), 89 FR 102994 (Dec. 18, 2024) (SR-NASDAQ-2024-078) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Lower the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and Adopt a New Approach to ORF in 2025).

⁶ On January 13, 2025, the Exchange filed SR-NASDAQ-2025-004. The Exchange withdrew SR-NASDAQ-2025-004 on January 28, 2025 and replaced it with this filing.

⁷ 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

¹³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

Comments may be submitted electronically by using the Commission's internet comment form (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-NASDAQ-2025-009) or by sending an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-NASDAQ-2025-009 on the subject line. Alternatively, paper comments may be sent to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090. All submissions should refer to file number SR-NASDAQ-2025-009. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-NASDAQ-2025-009). 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-NASDAQ-2025-009 and should be submitted on or before March 5, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁸

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02498 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102368; File No. SR-Phlx-2025-06]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq PHLX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Delay the Implementation of the New Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and ORF Methodology Proposed in SR-Phlx-2024-66

February 6, 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 January 28, 2025, Nasdaq PHLX LLC ("Phlx" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Item I below, which Item has been substantially prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange has designated this proposal for immediate effectiveness pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f) thereunder.⁴ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to delay the implementation of the new Options Regulatory Fee ("ORF") and methodology proposed in SR-Phlx-2024-66.⁵ Specifically, the Exchange proposes to delay the new ORF and methodology proposed therein which now will be implemented on June 1, 2025 and sunset on December 1, 2025.⁶ Additionally, effective March 1, 2025,

the Exchange proposes to revert its ORF to \$0.0034 per contract side.

The proposed rule change, including the Exchange's statement of the purpose of, and statutory basis for, the proposed rule change, is available on the Exchange's website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/phlx/rulefilings> and on the Commission's website at https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-Phlx-2025-06.

II. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act.⁷ Comments may be submitted electronically by using the Commission's internet comment form (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-Phlx-2025-06) or by sending an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-Phlx-2025-06 on the subject line. Alternatively, paper comments may be sent to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090. All submissions should refer to file number SR-Phlx-2025-06. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-Phlx-2025-06). 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-Phlx-2025-06 and

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f). At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

⁵ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 101893 (Dec. 12, 2024), 89 FR 103003 (Dec. 18, 2024) (SR-Phlx-2024-66) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Lower the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and Adopt a New Approach to ORF in 2025).

⁶ On January 13, 2025, the Exchange filed SR-Phlx-2025-03. The Exchange withdrew SR-Phlx-2025-03 on January 28, 2025 and replaced it with this filing.

⁷ Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange.

with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange.

⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

should be submitted on or before March 5, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁸

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102367; File No. SR-NYSEARCA-2025-05]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, To List and Trade Shares of the Grayscale Litecoin Trust Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E (Commodity-Based Trust Shares)

February 6, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1)¹ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)² and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,³ notice is hereby given that, on January 24, 2025, NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca” or the “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) a proposed rule change to list and trade shares of the Grayscale Litecoin Trust under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E (Commodity-Based Trust Shares). On February 3, 2025, the Exchange filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change, which replaced and superseded the original filing in its entirety. The proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, is described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1

The Exchange proposes to list and trade shares of the following under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E: Grayscale Litecoin Trust (LTC) (the “Trust”). This Amendment No. 1 to SR-NYSEARCA-2025-05 replaces SR-NYSEARCA-2025-05 as originally filed and supersedes such filing in its entirety. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s website at

www.nyse.com, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission’s Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization 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 those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E, the Exchange may propose to list and/or trade pursuant to unlisted trading privileges “Commodity-Based Trust Shares.”⁴ The Exchange proposes to list and trade shares (“Shares”)⁵ of the Trust pursuant to NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E.⁶

⁴ Commodity-Based Trust Shares are securities issued by a trust that represent investors’ discrete identifiable and undivided beneficial ownership interest in the commodities deposited into the Trust.

⁵ The Shares are expected to be listed under the ticker symbol “LTCN.”

⁶ On July 12, 2021, the Trust filed its registration statement on Form 10 under the Securities Act (File No. 000-56310) (the “Registration Statement on Form 10”). On September 3, 2021, the Trust filed Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form 10. On September 22, 2021, the Trust filed Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form 10. On November 4, 2021, the Trust filed Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form 10. On February 4, 2022, the Trust filed Amendment No. 4 to the Registration Statement on Form 10. On September 10, 2021, the Registration Statement on Form 10 was automatically deemed effective. On September 1, 2022, September 1, 2023, and September 6, 2024, the Trust filed its annual reports on Form 10-K under the Securities Act (File No. 000-56310) (the “Annual Reports”). On November 5, 2021, February 10, 2022, May 6, 2022, November 4, 2022, February 8, 2023, May 5, 2023, November 3, 2023, February 7, 2024, May 3, 2024, and November 1, 2024, the Trust filed its quarterly reports on Form 10-Q under the Securities Act (File No. 000-56310) (the “Quarterly Reports”). The descriptions of the Trust, the Shares, and LTC contained herein are based, in part, on the Annual Report, Quarterly Reports and Registration Statement. On January 3, 2025, the Trust submitted to the Commission an amended Form D as a business trust. Shares of the Trust have been quoted on OTC Market’s OTCQX Marketplace under the symbol “LTCN” since August 18, 2020. On July 24, 2020 and September 23, 2020, the Trust published annual reports for LTCN for the periods ended

The Trust is the world’s largest Litecoin (“LTC”) investment fund by assets under management as of the date of this filing. The Trust has approximately \$215.4 million in assets under management⁷ (representing 2.7% of all LTC in circulation), its Shares trade millions of dollars in daily volume and are held by more than a quarter of a million American investor accounts seeking exposure to LTC without the cost and complexity of purchasing the asset directly. However, because the Trust is not currently listed as an exchange-traded product (“ETP”), the value of the Shares has not been able to closely track the value of the Trust’s underlying LTC. The Sponsors (as defined below) thus believe that allowing Shares of the Trust to list and trade on the Exchange as an ETP (*i.e.*, converting the Trust to a spot LTC ETP) would provide other investors with a safe and secure way to invest in LTC on a regulated national securities exchange.

The sponsors of the Trust are Grayscale Operating, LLC and Grayscale Investments Sponsors, LLC (each, a “Sponsor” and, collectively, the “Sponsors”),⁸ each a Delaware limited liability company. The Sponsors are indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Digital Currency Group, Inc. (“Digital Currency Group”). The trustee for the Trust is Delaware Trust Company (“Trustee”). The custodian for the Trust is Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC (“Custodian”).⁹ The administrator and transfer agent of the Trust is expected to be BNY Mellon Asset Servicing, a division of The Bank of New York Mellon (the “Transfer Agent”). The distribution and marketing agent for the Trust is expected to be Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the

December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020, respectively. On July 24, 2020, November 6, 2020, February 12, 2021, and May 7, 2021, the Trust published quarterly reports for LTCN for the periods ended March 31, 2020, September 30, 2020, December 31, 2020, and March 31, 2021, respectively. Reports can be found on OTC Market’s website (<https://www.otcmkt.com/stock/LTCN/disclosure>). The Shares will be of the same class and will have the same rights as shares of LTCN. According to the Sponsors, freely tradeable shares of LTCN will remain freely tradeable Shares on the date of the listing of the Shares that are unregistered under the Securities Act. Restricted shares of LTCN will remain subject to private placement restrictions on such date, and the holders of such restricted shares will continue to hold those Shares subject to those restrictions until they become freely tradable Shares.

⁷ As of January 15, 2025.

⁸ As of May 3, 2025, Grayscale Operating, LLC will cease to act as Sponsor of the Trust and Grayscale Investment Sponsors, LLC will be sole Sponsor of the Trust.

⁹ According to the Annual Report, Digital Currency Group owns a minority interest in Coinbase, Inc., which is the parent company of the Custodian, representing less than 1.0% of its equity.

⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 15 U.S.C. 78a.

³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

“Marketing Agent”). The index provider for the Trust is CoinDesk Indices, Inc. (the “Index Provider”).

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust, formed on January 26, 2018, that operates pursuant to a trust agreement between the Sponsor and the Trustee (“Trust Agreement”). The Trust has no fixed termination date.

Operation of the Trust

According to the Annual Report, the Trust’s assets consist solely of LTC.¹⁰

Each Share represents a proportional interest, based on the total number of Shares outstanding, in the Trust’s assets as determined by reference to the Index Price,¹¹ less the Trust’s expenses and other liabilities (which include accrued but unpaid fees and expenses). The Sponsors expect that the market price of the Shares will fluctuate over time in response to the market prices of LTC. In addition, because the Shares reflect the estimated accrued but unpaid expenses of the Trust, the number of LTC represented by a Share will gradually decrease over time as the Trust’s LTC are used to pay the Trust’s expenses.

The activities of the Trust are limited to (i) issuing “Baskets” (as defined below) in exchange for LTC transferred to the Trust as consideration in connection with creations, (ii) transferring or selling LTC as necessary to cover the “Sponsor’s Fee”¹² and/or

certain Trust expenses, (iii) transferring LTC in exchange for Baskets surrendered for redemption (subject to obtaining regulatory approval from the Commission and approval of the Sponsor), (iv) causing the Sponsor to sell LTC on the termination of the Trust, and (v) engaging in all administrative and security procedures necessary to accomplish such activities in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement, the Custodian Agreement, the Index License Agreement, and the Participant Agreements (each as defined below).

The Trust will not be actively managed. It will not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or to ameliorate losses caused by, changes in the market prices of LTC.

The Trust is not a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act and the Sponsors believe that the Trust is not required to register under the Investment Company Act.

Investment Objective

According to the Annual Report, and as further described below, the Trust’s investment objective is for the value of the Shares (based on LTC per Share) to reflect the value of the LTC held by the Trust, determined by reference to the Index Price, less the Trust’s expenses and other liabilities. While an investment in the Shares is not a direct investment in LTC, the Shares are designed to provide investors with a cost-effective and convenient way to gain investment exposure to LTC. Generally speaking, a substantial direct investment in LTC may require expensive and sometimes complicated arrangements in connection with the acquisition, security and safekeeping of the LTC and may involve the payment of substantial fees to acquire such LTC from third-party facilitators through cash payments of U.S. dollars. Because the value of the Shares is correlated with the value of LTC held by the Trust, it is important to understand the investment attributes of, and the market for, LTC.

The Trust uses the Index Price to calculate its “NAV,” which is the aggregate value, expressed in U.S. dollars, of the Trust’s assets (other than U.S. dollars or other fiat currency), less

the U.S. dollar value of the Trust’s expenses and other liabilities calculated in the manner set forth under “Valuation of LTC and Determination of NAV.” “NAV per Share” is calculated by dividing NAV by the number of Shares then outstanding.

Valuation of LTC and Determination of NAV

The following is a description of the material terms of the Trust Agreement as they relate to valuation of the Trust’s LTC and the NAV calculations.¹³

On each business day at 4:00 p.m., New York time, or as soon thereafter as practicable (the “Evaluation Time”), the Sponsor will evaluate the LTC held by the Trust and calculate and publish the NAV of the Trust. To calculate the NAV, the Sponsor will:

1. Determine the Index Price as of such business day.
2. Multiply the Index Price by the Trust’s aggregate number of LTC owned by the Trust as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the immediately preceding day, less the aggregate number of LTC payable as the accrued and unpaid Sponsor’s Fee as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the immediately preceding day.
3. Add the U.S. dollar value of LTC, calculated using the Index Price, receivable under pending creation orders, if any, determined by multiplying the number of the Baskets represented by such creation orders by the Basket Amount and then multiplying such product by the Index Price.¹⁴
4. Subtract the U.S. dollar amount of accrued and unpaid Additional Trust Expenses, if any.¹⁵
5. Subtract the U.S. dollar value of the LTC, calculated using the Index Price, to be distributed under pending redemption orders, if any, determined by multiplying the number of Baskets to be redeemed represented by such redemption orders by the Basket Amount and then multiplying such

¹³ While this filing uses the terminology “NAV,” the term used in the Trust Agreement is “Digital Asset Holdings.”

¹⁴ “Baskets” and “Basket Amount” have the meanings set forth in “Creation and Redemption of Shares” below.

¹⁵ A “Digital Asset Market” is a “Brokered Market,” “Dealer Market,” “Principal-to-Principal Market” or “Exchange Market,” as each such term is defined in the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Master Glossary. The “Digital Asset Trading Platform Market” is the global trading platform market for the trading of LTC, which consists of transactions on electronic Digital Asset Trading Platforms. A “Digital Asset Trading Platform” is an electronic marketplace where trading participants may trade, buy and sell LTC based on bid-ask trading. The largest Digital Asset Trading Platforms are online and typically trade on a 24-hour basis, publishing transaction price and volume data.

¹⁰ The Trust may from time to time come into possession of Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency by virtue of its ownership of LTC, generally through a fork in the Litecoin Blockchain, an airdrop offered to holders of LTC or other similar event. “Incidental Rights” are rights to acquire, or otherwise establish dominion and control over, any virtual currency or other asset or right, which rights are incident to the Trust’s ownership of LTC and arise without any action of the Trust, or of the Sponsor or Trustee on behalf of the Trust. “IR Virtual Currency” is any virtual currency tokens, or other asset or right, acquired by the Trust through the exercise (subject to the applicable provisions of the Trust Agreement) of any Incidental Right. Although the Trust is permitted to take certain actions with respect to Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency in accordance with its Trust Agreement, at this time the Trust will prospectively irrevocably abandon any Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency. In the event the Trust seeks to change this position, the Exchange would file a subsequent proposed rule change with the Commission.

¹¹ The “Index Price” means the U.S. dollar value of a LTC derived from the Digital Asset Trading Platforms (as defined below) that are reflected in the CoinDesk Litecoin Price Index (LTX) (the “Index”), calculated at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day. For purposes of the Trust Agreement, the term Litecoin Index Price has the same meaning as the Index Price as defined herein.

¹² The Sponsor’s Fee means a fee, payable in LTC, which accrues daily in U.S. dollars at an annual rate of currently 2.5%, but which will be lowered in connection with the Trust becoming an ETP, of the NAV Fee Basis Amount of the Trust as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each day, provided that for a day that is not a business day, the calculation

of the Sponsor’s Fee will be based on the NAV Fee Basis Amount from the most recent business day, reduced by the accrued and unpaid Sponsor’s Fee for such most recent business day and for each day after such most recent business day and prior to the relevant calculation date. The “NAV Fee Basis Amount” is calculated in the manner set forth under “Valuation of LTC and Determination of NAV” below.

product by the Index Price (the amount derived from steps 1 through 5 above, the “NAV Fee Basis Amount”).

6. Subtract the U.S. dollar amount of the Sponsor’s Fee that accrues for such business day, as calculated based on the NAV Fee Basis Amount for such business day.

In the event that the Sponsor determines that the primary methodology used to determine the Index Price is not an appropriate basis for valuation of the Trust’s LTC, the Sponsor will utilize the cascading set of rules as described in “Determination of the Index Price When Index Price is Unavailable” below.

LTC and the Litecoin Network¹⁶

According to the Annual Report, LTC is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the peer-to-peer Litecoin Network, a decentralized network of computers that operates on cryptographic protocols. No single entity owns or operates the Litecoin Network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Litecoin Network allows people to exchange tokens of value, called LTC, which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as a blockchain. LTC can be used to pay for goods and services, including computational power on the Litecoin Network, or it can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on Digital Asset Trading Platforms or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system.

Litecoin is an alternative software implementation of Bitcoin that was created in late 2011 by Charlie Lee, a former Google employee, who set out to create a proof-of-work currency that could be an alternative to Bitcoin. Ultimately, this resulted in a clone of Bitcoin. Although Litecoin is thus very similar to Bitcoin, there are several key differences between the Litecoin Network and the Bitcoin Network. These differences include a block generation time of approximately two and a half minutes for LTC as compared to ten minutes for Bitcoin, and a cap on the number of coins that will be created of 84 million LTC, as compared to 21 million for Bitcoin. As a result of these differences, transactions using LTC occur four times faster than transactions using Bitcoin and at a lower cost. Litecoin also implemented crypt, a distinct hashing algorithm different from Bitcoin’s SHA-256 hashing

algorithm, which does not require ASICs and therefore results in less centralized mining hash power.

The Litecoin Network is decentralized and does not require governmental authorities or financial institution intermediaries to create, transmit or determine the value of LTC. Rather, LTC is created and allocated by the Litecoin Network protocol through a “mining” process. The value of LTC is determined by the supply of and demand for LTC on the Digital Asset Trading Platforms or in private end-user-to-end-user transactions.

Similar to the Bitcoin Network, the Litecoin Network operates on a proof-of-work model. New LTC is created and rewarded to the miners of a block in the Litecoin Blockchain for verifying transactions. The Litecoin Blockchain is effectively a decentralized database that includes all blocks that have been mined by miners and it is updated to include new blocks as they are solved. Each LTC transaction is broadcast to the Litecoin Network and, when included in a block, recorded in the Litecoin Blockchain. As each new block records outstanding LTC transactions, and outstanding transactions are settled and validated through such recording, the Litecoin

The Litecoin Blockchain represents a complete, transparent and unbroken history of all transactions of the Litecoin Network. The current miner reward of 6.25 LTC per block was reduced from 12.5 LTC per block by 50% in August 2023, and will be further reduced by another 50% every 840,000 blocks, or approximately four years, thereafter. A block of transactions is confirmed on the Litecoin Network approximately every 2.5 minutes. As of September 30, 2024, approximately 75.0 million LTC were outstanding.

Similar to Bitcoin, LTC can be used to pay for goods and services or can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on Digital Asset Trading Platforms or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system. Additionally, LTC is used to pay for transaction fees to miners for verifying transactions on the Litecoin Network.

Overview of the Litecoin Network’s Operations

In order to own, transfer or use LTC directly on the Litecoin Network (as opposed to through an intermediary, such as a custodian), a person generally must have internet access to connect to the Litecoin Network. LTC transactions may be made directly between end-users without the need for a third-party intermediary. To prevent the possibility

of double-spending LTC, a user must notify the Litecoin Network of the transaction by broadcasting the transaction data to its network peers. The Litecoin Network provides confirmation against double-spending by memorializing every transaction in the Litecoin Blockchain, which is publicly accessible and transparent. This memorialization and verification against double-spending is accomplished through the Litecoin Network mining process, which adds “blocks” of data, including recent transaction information, to the Litecoin Blockchain.

Summary of a LTC Transaction

Prior to engaging in LTC transactions directly on the Litecoin Network, a user generally must first install on its computer or mobile device a Litecoin Network software program that will allow the user to generate a private and public key pair associated with a LTC address. Each Litecoin Network address, or wallet, is associated with a unique “public key” and “private key” pair. To receive LTC, the LTC recipient must provide its public key to the party initiating the transfer. This activity is analogous to a recipient for a transaction in U.S. dollars providing a routing address in wire instructions to the payor so that cash may be wired to the recipient’s account. The payor approves the transfer to the address provided by the recipient by “signing” a transaction that consists of the recipient’s public key with the private key of the address from where the payor is transferring the LTC. The recipient, however, does not make public or provide to the sender its related private key.

Neither the recipient nor the sender reveals their private keys in a transaction, because the private key authorizes transfer of the funds in that address to other users. Therefore, if a user loses his or her private key, the user may permanently lose access to the LTC contained in the associated address. Likewise, LTC is irretrievably lost if the private key associated with them is deleted and no backup has been made. When sending LTC, a user’s Litecoin Network software program must validate the transaction with the associated private key. In addition, since every computation on the Litecoin Network requires processing power, there is a transaction fee involved with the transfer that is paid by the payor. The resulting digitally validated transaction is sent by the user’s Litecoin Network software program to the Litecoin Network validators to allow transaction confirmation.

¹⁶ The description of LTC and the Litecoin Network in this section was provided by the Sponsors and is based on the Annual Report.

Litecoin Network validators record and confirm transactions when they validate and add blocks of information to the Litecoin Blockchain. When a validator is selected to validate a block, it creates that block, which includes data relating to (i) the verification of newly submitted and accepted transactions and (ii) a reference to the prior block in the Litecoin Blockchain to which the new block is being added. The validator becomes aware of outstanding, unrecorded transactions through the data packet transmission and distribution discussed above.

Upon the addition of a block of LTC transactions, the Litecoin Network software program of both the spending party and the receiving party will show confirmation of the transaction on the Litecoin Blockchain and reflect an adjustment to the LTC balance in each party's Litecoin Network public key, completing the LTC transaction. Once a transaction is confirmed on the Litecoin Blockchain, it is irreversible.

Some LTC transactions are conducted "off-blockchain" and are therefore not recorded in the Litecoin Blockchain. These "off-blockchain transactions" involve the transfer of control over, or ownership of, a specific digital wallet holding LTC or the reallocation of ownership of certain LTC in a pooled-ownership digital wallet, such as a digital wallet owned by a Digital Asset Trading Platform. In contrast to on-blockchain transactions, which are publicly recorded on the Litecoin Blockchain, information and data regarding off-blockchain transactions are generally not publicly available. Therefore, off-blockchain transactions are not truly LTC transactions in that they do not involve the transfer of transaction data on the Litecoin Network and do not reflect a movement of LTC between addresses recorded in the Litecoin Blockchain. For these reasons, off-blockchain transactions are subject to risks as any such transfer of LTC ownership is not protected by the protocol behind the Litecoin Network or recorded in, and validated through, the blockchain mechanism.

Creation of LTC

Initial Creation of LTC

The initial creation of LTC was in connection with a clone of the Bitcoin blockchain in 2011. All additional LTC have been created through the mining process.

Mining Process

The Litecoin Network is kept running by computers all over the world. In order to incentivize those who incur the

computational costs of securing the network by validating transactions, there is a reward that is given to the computer that was able to create the latest block on the chain. Every two and a half minutes, on average, a new block is added to the Litecoin Blockchain with the latest transactions processed by the network, and the computer that generated this block is currently awarded 6.25 LTC, which was reduced by 50%, from 12.5 LTC, in August 2023. Due to the nature of the algorithm for block generation, this process (generating a "proof-of-work") is guaranteed to be random. Over time, rewards are expected to be proportionate to the computational power of each machine.

The process by which LTC is "mined" results in new blocks being added to the Litecoin Blockchain and new LTC tokens being issued to the miners. Computers on the Litecoin Network engage in a set of prescribed complex mathematical calculations in order to add a block to the Litecoin Blockchain and thereby confirm LTC transactions included in that block's data.

To begin mining, a user can download and run Litecoin Network mining software, which turns the user's computer into a "node" on the Litecoin Network that validates blocks. Each block contains the details of some or all of the most recent transactions that are not memorialized in prior blocks, as well as a record of the award of LTC to the miner who added the new block. Each unique block can be solved and added to the Litecoin Blockchain by only one miner. Therefore, all individual miners and mining pools on the Litecoin Network are engaged in a competitive process of constantly increasing their computing power to improve their likelihood of solving for new blocks. As more miners join the Litecoin Network and its processing power increases, the Litecoin Network adjusts the complexity of the block-solving equation to maintain a predetermined pace of adding a new block to the Litecoin Blockchain approximately every two and a half minutes. A miner's proposed block is added to the Litecoin Blockchain once a majority of the nodes on the Litecoin Network confirms the miner's work. Miners that are successful in adding a block to the Litecoin Blockchain are automatically awarded LTC for their effort and may also receive transaction fees paid by transferors whose transactions are recorded in the block. This reward system is the method by which new LTC enter into circulation to the public.

The Litecoin Network is designed in such a way that the reward for adding new blocks to the Litecoin Blockchain decreases over time. Once new LTC tokens are no longer awarded for adding a new block, miners will only have transaction fees to incentivize them, and as a result, it is expected that miners will need to be better compensated with higher transaction fees to ensure that there is adequate incentive for them to continue mining.

Limits on LTC Supply

The Litecoin Network is structured to allow a maximum of 84 million LTC to be created, which are mined over time with the creation of each new block. The supply of new LTC is mathematically controlled so that the number of LTC grows at a limited rate pursuant to a pre-set schedule. The number of LTC awarded for solving a new block is automatically halved after every 840,000 blocks are added to the Litecoin Blockchain. Currently, the fixed reward for solving a new block is 6.25 LTC per block, and this is expected to decrease by half to become 3.125 LTC after the next 840,000 blocks since the last reward reduction have entered the Litecoin Network, which is expected to be approximately July 2027. This deliberately controlled rate of LTC creation means that the number of LTC in existence will increase at a controlled rate until the number of LTC in existence reaches 84 million LTC.

As of September 30, 2024, approximately 75.0 million LTC were outstanding, and estimates of when the 84 million LTC limitation will be reached range from at or near the year 2140.

Modifications to the LTC Protocol

The Litecoin Network is an open source project with no official developer or group of developers that controls it. However, the Litecoin Network's development has historically been overseen by a core group of developers. The core developers are able to access, and can alter, the Litecoin Network source code and, as a result, they are responsible for quasi-official releases of updates and other changes to the Litecoin Network's source code.

The release of updates to the Litecoin Network's source code does not guarantee that the updates will be automatically adopted. Users and miners must accept any changes made to the Litecoin source code by downloading the proposed modification of the Litecoin Network's source code. A modification of the Litecoin Network's source code is effective only with respect to the Litecoin users and

miners that download it. If a modification is accepted by only a percentage of users and miners, a division in the Litecoin Network will occur such that one network will run the pre-modification source code and the other network will run the modified source code. Such a division is known as a “fork.” Consequently, as a practical matter, a modification to the source code becomes part of the Litecoin Network only if accepted by participants collectively having most of the processing power on the Litecoin Network.

Core development of the Litecoin Network source code has increasingly focused on modifications of the Litecoin Network protocol to increase speed and scalability and also allow for non-financial, next generation uses. The Trust’s activities will not directly relate to such projects, though such projects may utilize LTC as tokens for the facilitation of their non-financial uses, thereby potentially increasing demand for LTC and the utility of the Litecoin Network as a whole. Conversely, projects that operate and are built within the Litecoin Blockchain may increase the data flow on the Litecoin Network and could either “bloat” the size of the Litecoin Blockchain or slow confirmation times. At this time, such projects remain in early stages and have not been materially integrated into the Litecoin Blockchain or the Litecoin Network.

In May 2022, a Litecoin Network upgrade incorporated MimbleWimble, an additional encryption feature. MimbleWimble serves two purposes: (i) concealing the transacted amount of Litecoin and (ii) detecting fraudulent activity if the transaction amount were changed while being processed.

Custody of the Trust’s LTC

Digital assets and digital asset transactions are recorded and validated on blockchains, the public transaction ledgers of a digital asset network. Each digital asset blockchain serves as a record of ownership for all of the units of such digital asset, even in the case of certain privacy-preserving digital assets, where the transactions themselves are not publicly viewable. All digital assets recorded on a blockchain are associated with a public blockchain address, also referred to as a digital wallet. Digital assets held at a particular public blockchain address may be accessed and transferred using a corresponding private key.

Key Generation

Public addresses and their corresponding private keys are

generated by the Custodian in secret key generation ceremonies at secure locations inside faraday cages, which are enclosures used to block electromagnetic fields and thus mitigate against attacks. The Custodian uses quantum random number generators to generate the public and private key pairs.

Once generated, private keys are encrypted, separated into “shards,” and then further encrypted. After the key generation ceremony, all materials used to generate private keys, including computers, are destroyed. All key generation ceremonies are performed offline. No party other than the Custodian (including the Trust itself) has access to the private key shards of the Trust.

Key Storage

Private key shards are distributed geographically in secure vaults around the world, including in the United States. The locations of the secure vaults may change regularly and are kept confidential by the Custodian for security purposes.

The “Digital Asset Account” is a segregated custody account controlled and secured by the Custodian to store private keys, which allows for the transfer of ownership or control of the Trust’s LTC on the Trust’s behalf. The Digital Asset Account uses offline storage, or “cold,” mechanisms to secure the Trust’s private keys. The term cold storage refers to a safeguarding method by which the private keys corresponding to digital assets are disconnected and/or deleted entirely from the internet. Cold storage of private keys may involve keeping such keys on a non-networked (or “air-gapped”) computer or electronic device or storing the private keys on a storage device (for example, a USB thumb drive) or printed medium (for example, papyrus, paper, or a metallic object). A digital wallet may receive deposits of digital assets but may not send digital assets without use of the digital assets’ corresponding private keys. In order to send digital assets from a digital wallet in which the private keys are kept in cold storage, either the private keys must be retrieved from cold storage and entered into an online, or “hot,” digital asset software program to sign the transaction, or the unsigned transaction must be transferred to the cold server in which the private keys are held for signature by the private keys and then transferred back to the online digital asset software program. At that point, the user of the digital wallet can transfer its digital assets.

Security Procedures

The Custodian is the custodian of the Trust’s private keys (which, as noted above, facilitate the transfer of ownership or control of the Trust’s LTC) in accordance with the terms and provisions of the custodian agreement by and between the Custodian, the Sponsor and the Trust (the “Custodian Agreement”). Transfers from the Digital Asset Account require certain security procedures, including, but not limited to, multiple encrypted private key shards, usernames, passwords and 2-step verification. Multiple private key shards held by the Custodian must be combined to reconstitute the private key to sign any transaction in order to transfer the Trust’s assets. Private key shards are distributed geographically in secure vaults around the world, including in the United States.

As a result, if any one secure vault is ever compromised, this event will have no impact on the ability of the Trust to access its assets, other than a possible delay in operations, while one or more of the other secure vaults is used instead. These security procedures are intended to remove single points of failure in the protection of the Trust’s assets.

Transfers of LTC to the Digital Asset Account will be available to the Trust once processed on the Blockchain.

Subject to obtaining regulatory approval to operate a redemption program and authorization of the Sponsor, the process of accessing and withdrawing LTC from the Trust to redeem a Basket by an Authorized Participant will follow the same general procedure as transferring LTC to the Trust to create a Basket by an Authorized Participant, only in reverse.

The Sponsor will maintain ownership and control of the Trust’s LTC in a manner consistent with good delivery requirements for spot commodity transactions.

LTC Value

Digital Asset Trading Platform Valuation

The value of LTC is determined by the value that various market participants place on LTC through their transactions. The most common means of determining the value of a LTC is by surveying one or more Digital Asset Trading Platforms where LTC is traded publicly and transparently (e.g., Coinbase, Crypto.com, LMAX Digital, and Kraken).

Digital Asset Trading Platform Public Market Data

On each online Digital Asset Trading Platform, LTC is traded with publicly disclosed valuations for each executed trade, measured by one or more fiat currencies such as the U.S. dollar or euro or by the widely used cryptocurrency Bitcoin. Over-the-counter dealers or market makers do not typically disclose their trade data.

As of September 30, 2024, the Digital Asset Trading Platforms included in the Index were Coinbase, Crypto.com, LMAX Digital, and Kraken. As further described below, the Sponsors and the Trust reasonably believe each of these Digital Asset Trading Platforms are in material compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state licensing requirements and maintain practices and policies designed to comply with anti-money laundering (“AML”) and

know-your-customer (“KYC”) regulations.

Coinbase: A U.S.-based trading platform registered as a money services business (“MSB”) with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”) and licensed as a virtual currency business under the New York State Department of Financial Services (“NYDFS”) BitLicense as well as a money transmitter in various U.S. states.

Crypto.com: A Singapore-based trading platform registered as an MSB with FinCEN and licensed as a money transmitter in various U.S. states. Crypto.com does not hold a BitLicense.

LMAX Digital: A U.K.-based trading platform registered as a broker with the Financial Conduct Authority. LMAX Digital does not hold a BitLicense.

Kraken: A U.S.-based trading platform registered as an MSB with FinCEN and licensed as a money transmitter in

various U.S. states. Kraken does not hold a BitLicense.

Currently, there are several Digital Asset Trading Platforms operating worldwide and online Digital Asset Trading Platforms represent a substantial percentage of LTC buying and selling activity and provide the most data with respect to prevailing valuations of LTC. These trading platforms include established trading platforms such as trading platforms included in the Index which provide a number of options for buying and selling LTC. The below table reflects the trading volume in LTC and market share of the LTC–U.S. dollar trading pairs of each of the Digital Asset Trading Platforms included in the Index as of September 30, 2024, (collectively, “Constituent Trading Platforms”) using data since the inception of the Trust’s operations:

LTC trading platforms included in the Index as of September 30, 2024 ¹	Volume (LTC)	Market share ² (%)
Coinbase	653,863,151	46.53
Kraken	90,333,438	6.43
LMAX Digital	82,976,222	5.90
Crypto.com	7,902,904	0.56
Total U.S. Dollar-LTC trading pair	835,075,715	59.42

¹ Effective October 27, 2024, the Index Provider added Bitstamp to the Index due to the trading platform meeting the Index Provider’s minimum liquidity requirement, and did not remove any Constituent Trading Platforms as part of its scheduled quarterly review. Effective December 22, 2024, the Index Provider added Bitfinex to the Index due to the trading platform meeting the Index Provider’s minimum liquidity requirement, and did not remove any Constituent Trading Platforms as part of its scheduled quarterly review.

² Market share is calculated using trading volume (in LTC) for certain Digital Asset Trading Platforms including, Coinbase, Crypto.com, LMAX Digital and Kraken, as well as certain other large U.S.-dollar denominated Digital Asset Trading Platforms that were not included in the Index as of September 30, 2024, including Binance.US, Bitfinex, Bitstamp, Bittrex, Cboe Digital, FTX.US, Gemini, HitBTC, itBit, and OKCoin.

Forms of Attack Against the Litecoin Network

All networked systems are vulnerable to various kinds of attacks. As with any computer network, the Litecoin Network contains certain flaws. For example, the Litecoin Network is currently vulnerable to a “51% attack” where, if a mining pool were to gain control of more than 50% of the hash rate for a digital asset, a malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the network and the ability to manipulate the Litecoin Blockchain. As of September 30, 2024, the top three largest mining pools controlled over 50% of the hash rate of the Litecoin Network.

In addition, many digital asset networks have been subjected to a number of denial of service attacks, which has led to temporary delays in block creation and in the transfer of LTC. Any similar attacks on the Litecoin Network that impact the ability to transfer LTC could have a material adverse effect on the price of LTC and the value of the Shares.

The Index and the Index Price

The Index is a U.S. dollar-denominated composite reference rate for the price of LTC. The Index is designed to (1) mitigate the effects of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity from impacting the LTC reference rate, (2) provide a real-time, volume-weighted fair value of LTC and (3) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events.

The Index Price is determined by the Index Provider through a process in which trade data is cleansed and compiled in such a manner as to algorithmically reduce the impact of anomalous or manipulative trading. This is accomplished by adjusting the weight of each data input based on price deviation relative to the observable set, as well as recent and long-term trading volume at each venue relative to the observable set.

The value of the Index is calculated and disseminated on a 24-hour basis and will be available on a continuous basis.

Constituent Trading Platform Selection

According to the Annual Report, the Digital Asset Trading Platforms that are included in the Index are selected by the Index Provider utilizing a methodology that is guided by the International Organization of Securities Commissions (“IOSCO”) principles for financial benchmarks. For a trading platform to become a Constituent Trading Platform, it must satisfy each of the criteria listed below (the “Inclusion Criteria”):

- Sufficient USD or USDC liquidity relative to the size of the listed assets;
- No evidence in the past 12 months of trading restrictions on individuals or entities that would otherwise meet the trading platform’s eligibility requirements to trade;
- No evidence in the past 12 months of undisclosed restrictions on deposits or withdrawals from user accounts;
- Real-time price discovery;

- Limited or no capital controls;¹⁷
- Transparent ownership including a publicly-known ownership entity;
- Publicly available language and policies addressing legal and regulatory compliance in the U.S., including KYC, AML and other policies designed to comply with relevant regulations that might apply to it;
- Be a trading platform that is licensed and able to service investors in one or more of the following jurisdictions:

- United States
- United Kingdom
- European Union
- Hong Kong
- Singapore; and

- Offer programmatic spot trading of the trading pair¹⁸ and reliably publish trade prices and volumes on a real-time basis through Rest and Websocket APIs.

A Digital Asset Trading Platform is removed as a Constituent Trading Platform when it no longer satisfies the Inclusion Criteria. The Index Provider does not currently include data from over-the-counter markets or derivatives platforms among the Constituent Trading Platforms. According to the Annual Report, over-the-counter data is not currently included because of the potential for trades to include a significant premium or discount paid for larger liquidity, which creates an uneven comparison relative to more active markets. There is also a higher potential for over-the-counter transactions to not be arms-length, and thus not be representative of a true market price.

The Index Provider and the Sponsor have entered into the index license agreement, dated as of February 1, 2022 (as amended, the “Index License Agreement”), governing the Sponsor’s use of the Index Price.¹⁹ Pursuant to the terms of the Index License Agreement, the Index Provider may adjust the calculation methodology for the Index Price without notice to, or consent of, the Trust or its shareholders. The Index Provider may decide to change the calculation methodology to maintain the integrity of the Index Price calculation should it identify or become aware of previously unknown variables or issues

with the existing methodology that it believes could materially impact its performance and/or reliability. The Index Provider has sole discretion over the determination of Index Price and may change the methodologies for determining the Index Price from time to time. Shareholders will be notified of any material changes to the calculation methodology or the Index Price in the Trust’s current reports and will be notified of all other changes that the Sponsor considers significant in the Trust’s periodic or current reports. The Sponsor will determine the materiality of any changes to the Index Price on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with external counsel.

The Index Provider may change the trading venues that are used to calculate the Index or otherwise change the way in which the Index is calculated at any time. For example, the Index Provider has scheduled quarterly reviews in which it may add or remove Constituent Trading Platforms that satisfy or fail the Inclusion Criteria. The Index Provider does not have any obligation to consider the interests of the Sponsor, the Trust, the shareholders, or anyone else in connection with such changes. While the Index Provider is not required to publicize or explain the changes or to alert the Sponsor to such changes, it has historically notified the Trust (and other subscribers to the Index) of any material changes to the Constituent Trading Platforms, including any additions or removals, contemporaneous with its issuance of press releases in connection with the same. The Sponsor will notify investors of any such material event by filing a current report on Form 8-K. Although the Index methodology is designed to operate without any manual intervention, rare events would justify manual intervention. Intervention of this kind would be in response to non-market-related events, such as the halting of deposits or withdrawals of funds on a Digital Asset Trading Platform, the unannounced closure of operations on a Digital Asset Trading Platform, insolvency or the compromise of user funds. In the event that such an intervention is necessary, the Index Provider would issue a public announcement through its website, API and other established communication channels with its clients.

Determination of the Index Price

The Index applies an algorithm to the price of LTC on the Constituent Trading Platforms calculated on a per second basis over a 24-hour period. The Index’s algorithm is expected to reflect a four-pronged methodology to calculate the

Index Price from the Constituent Trading Platforms:

- *Volume Weighting:* Constituent Trading Platforms with greater liquidity receive a higher weighting in the Index, increasing the ability to execute against (*i.e.*, replicate) the Index in the underlying spot markets.

- *Price-Variance Weighting:* The Index Price reflects data points that are discretely weighted in proportion to their variance from the rest of the Constituent Trading Platforms. As the price at a particular trading platform diverges from the prices at the rest of the Constituent Trading Platforms, its weight in the Index Price consequently decreases.

- *Inactivity Adjustment:* The Index Price algorithm penalizes stale activity from any given Constituent Trading Platform. When a Constituent Trading Platform does not have recent trading data, its weighting in the Index Price is gradually reduced until it is de-weighted entirely. Similarly, once trading activity at a Constituent Trading Platform resumes, the corresponding weighting for that Constituent Trading Platform is gradually increased until it reaches the appropriate level.

- *Manipulation Resistance:* In order to mitigate the effects of wash trading and order book spoofing, the Index only includes executed trades in its calculation. Additionally, the Index only includes Constituent Trading Platforms that charge trading fees to its users in order to attach a real, quantifiable cost to any manipulation attempts.

The Index Provider re-evaluates the weighting algorithm on a periodic basis, but maintains discretion to change the way in which an Index Price is calculated based on its periodic review or in extreme circumstances and does not make the exact methodology to calculate the Index Price publicly available. Nonetheless, the Sponsors believe that the Index is designed to limit exposure to trading or price distortion of any individual Digital Asset Trading Platform that experiences periods of unusual activity or limited liquidity by discounting, in real-time, anomalous price movements at individual Digital Asset Trading Platforms.

The Sponsors believe the Index Provider’s selection process for Constituent Trading Platforms as well as the methodology of the Index Price’s algorithm provides a more accurate picture of LTC price movements than a simple average of Digital Asset Trading Platform spot prices, and that the weighting of LTC prices on the Constituent Trading Platforms limits the

¹⁷ “Capital controls” in this context means governmental sanctions that would limit the movement of capital into, or out of, the jurisdiction in which such Digital Asset Trading Platforms operate.

¹⁸ Trading platforms with programmatic trading offer traders an application programming interface that permits trading by sending programmed commands to the trading platform.

¹⁹ Upon entering into the Index License Agreement, the Sponsor and the Index Provider terminated the license agreement between the parties dated as of February 28, 2019.

inclusion of data that is influenced by temporary price dislocations that may result from technical problems, limited liquidity or fraudulent activity elsewhere in the LTC spot market. By referencing multiple trading venues and weighting them based on trade activity, the Sponsors believe that the impact of any potential fraud, manipulation or anomalous trading activity occurring on any single venue is reduced.

If the Index Price becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that such Index Price does not reflect an accurate price for LTC, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Index Provider to obtain the Index Price directly from the Index Provider. If after such contact such Index Price remains unavailable or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that such Index Price does not reflect an accurate price for LTC, then the Sponsor will employ a cascading set of rules to determine the Index Price, as described below in “Determination of the Index Price When Index Price Is Unavailable.”

The Trust values its LTC for operational purposes by reference to the Index Price. The Index Price is the value of LTC as represented by the Index, calculated at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day.

Illustrative Example

For the purposes of illustration, outlined below are examples of how the attributes that impact weighting and adjustments in the aforementioned methodology may be utilized to generate the Index Price for a digital asset. For example, Constituent Trading Platforms used to calculate the Index Price of the digital asset may include trading platforms such as Coinbase, Kraken, LMAX Digital, and Crypto.com.

The Index Price algorithm, as described above, accounts for manipulation at the outset by only including data from executed trades on Constituent Trading Platforms that charge trading fees. Then, the below-listed elements may impact the weighting of the Constituent Trading Platforms on the Index Price as follows:

- **Volume Weighting:** Each Constituent Trading Platform will be weighted to appropriately reflect the trading volume share of the Constituent Trading Platform relative to all the Constituent Trading Platforms during this same period. For example, an average hourly weighting of 67.06%, 14.57%, 11.88%, and 6.49% for Coinbase, Kraken, LMAX Digital, and Crypto.com, respectively, would represent each Constituent Trading

Platform's share of trading volume during the same period.

- **Inactivity Adjustment:** Assume that a Constituent Trading Platform represented a 14% weighting on the Index Price of the digital asset, which is based on the per-second calculations of its trading volume and price-variance relative to the cohort of Constituent Trading Platforms included in such Index, and then went offline for approximately two hours. The index algorithm would automatically recognize inactivity and start de-weighting the Constituent Trading Platform at the 3-minute mark and continue to do so over a 7-minute period until its influence was effectively zero, 10 minutes after becoming inactive. As soon as trading activity resumed at the Constituent Trading Platform, the index algorithm would re-weight it to the appropriate weighting based on trading volume and price-variance relative to the cohort of Constituent Trading Platforms included in the Index. Due to the period of inactivity, it would re-weight the Constituent Trading Platform activity to a weight lower than its original weighting—for example, to 12%.

- **Price-Variance Weighting:** The price-variance weighting adjustment is a relative measure of each Constituent Trading Platform versus the cohort of Constituent Trading Platforms. The further the price at a Constituent Trading Platform is from the mean price of the cohort, the less influence that trading platform's price will have on the algorithm that produces the Index Price, as the trading platform data is discretely weighted in proportion to their variance from the rest of the trading platforms on a per-second basis and there is no minimum threshold the variance must meet for this adjustment to take place. For example, assume that for a one-hour period, the digital asset's execution prices on one Constituent Trading Platform were trading more than 7% higher than the average execution prices on another Constituent Trading Platform. The algorithm will automatically detect the anomaly (price variance) and reduce that specific Constituent Trading Platform's weighting during that one-hour period, ensuring a reliable spot reference price that is unaffected by the localized event and that is reflective of broader market activity.

Determination of the Index Price When Index Price Is Unavailable

The Sponsor uses the following cascading set of rules to calculate the Index Price when the Index Price is

unavailable.²⁰ For the avoidance of doubt, the Sponsor will employ the below rules sequentially and in the order as presented below, should one or more specific rule(s) fail:

1. **Index Price =** The price set by the Index as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date.²¹ If the Index becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Index does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Index Provider to obtain the Index Price directly from the Index Provider. If after such contact the Index remains unavailable or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Index does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

2. **Index Price =** The price set by Coin Metrics Real-Time Rate (the “Secondary Index”) as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date (the “Secondary Index Price”). The Secondary Index Price is a real-time reference rate price, calculated using trade data from constituent markets selected by Coin Metrics, Inc. (the “Secondary Index Provider”). The Secondary Index Price is calculated by applying weighted-median techniques to such trade data where half the weight is derived from the trading volume on each constituent market and half is derived from inverse price variance, where a constituent market with high price variance as a result of outliers or market anomalies compared to other constituent markets is assigned a smaller weight. If the Secondary Index becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Secondary Index does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Secondary Index Provider to obtain the Secondary Index Price directly from the Secondary Index Provider. If after such contact the Secondary Index remains unavailable or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Secondary Index does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

²⁰ The Sponsor updated these rules on January 11, 2022.

²¹ The valuation date is any day for which the value of the LTC in the Trust may be calculated utilizing the Index Price.

3. Index Price = The price set by the Trust's principal market (as defined in the Annual Report) (the "Tertiary Pricing Option") as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date. The Tertiary Pricing Option is a spot price derived from the principal market's public data feed that is believed to be consistently publishing pricing information as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, and is provided to the Sponsor via an application programming interface. If the Tertiary Pricing Option becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Tertiary Pricing Option does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Tertiary Pricing Provider to obtain the Tertiary Pricing Option directly from the Tertiary Pricing Provider. If after such contact the Tertiary Pricing Option remains unavailable after such contact or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Tertiary Pricing Option does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

4. Index Price = The Sponsor will use its best judgment to determine a good faith estimate of the Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

In the event of a fork, the Index Provider may calculate the Index Price based on a digital asset that the Sponsor does not believe to be an appropriate asset of the Trust (*i.e.*, a digital asset other than LTC).²² In this event, the Sponsor has full discretion to use a different index provider or calculate the Index Price itself using its best judgment. In such an event, the Exchange will submit a proposed rule filing to contemplate the assets that

would subsequently be held by the Trust.

The Sponsor may, in its sole discretion, select a different index provider, select a different index price provided by the Index Provider, calculate the Index Price by using the cascading set of rules set forth above, or change the cascading set of rules set forth above at any time.²³

The Structure and Operation of the Trust Protects Investors and Satisfies Commission Requirements for LTC-Based Exchange Traded Products

The Sponsors believe the Commission should approve the listing and trading of Shares of the Trust. In the context of prior spot digital asset ETP proposal disapproval orders for Bitcoin and Ethereum, the Commission expressed concerns about the underlying Digital Asset Market due to the potential for fraud and manipulation and has outlined the reasons why such ETP proposals have been unable to satisfy these concerns.²⁴ For purposes of the Trust's LTC-based ETP proposal, the Sponsors anticipate that the Commission may have the same

²³ The Sponsor will provide notice of any such changes in the Trust's periodic or current reports and, if the Sponsor makes such a change other than on an ad hoc or temporary basis, will file a proposed rule change with the Commission.

²⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 83723 (July 26, 2018), 83 FR 37579 (August 1, 2018) (SR-BatsBZX-2016-30) (Order Setting Aside Action by Delegated Authority and Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendments No. 1 and 2, To List and Trade Shares of the Winklevoss Bitcoin Trust) (the "Winklevoss Order"); 87267 (October 9, 2019), 84 FR 55382 (October 16, 2019) (SR-NYSEArca-2019-01) (Order Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, Relating to the Listing and Trading of Shares of the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF Trust Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E) (the "Bitwise Order"); 88284 (February 26, 2020), 85 FR 12595 (March 3, 2020) (SR-NYSEArca-2019-39) (Order Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, to Amend NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E (Commodity-Based Trust Shares) and to List and Trade Shares of the United States Bitcoin and Treasury Investment Trust Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E) (the "Wilshire Phoenix Order"); 83904 (August 22, 2018), 83 FR 43934 (August 28, 2018) (SR-NYSEArca-2017-139) (Order Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change to List and Trade the Shares of the ProShares Bitcoin ETF and the ProShares Short Bitcoin ETF); 83912 (August 22, 2018), 83 FR 43912 (August 28, 2018) (SR-NYSEArca-2018-02) (Order Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change Relating to Listing and Trading of the Direxion Daily Bitcoin Bear 1X Shares, Direxion Daily Bitcoin 1.25X Bull Shares, Direxion Daily Bitcoin 1.5X Bull Shares, Direxion Daily Bitcoin 2X Bull Shares, and Direxion Daily Bitcoin 2X Bear Shares Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.200-E); 83913 (August 22, 2018), 83 FR 43923 (August 28, 2018) (SR-ChoeBZX-2018-01) (Order Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change to List and Trade the Shares of the GraniteShares Bitcoin ETF and the GraniteShares Short Bitcoin ETF) (together, the "Prior Spot Digital Asset ETP Disapproval Orders").

concerns and addresses each of these in turn below.

In the Prior Spot Digital Asset ETP Disapproval Orders, the Commission outlined that a proposal relating to a digital asset-based ETP could satisfy its concerns regarding potential for fraud and manipulation by demonstrating:

(1) *Inherent Resistance to Fraud and Manipulation*: that the underlying commodity market is inherently resistant to fraud and manipulation;

(2) *Other Means to Prevent Fraud and Manipulation*: that there are other means to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices that are sufficient; or

(3) *Surveillance Sharing*: that the listing exchange has entered into a surveillance sharing agreement with a regulated market of significant size relating to the underlying or reference assets.

As described below, the Sponsors believe the structure and operation of the Trust are designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to protect investors and the public interest, and to respond to the specific concerns that the Commission may have with respect to potential fraud and manipulation in the context of an LTC-based ETP.

How the Trust Meets Standards in the Prior Spot Digital Asset ETP Disapproval Orders

1. Resistance to or Prevention of Fraud and Manipulation

In the Prior Spot Digital Asset ETP Disapproval Orders, the Commission disagreed with the proposition that a digital asset's fungibility, transportability and exchange tradability combine to provide unique protections against, and allow such digital asset to be uniquely resistant to, attempts at price manipulation. The Commission reached its conclusion based on concessions by one issuer that 95% of the reported trading in the underlying digital asset at issue, Bitcoin, is "fake" or non-economic, effectively admitting that the properties of Bitcoin do not make it inherently resistant to manipulation. Such issuer's concessions were further compounded by evidence of potential and actual fraud and manipulation in the historical trading of Bitcoin on certain marketplaces such as (1) "wash" trading, (2) trading based on material, non-public information, including the dissemination of false and misleading information, (3) manipulative activity involving Tether, and (4) fraud and manipulation.²⁵

²⁵ See Bitwise Order, 84 FR at 55383 (discussing analysis of the Bitcoin spot market that asserts that

²² According to the Annual Report, the Litecoin Network operates using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and validators of LTC adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and validators' consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and validators' consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a "hard fork" of the Litecoin Network, with one group running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of LTC running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability.

The Sponsors acknowledge the possibility that fraud and manipulation may exist in commodity markets and that digital asset trading on *any given trading platform* may be no more uniquely resistant to fraud and manipulation than other commodity markets.²⁶ However, the Sponsors believe that the fundamental features of digital assets, including fungibility, transportability and exchange tradability offer novel protections beyond those that exist in traditional commodity markets or equity markets when combined with other means, as discussed further below.

Further, the Sponsors believe that LTC in particular is arguably less susceptible to manipulation than other commodities that underlie ETPs; there may be inside information relating to the supply of the physical commodity such as the discovery of new sources of supply or significant disruptions at mining facilities that supply the commodity that simply are inapplicable to LTC. The Sponsors also believe that the fragmentation across LTC trading platforms, the relatively slow speed of transactions, and the capital necessary to maintain a significant presence on each trading platform make manipulation of LTC prices through continuous trading activity unlikely. Moreover, the linkage between the LTC markets and the presence of arbitrageurs in those markets means that the manipulation of the price of LTC price on any single venue would require manipulation of the global LTC price in order to be effective. Arbitrageurs must have funds distributed across multiple LTC trading platforms in order to take advantage of temporary price dislocations, thereby making it unlikely that there will be strong concentration of funds on any particular LTC trading platform. As a result, the potential for manipulation on a particular LTC trading platform would require overcoming the liquidity supply of such arbitrageurs who are effectively eliminating any cross-market pricing differences. For all of these reasons, the Sponsors believe that LTC is not

95% of the spot market is dominated by fake and non-economic activity, such as wash trades), 55391 (discussing possible sources of fraud and manipulation in the bitcoin spot market). See also Winklevoss Order, 83 FR at 37585–86 (discussing pending litigation against a Bitcoin trading platform for fraudulent conduct relating to Tether); Bitwise Order, 84 FR at 55391 n.140, 55402 & n.331 (same); Winklevoss Order, 83 FR at 37584–86 (discussing potential types of manipulation in the Bitcoin spot market). The Commission has also noted that fraud and manipulation in the Bitcoin spot market could persist for a significant duration. See, e.g., Bitwise Order, 84 FR at 55405 & n.379.

²⁶ See generally Bitwise Order.

particularly susceptible to manipulation, especially as compared to other approved ETP reference assets.

2. Other Means To Prevent Fraud and Manipulation

The Commission has recognized that a listing exchange could demonstrate that other means to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices are sufficient to justify dispensing with the requisite surveillance-sharing agreement.²⁷ In evaluating the effectiveness of this type of resistance, the Commission does not apply a “cannot be manipulated” standard. Instead, the Commission requires that such resistance to fraud and manipulation be novel and beyond those protections that exist in traditional commodity markets or equity markets for which the Commission has long required surveillance-sharing agreements in the context of listing derivative securities products.²⁸

The Sponsors believe the Index represents a novel means to prevent fraud and manipulation from impacting a reference price for LTC and that it offers protections beyond those that exist in traditional commodity markets or equity markets. The Index operates materially similarly to CoinDesk Bitcoin Price Index (XBIX). Specifically, digital assets, such as LTC, are novel and exist outside traditional commodity markets. It therefore stands to reason that the methods by which they trade will be novel and that the market for digital assets like LTC will have different attributes than traditional commodity markets. Digital assets like LTC were only introduced within the past decade, twenty years after the first U.S. ETFs were offered²⁹ and 150 years after the first futures were offered.³⁰ In contrast to older commodities such as gold, silver, platinum, palladium or copper, which the Commission has noted all had at least one significant, regulated market for trading futures on the underlying commodity at the time commodity trust ETPs were approved for listing and trading, the first trading in digital assets like LTC took place entirely in an open, transparent and

²⁷ See Winklevoss Order, 84 FR at 37580, 37582–91; Bitwise Order, 84 FR at 55383, 55385–406; Wilshire Phoenix Order, 85 FR at 12597.

²⁸ See Winklevoss Order, 84 FR at 37582; Wilshire Phoenix Order, 85 FR at 12597.

²⁹ SEC, “Investor Bulletin: Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs),” August 2012, <https://www.sec.gov/investor/alerts/etfs.pdf>.

³⁰ Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), “History of the CFTC,” https://www.cftc.gov/About/HistoryoftheCFTC/history_prefcftc.html.

online setting where other commodities cannot trade.

The Trust has priced its Shares consistently for more than six years based on the Index. The Sponsors believe the Trust’s use of the Index specifically addresses the Commission’s concerns in that the Index serves as an alternative means to prevent fraud and manipulation. Specifically, the Index can (i) mitigate the effects of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity on the LTC reference rate, (ii) provide a real-time, volume-weighted fair value of LTC and (iii) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events.

As described in more detail below, the Sponsors believe that the Index accomplishes those objectives in the following ways:

1. The Index tracks the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market price through trading activity at “U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms”;³¹

2. The Index mitigates the impact of instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity in real-time through systematic adjustments;

3. The Index is constructed and maintained by an expert third-party index provider, allowing for prudent handling of non-market-related events; and

4. The Index mitigates the impact of instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity concentrated on any one specific trading platform through a cross-trading platform composite index rate.

1. *The Index tracks the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market price through trading activity at “U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms.”*

To reduce the risk of fraud, manipulation, and other anomalous trading activity from impacting the Index, only U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms are eligible to be included in the Index.

The Index maintains a minimum number of three trading platforms and a

³¹ “U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms” are trading platforms in the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market that are compliant with applicable U.S. federal and state licensing requirements and practices regarding AML and KYC regulations. All Constituent Trading Platforms are U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms.

“Non-U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms” are all other trading platforms in the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market.

As of the date of this filing, the U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms that the Index Provider considered for inclusion in the Index were Bitfinex, Bitstamp, Coinbase, Crypto.com, Kraken and LMAX Digital.

From these U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms, the Index Provider then applies additional Inclusion Criteria to determine the Constituent Trading Platforms.

maximum number of five trading platforms to track the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market while offering replicability for traders and market makers.³²

U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms possess safeguards that protect against fraud and manipulation. For example, U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms regulated by the NYDFS under the BitLicense program have regulatory requirements to implement measures designed to effectively detect, prevent, and respond to fraud, attempted fraud, market manipulation, and similar wrongdoing, and to monitor, control, investigate and report back to the NYDFS regarding any wrongdoing.³³ These trading platforms also have the following obligations:³⁴

- Submission of audited financial statements including income statements, statements of assets/liabilities, insurance, and banking;
- Compliance with capitalization requirements set at NYDFS's discretion;
- Prohibitions against the sale or encumbrance to protect full reserves of custodian assets;
- Fingerprints and photographs of employees with access to customer funds;
- Retention of a qualified Chief Information Security Officer and annual penetration testing/audits;
- Documented business continuity and disaster recovery plan, independently tested annually; and
- Participation in an independent exam by NYDFS.

Other U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms have voluntarily implemented measures to protect against common forms of market manipulation.³⁵

Furthermore, all U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms are considered MSBs that are subject to FinCEN's federal and state reporting requirements that

provide additional safeguards. For example, unscrupulous traders may be less likely to engage in fraudulent or manipulative acts and practices on trading platforms that (1) report suspicious activity to FinCEN as money services businesses, (2) report to state regulators as money transmitters, and/or (3) require customer identification through KYC procedures. U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms are required to:³⁶

- Identify people with ownership stakes or controlling roles in the MSB;
- Establish a formal Anti-Money Laundering (AML) policy in place with documentation, training, independent review, and a named compliance officer;
- Implement strict customer identification and verification policies and procedures;
- File Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) for suspicious customer transactions;
- File Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs) for cash-in or cash-out transactions greater than \$10,000; and
- Maintain a five-year record of currency exchanges greater than \$1,000 and money transfers greater than \$3,000.

The Sponsors acknowledge that there are substantial differences between FinCEN and New York state regulations and the Commission's regulation of the national securities exchanges.³⁷ The Sponsors do not believe the inclusion of U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms is in and of itself sufficient to prove that the Index is an alternative means to prevent fraud and manipulation such that surveillance sharing agreements are not required, but do believe that the inclusion of only U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms in the Index is one significant way in which the Index is protected from the potential impacts of fraud and manipulation.

2. The Index mitigates the impact of instances of fraud, manipulation, and other anomalous trading activity in real-time through systematic adjustments.

The Index is calculated once every second according to a systematic methodology that relies on observed trading activity on the Constituent Trading Platforms. While the precise methodology underlying the Index is currently proprietary, the key elements of the Index are outlined below:

- **Volume Weighting:** Constituent Trading Platforms with greater liquidity receive a higher weighting in the Index, increasing the ability to execute against

(i.e., replicate) the Index in the underlying spot markets.

- **Price-Variance Weighting:** The Index reflects data points that are discretely weighted in proportion to their variance from the rest of the Constituent Trading Platforms. As the price at a Constituent Trading Platform diverges from the prices at the rest of the Constituent Trading Platforms, its weight in the Index consequently decreases.

- **Inactivity Adjustment:** The Index algorithm penalizes stale activity from any given Constituent Trading Platform. When a Constituent Trading Platform does not have recent trading data, its weighting in the Index is gradually reduced, until it is de-weighted entirely. Similarly, once trading activity at the Constituent Trading Platform resumes, the corresponding weighting for that Constituent Trading Platform is gradually increased until it reaches the appropriate level.

- **Manipulation Resistance:** In order to mitigate the effects of wash trading and order book spoofing, the Index only includes executed trades in its calculation. Additionally, the Index only includes Constituent Trading Platforms that charge trading fees to its users in order to attach a real, quantifiable cost to any manipulation attempts.

The Index Provider reviews and periodically updates the Constituent Trading Platforms included in the Index by utilizing a methodology that is guided by the IOSCO principles for financial benchmarks.

3. The Index is constructed and maintained by an expert third-party index provider, allowing for prudent handling of non-market-related events.

The Index Provider reviews and periodically updates which trading platforms are included in the Index by utilizing a methodology that is guided by the IOSCO principles for financial benchmarks.

According to the Index methodology, for a trading platform to become a Constituent Trading Platform, it must satisfy each of the following Inclusion Criteria:

- Sufficient USD or USDC liquidity relative to the size of the listed assets;
- No evidence in the past 12 months of trading restrictions on individuals or entities that would otherwise meet the trading platform's eligibility requirements to trade;
- No evidence in the past 12 months of undisclosed restrictions on deposits or withdrawals from user accounts;
- Real-time price discovery;
- Limited or no capital controls;

³² According to the Sponsors, the more trading platforms included in the Index, the more ability there is for traders and market makers to trade against the Index by arbitraging price differences. For example, in the event of variances between LTC prices on Constituent Trading Platforms and non-Constituent Trading Platforms, arbitrage trading opportunities would exist. These discrepancies generally consolidate over time, as price differences across trading platforms are realized and capitalized upon by traders and market makers.

³³ See, e.g., "DFS Takes Action to Deter Fraud and Manipulation in Virtual Currency Markets," available at: <https://www.dfs.ny.gov/about/press/pr1802071.htm>.

³⁴ See "New York's Final 'BitLicense' Rule: Overview and Changes from July 2014 Proposal," June 5, 2015, Davis Polk, available at: https://www.davispolk.com/files/new_yorks_final_bitlicense_rule_overview_changes_july_2014_proposal.pdf.

³⁵ As of the date of this filing, two of the six Constituent Trading Platforms, Bitstamp and Coinbase, are regulated by NYDFS.

³⁶ See BSA Requirements for MSBs, FinCEN website: <https://www.fincen.gov/bsarequirements-msbs>.

³⁷ See Bitwise Order, 84 FR at 55392; Wilshire Phoenix Order, 85 FR at 12603.

- Transparent ownership including a publicly-known ownership entity;
- Publicly available language and policies addressing legal and regulatory compliance in the U.S., including KYC, AML and other policies designed to comply with relevant regulations that might apply to it;

- Be a trading platform that is licensed and able to service investors in one or more of the following jurisdictions:

- United States,
- United Kingdom,
- European Union,
- Hong Kong,
- Singapore; and

- Offer programmatic spot trading of the trading pair and reliably publish trade prices and volumes on a real-time basis through Rest and Websocket APIs.

Although the Index methodology is designed to operate without any human interference, rare events would justify manual intervention. Manual intervention would only be in response to “non-market-related events” (e.g., halting of deposits or withdrawals of funds, unannounced closure of trading platform operations, insolvency, compromise of user funds, etc.). In the event that such an intervention is necessary, the Index Provider would issue a public announcement through its website, API and other established communication channels with its clients.³⁸

4. *The Index mitigates the impact of instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity concentrated on any one specific trading platform through a cross-trading platform composite index rate.*

The Index is based on the price and volume data of multiple U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms that satisfy the Index Provider’s Inclusion Criteria. By referencing multiple trading venues and weighting them based on trade activity, the impact of any potential fraud, manipulation, or anomalous trading activity occurring on any single venue is reduced. Specifically, the effects of fraud, manipulation, or anomalous trading activity occurring on any single venue are de-weighted and consequently diluted by non-anomalous trading activity from other Constituent Trading Platforms.

Although the Index is designed to accurately capture the market price of LTC, third parties may be able to purchase and sell LTC on public or private markets not included among the constituent Digital Asset Trading

Platforms of the Index, and such transactions may take place at prices materially higher or lower than the Index Price. Moreover, there may be variances in the prices of LTC on the various Digital Asset Trading Platforms, including as a result of differences in fee structures or administrative procedures on different Digital Asset Trading Platforms. For example, based on data provided by the Index Provider, on any given day during the twelve months ended September 30, 2024, the maximum differential between the 4:00 p.m., New York time spot price of any single Digital Asset Trading Platform included in the Index and the Index Price was 2.27% and the average of the maximum differentials of the 4:00 p.m., New York time spot price of each Digital Asset Trading Platform included in the Index and the Index Price was 0.85%. During this same period, the average differential between the 4:00 p.m., New York time spot prices of all the Digital Asset Trading Platforms included in the Index and the Index Price was 0.004%. All Digital Asset Trading Platforms that were included in the Index throughout the period were considered in this analysis.

Since March 1, 2018, the Trust has consistently priced its Shares at 4:00 p.m., E.T. based on the Index Price. While that pricing would be known to the market, the Sponsors believe that, even if efforts to manipulate the price of LTC at 4:00 p.m., E.T. were successful on any trading platform, such activity would have had a negligible effect on the pricing of the Trust, due to the controls embedded in the structure of the Index.

Accordingly, the Sponsors believe that the Index has proven its ability to (i) mitigate the effects of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity on the LTC reference rate, (ii) provide a real-time, volume-weighted fair value of LTC and (iii) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events. For these reasons, the Sponsors believe that the Index represents an effective alternative means to prevent fraud and manipulation and the Trust’s reliance on the Index addresses the Commission’s concerns with respect to potential fraud and manipulation.

* * * * *

In summary, the Sponsors believe that the foregoing addresses concerns the Commission may have with respect to LTC-based ETPs, based on the Commission’s articulated concerns with respect to potential fraud and manipulation in Bitcoin-based ETPs. Specifically, the Sponsors believe that,

although LTC is not itself inherently resistant to fraud and manipulation, the Index represents an effective means to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices. As discussed above, the Trust has used the Index to price the Shares for more than six years, and the Index has proven its ability to (i) mitigate the effects of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity on the LTC reference rate, (ii) provide a real-time, volume-weighted fair value of LTC and (iii) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events.

Creation and Redemption of Shares

Authorized Participants may submit orders to create or redeem Shares under procedures for “Cash Orders.”

The Authorized Participants will deliver only cash to create Shares and will receive only cash when redeeming Shares. Further, Authorized Participants will not directly or indirectly purchase, hold, deliver, or receive LTC as part of the creation or redemption process or otherwise direct the Trust or a third party with respect to purchasing, holding, delivering, or receiving LTC as part of the creation or redemption process.

The Trust will create Shares by receiving LTC from a third party that is not the Authorized Participant, and the Trust, or an affiliate of the Trust (and in any event not the Authorized Participant), is responsible for selecting the third party to deliver the LTC. Further, the third party will not be acting as an agent of the Authorized Participant with respect to the delivery of the LTC to the Trust nor acting at the direction of the Authorized Participant with respect to the delivery of the LTC to the Trust. The Trust will redeem Shares by delivering LTC to a third party that is not the Authorized Participant, and the Trust, or an affiliate of the Trust (and in any event not the Authorized Participant), is responsible for selecting the third party to receive the LTC. Further, the third party will not be acting as an agent of the Authorized Participant with respect to the receipt of the LTC from the Trust nor acting at the direction of the Authorized Participant with respect to the receipt of the LTC from the Trust.

Cash Orders are made through the participation of a Liquidity Provider³⁹

³⁹ A “Liquidity Provider” means one or more eligible companies that facilitate the purchase and sale of LTC in connection with creations or redemptions pursuant to Cash Orders. The Liquidity Providers with which Grayscale Investments Sponsors, LLC, acting other than in its capacity as the Sponsor (in such other capacity, the

Continued

³⁸ To the extent any such intervention has a material impact on the Trust, the Sponsor will also issue a public announcement.

who obtains or receives LTC in exchange for cash, and are facilitated by the Transfer Agent and Grayscale Investments Sponsors, LLC, acting in its capacity as the Liquidity Engager. Liquidity Providers are not party to the Participant Agreements (as defined below) and are engaged separately by the Liquidity Engager.

According to the Registration Statement, the Trust creates Baskets (as described below) of Shares only upon receipt of LTC and redeems Shares only by distributing LTC. “Authorized Participants” are the only persons that may place orders to create and redeem Baskets. Each Authorized Participant must (i) be a registered broker-dealer and (ii) enter into an agreement with the Sponsor and Transfer Agent that provides the procedures for the creation and redemption of Baskets and for the delivery of LTC required for the creation and redemption of Baskets via a Liquidity Provider (each, a “Participant Agreement”). An Authorized Participant may act for its own account or as agent for broker-dealers, custodians and other securities market participants that wish to create or redeem Baskets. Shareholders who are not Authorized Participants will only be able to create or redeem their Shares through an Authorized Participant.

The Trust issues Shares to and redeems Shares from Authorized Participants on an ongoing basis, but only in one or more “Baskets” (with a Basket being a block of 10,000 Shares). The Trust will not issue fractions of a Basket.

The creation and redemption of Baskets will be made only in exchange for the delivery to the Trust, or the distribution by the Trust, of the number of whole and fractional LTC represented by each Basket being created or redeemed, which is determined by dividing (x) the number of LTC owned by the Trust at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date of a creation or redemption order, after deducting the number of LTC representing the U.S.

“Liquidity Engager”) will engage in LTC transactions are third parties that are not affiliated with the Sponsor or the Trust and are not acting as agents of the Trust, the Sponsor, or any Authorized Participant, and all transactions will be done on an arms-length basis. Except for the contractual relationships between each Liquidity Provider and Grayscale Investments Sponsors, LLC in its capacity as the Liquidity Engager, there is no contractual relationship between each Liquidity Provider and the Trust, the Sponsor, or any Authorized Participant. When seeking to buy LTC in connection with creations or sell LTC in connection with redemptions, the Liquidity Engager will seek to obtain commercially reasonable prices and terms from the approved Liquidity Providers. Once agreed upon, the transaction will generally occur on an “over-the-counter” basis.

dollar value of accrued but unpaid fees and expenses of the Trust (converted using the Index Price at such time, and carried to the eighth decimal place), by (y) the number of Shares outstanding at such time (with the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth of one LTC (*i.e.*, carried to the eighth decimal place)), and multiplying such quotient by 10,000 (the “Basket Amount”). The U.S. dollar value of a Basket is calculated by multiplying the Basket Amount by the Index Price as of the trade date (the “Basket NAV”). The Basket NAV multiplied by the number of Baskets being created or redeemed is referred to as the “Total Basket NAV.” All questions as to the calculation of the Basket Amount will be conclusively determined by the Sponsor and will be final and binding on all persons interested in the Trust. The number of LTC represented by a Share will gradually decrease over time as the Trust’s LTC are used to pay the Trust’s expenses. As of September 30, 2024, each Share represented approximately 0.0848 of one LTC.

The creation of Baskets requires the delivery by the Authorized Participant of a cash amount equivalent to the Total Basket Amount and the redemption of Baskets requires the distribution to the Authorized Participant of a cash amount equivalent to the Total Basket Amount.

Although the Trust creates Baskets only upon the receipt of LTC, and redeems Baskets only by distributing LTC, an Authorized Participant will submit Cash Orders, pursuant to which the Authorized Participant will deposit cash with, or accept cash from, the Transfer Agent in connection with the creation and redemption of Baskets.

Cash Orders will be facilitated by the Transfer Agent and Liquidity Engager, acting other than in its capacity as Sponsor. On an order-by-order basis, the Liquidity Engager will engage one or more Liquidity Providers to obtain or receive LTC in exchange for cash in connection with such order, as described in more detail below.

Unless the Sponsor requires that a Cash Order be effected at actual execution prices (an “Actual Execution Cash Order”),⁴⁰ each Authorized

⁴⁰ With respect to a creation or redemption pursuant to an Actual Execution Cash Order, as between the Trust and an Authorized Participant, the Authorized Participant is responsible for the dollar cost of the difference between the LTC price utilized in calculating Total Basket NAV on the trade date and the price at which the Trust acquires or disposes of the LTC on the settlement date. If the price realized in acquiring or disposing of the corresponding Total Basket Amount is higher than the Total Basket NAV, the Authorized Participant will bear the dollar cost of such difference, in the case of a creation, by delivering cash in the amount

Participant that submits a Cash Order to create or redeem Baskets (a “Variable Fee Cash Order”)⁴¹ will pay a fee (the “Variable Fee”) based on the Total Basket NAV, and any price differential of LTC between the trade date and the settlement date will be borne solely by the Liquidity Provider until such LTC have been received or liquidated by the Trust. The Variable Fee is intended to cover all of a Liquidity Provider’s expenses in connection with the creation or redemption order, including any LTC trading platform fees that the Liquidity Provider incurs in connection with buying or selling LTC. The amount may be changed by the Sponsor in its sole discretion at any time, and Liquidity Providers will communicate to the Sponsor in advance the Variable Fee they would be willing to accept in connection with a Variable Fee Cash Order, based on market conditions and other factors existing at the time of such Variable Fee Cash Order.

Alternatively, the Sponsor may require that a Cash Order be effected as an Actual Execution Cash Order, in its sole discretion based on market conditions and other factors existing at the time of such Cash Order, and under such circumstances, any price differential of LTC between the trade date and the settlement date will be borne solely by the Authorized Participant until such LTC have been received or liquidated by the Trust.

In the case of creations, to transfer the Total Basket Amount to the Trust’s Digital Asset Account, the Liquidity Provider will transfer LTC to one of the public key addresses associated with the Digital Asset Account and as provided by the Sponsor. In the case of redemptions, the same procedure is conducted, but in reverse, using the public key addresses associated with the wallet of the Liquidity Provider and as provided by such party. All such transactions will be conducted on the Litecoin Blockchain and parties

of such shortfall (the “Additional Creation Cash”) to the Cash Account or, in the case of a redemption, with the amount of cash to be delivered to the Authorized Participant being reduced by the amount of such difference (the “Redemption Cash Shortfall”). If the price realized in acquiring the corresponding Total Basket Amount is lower than the Total Basket NAV, the Authorized Participant will benefit from such difference, with the Trust promptly returning cash in the amount of such excess (the “Excess Creation Cash”) to the Authorized Participant.

⁴¹ Unless the Sponsor determines otherwise in its sole discretion based on market conditions and other factors existing at the time of such Cash Order, all creations and redemptions pursuant to Cash Orders are expected to be executed as Variable Fee Cash Orders, and any price differential of LTC between the trade date and the settlement date will be borne solely by the Liquidity Provider until such LTC have been received by the Trust.

acknowledge and agree that such transfers may be irreversible if done incorrectly.

Authorized Participants do not pay a transaction fee to the Trust in connection with the creation or redemption of Baskets, but there may be transaction fees associated with the validation of the transfer of LTC by the Litecoin Network, which will be paid by the Custodian in the case of redemptions and the Authorized Participant or the Liquidity Provider in the case of creations. Service providers may charge Authorized Participants administrative fees for order placement and other services related to creation of Baskets. As discussed above, Authorized Participants will also pay the Variable Fee in connection with Variable Fee Cash Orders. Under certain circumstances, Authorized Participants may also be required to deposit additional cash in the Cash Account, or be entitled to receive excess cash from

the Cash Account, in connection with creations and redemptions pursuant to Actual Execution Cash Orders.

Authorized Participants will receive no fees, commissions or other form of compensation or inducement of any kind from either the Sponsor or the Trust and no such person has any obligation or responsibility to the Sponsor or the Trust to effect any sale or resale of Shares.

The following is a summary of the procedures for the creation and redemption of Baskets.

Creation Procedures

On any business day, an Authorized Participant may place an order with the Transfer Agent to create one or more Baskets.

Cash Orders for creation must be placed with the Transfer Agent no later than 1:59:59 p.m., New York time.

The Sponsor may in its sole discretion limit the number of Shares created

pursuant to Cash Orders on any specified day without notice to the Authorized Participants and may direct the Marketing Agent to reject any Cash Orders in excess of such capped amount. In exercising its discretion to limit the number of Shares created pursuant to Cash Orders, the Sponsor expects to take into consideration a number of factors, including the availability of Liquidity Providers to facilitate Cash Orders and the cost of processing Cash Orders.

Creations under Cash Orders will take place as follows, where “T” is the trade date and each day in the sequence must be a business day. Before a creation order is placed, the Sponsor determines if such creation order will be a Variable Fee Cash Order or an Actual Execution Cash Order, which determination is communicated to the Authorized Participant.

Trade date (T)	Settlement date (T+1, or T+2, as established at the time of order placement)
• The Authorized Participant places a creation order with the Transfer Agent. • The Marketing Agent accepts (or rejects) the creation order, which is communicated to the Authorized Participant by the Transfer Agent. • The Sponsor notifies the Liquidity Provider of the creation order. • The Sponsor determines the Total Basket NAV and any Variable Fee and Additional Creation Cash as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m., New York time.	• The Authorized Participant delivers to the Cash Account:¹ (x) in the case of a Variable Fee Cash Order, the Total Basket NAV, plus any Variable Fee; or (y) in the case of an Actual Execution Cash Order, the Total Basket NAV, plus any Additional Creation Cash, less any Excess Creation Cash, if applicable (such amount, as applicable, the “Required Creation Cash”). • The Liquidity Provider transfers the Total Basket Amount to the Trust’s Digital Asset Account. • Once the Trust is in simultaneous possession of (x) the Total Basket Amount and (y) the Required Creation Cash, the Trust issues the aggregate number of Shares corresponding to the Baskets ordered by the Authorized Participant, which the Transfer Agent holds for the benefit of the Authorized Participant. • Cash equal to the Required Creation Cash is delivered to the Liquidity Provider from the Cash Account. • The Transfer Agent delivers Shares to the Authorized Participant by crediting the number of Baskets created to the Authorized Participant’s DTC account.

¹ The “Cash Account” means the account maintained by the Transfer Agent for purposes of receiving cash from, and distributing cash to, Authorized Participants in connection with creations and redemptions pursuant to Cash Orders. For the avoidance of doubt, the Trust shall have no interest (beneficial, equitable or otherwise) in the Cash Account or any cash held therein.

Redemption Procedures

The procedures by which an Authorized Participant can redeem one or more Baskets mirror the procedures for the creation of Baskets. On any business day, an Authorized Participant may place a redemption order specifying the number of Baskets to be redeemed.

The redemption of Shares pursuant to Cash Orders will only take place if approved by the Sponsor in writing, in

its sole discretion and on a case-by-case basis. In exercising its discretion to approve the redemption of Shares pursuant to Cash Orders, the Sponsor expects to take into consideration a number of factors, including the availability of Liquidity Providers to facilitate Cash Orders and the cost of processing Cash Orders.

Cash Orders for redemption must be placed no later than 1:59:59 p.m., New York time on each business day. The Authorized Participants may only

redeem Baskets and cannot redeem any Shares in an amount less than a Basket.

Redemptions under Cash Orders will take place as follows, where “T” is the trade date and each day in the sequence must be a business day. Before a redemption order is placed, the Sponsor determines if such redemption order will be a Variable Fee Cash Order or an Actual Execution Cash Order, which determination is communicated to the Authorized Participant.

Trade date (T)	Settlement date (T+1 (or T+2 on case by case basis, as approved by Sponsor))
• The Authorized Participant places a redemption order with the Transfer Agent. • The Marketing Agent accepts (or rejects) the redemption order, which is communicated to the Authorized Participant by the Transfer Agent. • The Sponsor notifies the Liquidity Provider of the redemption order. • The Sponsor determines the Total Basket NAV and, in the case of a Variable Fee Cash Order, any Variable Fee, as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m., New York time.	• The Authorized Participant delivers Baskets to be redeemed from its DTC account to the Transfer Agent. • The Liquidity Provider delivers to the Cash Account: (x) in the case of a Variable Fee Cash Order, the Total Basket NAV less any Variable Fee; or (y) in the case of an Actual Execution Cash Order, the actual proceeds to the Trust from the liquidation of the Total Basket Amount (such amount, as applicable, the "Required Redemption Cash"). • Once the Trust is in simultaneous possession of (x) the Total Basket Amount and (y) the Required Redemption Cash, the Transfer Agent cancels the Shares comprising the number of Baskets redeemed by the Authorized Participant. • The Custodian sends the Liquidity Provider the Total Basket Amount, and cash equal to the Required Redemption Cash is delivered to the Authorized Participant from the Cash Account.

Suspension or Rejection of Orders and Total Basket Amount

The creation or redemption of Shares may be suspended generally, or refused with respect to particular requested creations or redemptions, during any period when the transfer books of the Transfer Agent are closed or if circumstances outside the control of the Sponsor or its delegates make it for all practicable purposes not feasible to process creation orders or redemption orders or for any other reason at any time or from time to time.⁴² The Transfer Agent may reject an order or, after accepting an order, may cancel such order if: (i) such order is not presented in proper form as described in the Participant Agreement, (ii) the transfer of the Total Basket Amount comes from an account other than a LTC wallet address that is known to the Custodian as belonging to a Liquidity Provider or (iii) the fulfillment of the order, in the opinion of counsel, might be unlawful, among other reasons. None of the Sponsor or its delegates will be liable for the suspension, rejection or acceptance of any creation order or redemption order.

Availability of Information

The Trust's website (<https://grayscale.com/crypto-products/grayscale-litecoin-trust/>) will include quantitative information on a per Share basis updated on a daily basis,

including, (i) the current NAV per Share daily and the prior business day's NAV per Share and the reported closing price of the Shares; (ii) the mid-point of the bid-ask price⁴³ as of the time the NAV per Share is calculated ("Bid-Ask Price") and a calculation of the premium or discount of such price against such NAV per Share; and (iii) data in chart format displaying the frequency distribution of discounts and premiums of the daily Bid-Ask Price against the NAV per Share, within appropriate ranges, for each of the four previous calendar quarters (or for as long as the Trust has been trading as an ETP if shorter). In addition, on each business day the Trust's website will provide pricing information for the Shares.

One or more major market data vendors, will provide an intra-day indicative value ("IIV") per Share updated every 15 seconds, as calculated by the Exchange or a third party financial data provider during the Exchange's Core Trading Session (9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., E.T.). The IIV will be calculated using the same methodology as the NAV per Share of the Trust (as described above), specifically by using the prior day's closing NAV per Share as a base and updating that value during the NYSE Arca Core Trading Session to reflect changes in the value of the Index during the trading day.

The IIV disseminated during the NYSE Arca Core Trading Session should not be viewed as an actual real-time update of the NAV per Share, which will be calculated only once at the end of each trading day. The IIV will be widely disseminated on a per Share basis every 15 seconds during the NYSE Arca Core Trading Session by one or

more major market data vendors. In addition, the IIV will be available through on-line information services.

The NAV for the Trust will be calculated by the Sponsor once a day and will be disseminated daily to all market participants at the same time. To the extent that the Sponsor has utilized the cascading set of rules described in "Index Price" above, the Trust's website will note the valuation methodology used and the price per LTC resulting from such calculation. Quotation and last-sale information regarding the Shares will be disseminated through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association ("CTA").

Quotation and last sale information for LTC will be widely disseminated through a variety of major market data vendors, including Bloomberg and Reuters. In addition, real-time price (and volume) data for LTC is available by subscription from Reuters and Bloomberg. The spot price of LTC is available on a 24-hour basis from major market data vendors, including Bloomberg and Reuters. Information relating to trading, including price and volume information, in LTC will be available from major market data vendors and from the trading platforms on which LTC are traded. The normal trading hours for Digital Asset Trading Platforms are 24-hours per day, 365-days per year.

On each business day, the Sponsor will publish the Index Price, the Trust's NAV, and the NAV per Share on the Trust's website as soon as practicable after its determination. If the NAV and NAV per Share have been calculated using a price per LTC other than the Index Price for such Evaluation Time, the publication on the Trust's website will note the valuation methodology used and the price per LTC resulting from such calculation.

The Trust will provide website disclosure of its NAV daily. The website

⁴² Extenuating circumstances outside of the control of the Sponsor and its delegates or that could cause the transfer books of the Transfer Agent to be closed are outlined in the Participant Agreement and include, for example, public service or utility problems, power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures, acts of God such as fires, floods or extreme weather conditions, market conditions or activities causing trading halts, systems failures involving computer or other information systems, including any failures or outages of the Litecoin Network, affecting the Authorized Participant, the Sponsor, the Trust, the Transfer Agent, the Marketing Agent and the Custodian and similar extraordinary events.

⁴³ The bid-ask price of the Trust is determined using the highest bid and lowest offer on the Consolidated Tape as of the time of calculation of the closing day NAV.

disclosure of the Trust's NAV will occur at the same time as the disclosure by the Sponsor of the NAV to Authorized Participants so that all market participants are provided such portfolio information at the same time. Therefore, the same portfolio information will be provided on the public website as well as in electronic files provided to Authorized Participants. Accordingly, each investor will have access to the current NAV of the Trust through the Trust's website, as well as from one or more major market data vendors.

The value of the Index, as well as additional information regarding the Index, will be available on a continuous basis.

Information regarding market price and trading volume of the Shares will be continually available on a real-time basis throughout the day on brokers' computer screens and other electronic services.

Information regarding the previous day's closing price and trading volume information for the Shares will be published daily in the financial section of newspapers.

Trading Rules

The Exchange deems the Shares to be equity securities, thus rendering trading in the Shares subject to the Exchange's existing rules governing the trading of equity securities. Shares will trade on the NYSE Arca Marketplace from 4:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., E.T. in accordance with NYSE Arca Rule 7.34-E (Early, Core, and Late Trading Sessions). The Exchange has appropriate rules to facilitate transactions in the Shares during all trading sessions. As provided in NYSE Arca Rule 7.6-E, the minimum price variation ("MPV") for quoting and entry of orders in equity securities traded on the NYSE Arca Marketplace is \$0.01, with the exception of securities that are priced less than \$1.00, for which the MPV for order entry is \$0.0001.

The Shares will conform to the initial and continued listing criteria under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E. The trading of the Shares will be subject to NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E(g), which sets forth certain restrictions on Equity Trading Permit Holders ("ETP Holders") acting as registered Market Makers in Commodity-Based Trust Shares to facilitate surveillance. The Exchange represents that, for initial and continued listing, the Trust will be in compliance with Rule 10A-3⁴⁴ under the Act, as provided by NYSE Arca Rule 5.3-E. A minimum of 100,000 Shares of the Trust will be outstanding at the

commencement of trading on the Exchange.

Trading Halts

With respect to trading halts, the Exchange may consider all relevant factors in exercising its discretion to halt or suspend trading in the Shares of the Trust.⁴⁵ Trading in Shares of the Trust will be halted if the circuit breaker parameters in NYSE Arca Rule 7.12-E have been reached. Trading also may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in the Shares inadvisable.

The Exchange may halt trading during the day in which an interruption to the dissemination of the IIV or the value of the Index occurs. If the interruption to the dissemination of the IIV or the value of the Index persists past the trading day in which it occurred, the Exchange will halt trading no later than the beginning of the trading day following the interruption. In addition, if the Exchange becomes aware that the NAV per Share is not disseminated to all market participants at the same time, it will halt trading in the Shares until such time as the NAV per Share is available to all market participants.

Surveillance

The Exchange represents that trading in the Shares of the Trust will be subject to the existing trading surveillances administered by the Exchange, as well as cross-market surveillances administered by FINRA on behalf of the Exchange, which are designed to detect violations of Exchange rules and applicable federal securities laws.⁴⁶ The Exchange represents that these procedures are adequate to properly monitor Exchange trading of the Shares in all trading sessions and to deter and detect violations of Exchange rules and federal securities laws applicable to trading on the Exchange.

The surveillances referred to above generally focus on detecting securities trading outside their normal patterns, which could be indicative of manipulative or other violative activity. When such situations are detected, surveillance analysis follows and investigations are opened, where appropriate, to review the behavior of all relevant parties for all relevant trading violations.

The Exchange or FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange, or both, will

communicate as needed regarding trading in the Shares with other markets and other entities that are members of the ISG, and the Exchange or FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange, or both, may obtain trading information regarding trading in the Shares and LTC derivatives from such markets and other entities. In addition, the Exchange may obtain information regarding trading in the Shares and LTC derivatives from markets and other entities that are members of ISG or with which the Exchange has in place a comprehensive surveillance sharing agreement ("CSSA").⁴⁷ The Exchange is also able to obtain information regarding trading in the Shares and any underlying LTC, options on LTC futures, or any other LTC derivatives in connection with ETP Holders' proprietary trades, or customer trades effected through ETP Holders on any relevant market. Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E(g), an ETP Holder acting as a registered Market Maker in the Shares is required to provide the Exchange with information relating to its accounts for trading in any underlying commodity, related futures or options on futures, or any other related derivatives. Commentary .04 of NYSE Arca Rule 11.3-E requires an ETP Holder acting as a registered Market Maker, and its affiliates, in the Shares to establish, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of any material nonpublic information with respect to such products, any components of the related products, any physical asset or commodity underlying the product, applicable currencies, underlying indexes, related futures or options on futures, and any related derivative instruments (including the Shares). As a general matter, the Exchange has regulatory jurisdiction over its ETP Holders and their associated persons, which include any person or entity controlling an ETP Holder. To the extent the Exchange may be found to lack jurisdiction over a subsidiary or affiliate of an ETP Holder that does business only in commodities or futures contracts and that subsidiary or affiliate is a member of another regulatory organization, the Exchange could obtain information regarding the activities of such subsidiary or affiliate through surveillance sharing agreements with regulatory organizations to the extent the Exchange has such an

⁴⁵ See NYSE Arca Rule 7.12-E.

⁴⁶ FINRA conducts cross-market surveillances on behalf of the Exchange pursuant to a regulatory services agreement. The Exchange is responsible for FINRA's performance under this regulatory services agreement.

⁴⁷ For a list of the current members of ISG, see www.isgportal.org. The Exchange notes that not all components of the Trust may trade on markets that are members of ISG or with which the Exchange has in place a CSSA.

⁴⁴ 17 CFR 240.10A-3.

agreement with that regulatory organization.

In addition, the Exchange also has a general policy prohibiting the distribution of material, non-public information by its employees.

All statements and representations made in this filing regarding (a) the description of the index, portfolio, or reference assets of the Trust, (b) limitations on index or portfolio holdings or reference assets, or (c) the applicability of Exchange listing rules specified in this rule filing shall constitute continued listing requirements for listing the Shares on the Exchange.

The Sponsor has represented to the Exchange that it will advise the Exchange of any failure by the Trust to comply with the continued listing requirements, and, pursuant to its obligations under Section 19(g)(1) of the Act, the Exchange will monitor for compliance with the continued listing requirements. If the Trust is not in compliance with the applicable listing requirements, the Exchange will commence delisting procedures under NYSE Arca Rule 5.5–E(m).

Information Bulletin

Prior to the commencement of trading, the Exchange will inform its ETP Holders in an “Information Bulletin” of the special characteristics and risks associated with trading the Shares. Specifically, the Information Bulletin will discuss the following: (1) the procedures for creations of Shares in Baskets; (2) NYSE Arca Rule 9.2–E(a), which imposes a duty of due diligence on its ETP Holders to learn the essential facts relating to every customer prior to trading the Shares; (3) information regarding how the value of the Index and NAV are disseminated; (4) the possibility that trading spreads and the resulting premium or discount on the Shares may widen during the Opening and Late Trading Sessions, when an updated IIV will not be calculated or publicly disseminated; (5) the requirement that members deliver a prospectus to investors purchasing newly issues Shares prior to or concurrently with the confirmation of a transaction; and (6) trading information. The Exchange notes that investors purchasing Shares directly from the Trust will receive a prospectus.

In addition, the Information Bulletin will reference that the Trust is subject to various fees and expenses as described in the Annual Report. The Information Bulletin will disclose that information about the Shares of the Trust is publicly available on the Trust’s website.

The Information Bulletin will also discuss any relief, if granted, by the Commission or the staff from any rules under the Act.

2. Statutory Basis

The basis under the Act for this proposed rule change is the requirement under Section 6(b)(5)⁴⁸ that an exchange have rules that are designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to, and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices in that the Shares will be listed and traded on the Exchange pursuant to the initial and continued listing criteria in NYSE Arca Rule 8.201–E. The Exchange has in place surveillance procedures that are adequate to properly monitor trading in the Shares in all trading sessions and to deter and detect violations of Exchange rules and applicable federal securities laws. The Exchange or FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange, or both, will communicate as needed regarding trading in the Shares with other markets that are members of the ISG, and the Exchange or FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange, or both, may obtain trading information regarding trading in the Shares from such markets. In addition, the Exchange may obtain information regarding trading in the Shares from markets that are members of ISG or with which the Exchange has in place a CSSA. Also, pursuant to NYSE Arca Rule 8.201–E(g), the Exchange is able to obtain information regarding trading in the Shares and the underlying LTC or any LTC derivative through ETP Holders’ proprietary trades or customer trades effected through ETP Holders on any relevant market.

The proposed rule change is also designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices because, although the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market is not inherently resistant to fraud and manipulation, the Index serves as a means sufficient to mitigate the impact of instances of fraud and manipulation on a reference price for LTC. Specifically, the Index provides a better benchmark for the price of LTC than the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market price because it (1) tracks the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market price through trading activity at U.S.-

Compliant Trading Platforms; (2) mitigates the impact of instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity in real-time through systematic adjustments; (3) is constructed and maintained by an expert third-party index provider, allowing for prudent handling of non-market-related events; and (4) mitigates the impact of instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity concentrated on any one specific trading platform through a cross-trading platform composite index rate. The Trust has used the Index to price the Shares for more than six years, and the Index has proven its ability to (i) mitigate the effects of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity from impacting the LTC reference rate, (ii) provide a real-time, volume-weighted fair value of LTC and (iii) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events, such that efforts to manipulate the price of LTC would have had a negligible effect on the pricing of the Trust, due to the controls embedded in the structure of the Index. In addition, certain of the Index’s Constituent Trading Platforms also have or have begun to implement market surveillance infrastructure to further detect, prevent, and respond to fraud, attempted fraud, and similar wrongdoing, including market manipulation.

The proposed rule change is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and to protect investors and the public interest in that there is a considerable amount of LTC price and market information available on public websites and through professional and subscription services. Investors may obtain, on a 24-hour basis, LTC pricing information based on the spot price for LTC from various financial information service providers. The closing price and settlement prices of LTC are readily available from the Digital Asset Trading Platforms and other publicly available websites. In addition, such prices are published in public sources, or on-line information services such as Bloomberg and Reuters. The NAV per Share will be calculated daily and made available to all market participants at the same time. The Trust will provide website disclosure of its NAV daily. One or more major market data vendors will disseminate for the Trust on a daily basis information with respect to the most recent NAV per Share and Shares outstanding. In addition, if the Exchange becomes aware that the NAV per Share is not disseminated to all market participants at the same time, it will halt trading in the Shares until such

⁴⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

time as the NAV is available to all market participants. Quotation and last-sale information regarding the Shares will be disseminated through the facilities of the CTA. The IIV will be widely disseminated on a per Share basis every 15 seconds during the NYSE Arca Core Trading Session (normally 9:30 a.m., E.T., to 4:00 p.m., E.T.) by one or more major market data vendors. The Exchange represents that the Exchange may halt trading during the day in which an interruption to the dissemination of the IIV or the value of the Index occurs. If the interruption to the dissemination of the IIV or the value of the Index persists past the trading day in which it occurred, the Exchange will halt trading no later than the beginning of the trading day following the interruption.

The proposed rule change is designed to perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest in that it will facilitate the listing and trading of an additional type of exchange-traded product that will enhance competition among market participants, to the benefit of investors and the marketplace. As noted above, the Exchange has in place surveillance procedures relating to trading in the Shares and may obtain information via ISG from other exchanges that are members of ISG or with which the Exchange has entered into a CSSA. In addition, as noted above, investors will have ready access to information regarding the Trust's NAV, IIV, and quotation and last sale information for the Shares.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange notes that the proposed rule change will facilitate the listing and trading of an additional type of exchange-traded product, and the first such product based on LTC, which will enhance competition among market participants, to the benefit of investors and the marketplace.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

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 the 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, as modified by Amendment No. 1, 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-NYSEARCA-2025-05 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-NYSEARCA-2025-05. 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 the Exchange. 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-NYSEARCA-2025-05 and should be submitted on or before March 5, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁴⁹

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02497 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35467; 812-15693]

Venerable Variable Insurance Trust and Venerable Investment Advisers, LLC

February 6, 2025.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission" or "SEC").

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of an application under section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Act") for an exemption from section 15(a) of the Act, as well as from certain disclosure requirements in rule 20a-1 under the Act, Item 19(a)(3) of Form N-1A, Items 22(c)(1)(ii), 22(c)(1)(iii), 22(c)(8) and 22(c)(9) of Schedule 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and sections 6-07(2)(a), (b), and (c) of Regulation S-X ("Disclosure Requirements").

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: The requested exemption would permit Applicants to enter into and materially amend subadvisory agreements with subadvisers without shareholder approval and would grant relief from the Disclosure Requirements as they relate to fees paid to the subadvisers.

APPLICANTS: Venerable Variable Insurance Trust and Venerable Investment Advisers, LLC.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on January 28, 2025, and amended on February 4, 2025.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission

⁴⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

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 March 3, 2025, and 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.

ADDRESSES: The Commission: Secretarys-Office@sec.gov. Applicants: Beau Yanoshik, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, byanoshik@morganlewis.com, with a copy to Kristina Magolis, Venerable Investment Advisers, LLC, Kristina.magolis@venerable.com.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Trace W. Rakestraw, Senior Special 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' application, dated February 4, 2025, which may be obtained via the Commission's website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for an Applicant using the Company name search field on the SEC's EDGAR system. The SEC's EDGAR system may be searched at <https://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch>. You may also call the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy at (202) 551-8090.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-02491 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102372; File No. SR-NYSEARCA-2025-06]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, To List and Trade Shares of the Grayscale Solana Trust Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E, Commodity-Based Trust Shares

February 6, 2025.

On January 24, 2025, NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission"), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) ¹ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act") ² and Rule 19b-4 thereunder, ³ a proposed rule change to list and trade shares of the Grayscale Solana Trust under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E, Commodity-Based Trust Shares. On February 4, 2025, the Exchange filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change, which replaced and superseded the original filing in its entirety. The proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, is described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to list and trade shares of the following under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E: Grayscale Solana Trust (SOL) (the "Trust"). ⁴ This Amendment No. 1 to SR-NYSEARCA-2025-06 replaces SR-NYSEARCA-2025-06 as originally filed and supersedes such filing in its entirety. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at www.nyse.com, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization 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 those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E, the Exchange may propose to list and/or trade pursuant to unlisted trading privileges "Commodity-Based Trust Shares." ⁵ The Exchange proposes to list and trade shares ("Shares") ⁶ of the Trust pursuant to NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E. ⁷

The Trust is the world's largest Solana ("SOL") investment fund by assets under management as of the date of this filing. The Trust has approximately \$134.2 million in assets under management ⁸ (representing 0.1% of all SOL in circulation), its Shares trade millions of dollars in daily volume and are held by more than a quarter of a million American investor accounts

⁵ Commodity-Based Trust Shares are securities issued by a trust that represent investors' discrete identifiable and undivided beneficial ownership interest in the commodities deposited into the Trust.

⁶ The Shares are expected to be listed under the ticker symbol "GSOL."

⁷ The descriptions of the Trust, the Shares, and SOL contained herein are based, in part, on the Annual Reports and Quarterly Reports published under Alternative Reporting Standards of the OTC Markets Group Inc. On January 4, 2023, the Trust submitted to the Commission an amended Form D as a business trust. Shares of the Trust have been quoted on OTC Market's OTCQB Marketplace under the symbol "GSOL" since April 17, 2023. On March 7, 2024, the Trust qualified to trade on the OTCQX Best Market. On April 14, 2023 and March 8, 2024, the Trust published annual reports for GSOL for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023, respectively. On November 11, 2024, August 9, 2024, May 13, 2024, November 10, 2023, August 11, 2023 and May 12, 2023, the Trust published quarterly reports for GSOL for the periods ended September 30, 2024, June 30, 2024, March 31, 2024, September 30, 2023, June 30, 2023, and March 31, 2023, respectively. Reports can be found on OTC Market's website (<https://www.otcmkt.com/stock/GSOL/disclosure>). The Shares will be of the same class and will have the same rights as shares of GSOL. According to the Sponsor, freely tradeable shares of GSOL will remain freely tradeable Shares on the date of the listing of the Shares that are unregistered under the Securities Act. Restricted shares of GSOL will remain subject to private placement restrictions on such date, and the holders of such restricted shares will continue to hold those Shares subject to those restrictions until they become freely tradable Shares.

⁸ As of November 22, 2024.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 15 U.S.C. 78a.

³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

⁴ The Trust was previously named Grayscale Solana Trust, whose name was changed pursuant to a Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Trust of Grayscale Solana Trust filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on November 23, 2021.

seeking exposure to SOL without the cost and complexity of purchasing the asset directly. However, because the Trust is not currently listed as an exchange-traded product (“ETP”), the value of the Shares has not been able to closely track the value of the Trust’s underlying SOL. The Sponsor thus believes that allowing Shares of the Trust to list and trade on the Exchange as an ETP (*i.e.*, converting the Trust to a spot SOL ETP) would provide other investors with a safe and secure way to invest in SOL on a regulated national securities exchange.

The sponsor of the Trust is Grayscale Investments, LLC (“Sponsor”), a Delaware limited liability company. The Sponsor is a wholly owned subsidiary of Digital Currency Group, Inc. (“Digital Currency Group”). The trustee for the Trust is Delaware Trust Company (“Trustee”). The custodian for the Trust is Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC (“Custodian”).⁹ The administrator and transfer agent of the Trust is expected to be BNY Mellon Asset Servicing, a division of The Bank of New York Mellon (the “Transfer Agent”). The distribution and marketing agent for the Trust is expected to be Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Marketing Agent”). The index provider for the Trust is CoinDesk Indices, Inc. (the “Index Provider”).

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust, formed on November 9, 2021, that operates pursuant to a trust agreement between the Sponsor and the Trustee (“Trust Agreement”). The Trust has no fixed termination date.

Operation of the Trust

According to the Annual Report, the Trust’s assets consist solely of SOL.¹⁰

⁹ According to the Annual Report, Digital Currency Group owns a minority interest in Coinbase, Inc., which is the parent company of the Custodian, representing less than 1.0% of its equity.

¹⁰ The Trust will not hold cash or engage a cash custodian other than in connection with creations and redemptions. The Trust may from time to time come into possession of Incidental Rights and/or IR Virtual Currency by virtue of its ownership of SOL, generally through a fork in the Solana Blockchain, an airdrop offered to holders of SOL or other similar event. “Incidental Rights” are rights to acquire, or otherwise establish dominion and control over, any virtual currency or other asset or right, which rights are incident to the Trust’s ownership of SOL and arise without any action of the Trust, or of the Sponsor or Trustee on behalf of the Trust. “IR Virtual Currency” is any virtual currency tokens, or other asset or right, acquired by the Trust through the exercise (subject to the applicable provisions of the Trust Agreement) of any Incidental Right. Although the Trust is permitted to take certain actions with respect to Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency in accordance with its Trust Agreement, at this time the Trust will prospectively irrevocably abandon any Incidental Rights and IR Virtual Currency. In the event the Trust seeks to change this position, the Exchange would file a

Each Share represents a proportional interest, based on the total number of Shares outstanding, in each of the Trust’s assets as determined by reference to the Index Price,¹¹ less the Trust’s expenses and other liabilities (which include accrued but unpaid fees and expenses). The Sponsor expects that the market price of the Shares will fluctuate over time in response to the market prices of SOL. In addition, because the Shares reflect the estimated accrued but unpaid expenses of the Trust, the number of SOL represented by a Share will gradually decrease over time as the Trust’s SOL are used to pay the Trust’s expenses.

The activities of the Trust are limited to (i) issuing “Baskets” (as defined below) in exchange for SOL transferred to the Trust as consideration in connection with creations, (ii) transferring or selling SOL as necessary to cover the “Sponsor’s Fee”¹² and/or certain Trust expenses, (iii) transferring SOL in exchange for Baskets surrendered for redemption (subject to obtaining regulatory approval from the Commission and approval of the Sponsor), (iv) causing the Sponsor to sell SOL on the termination of the Trust, and (v) engaging in all administrative and security procedures necessary to accomplish such activities in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement, the Custodian Agreement, the Index License Agreement, and the Participant Agreements (each as defined below).

The Trust will not be actively managed. It will not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or to ameliorate losses caused by, changes in the market prices of SOL.

The Trust is not a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act and the

subsequent proposed rule change with the Commission.

¹¹ The “Index Price” means the U.S. dollar value of a SOL derived from the Digital Asset Trading Platforms (as defined below) that are reflected in the CoinDesk Solana Price Index (SLX), calculated at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day. For purposes of the Trust Agreement, the term Solana Index Price has the same meaning as the Index Price as defined herein.

¹² The Sponsor’s Fee means a fee, payable in SOL, which accrues daily in U.S. dollars at an annual rate of currently 2.5%, but which will be lowered in connection with the Trust becoming an ETP, of the NAV Fee Basis Amount of the Trust as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each day, provided that for a day that is not a business day, the calculation of the Sponsor’s Fee will be based on the NAV Fee Basis Amount from the most recent business day, reduced by the accrued and unpaid Sponsor’s Fee for such most recent business day and for each day after such most recent business day and prior to the relevant calculation date. The “NAV Fee Basis Amount” is calculated in the manner set forth under “Valuation of SOL and Determination of NAV” below.

Sponsor believes that the Trust is not required to register under the Investment Company Act.

Investment Objective

According to the Annual Report, and as further described below, the Trust’s investment objective is for the value of the Shares (based on SOL per Share) to reflect the value of the SOL held by the Trust, determined by reference to the Index Price, less the Trust’s expenses and other liabilities. While an investment in the Shares is not a direct investment in SOL, the Shares are designed to provide investors with a cost-effective and convenient way to gain investment exposure to SOL. Generally speaking, a substantial direct investment in SOL may require expensive and sometimes complicated arrangements in connection with the acquisition, security and safekeeping of the SOL and may involve the payment of substantial fees to acquire such SOL from third-party facilitators through cash payments of U.S. dollars. Because the value of the Shares is correlated with the value of SOL held by the Trust, it is important to understand the investment attributes of, and the market for, SOL.

The Trust uses the Index Price to calculate its “NAV,” which is the aggregate value, expressed in U.S. dollars, of the Trust’s assets (other than U.S. dollars or other fiat currency), less the U.S. dollar value of the Trust’s expenses and other liabilities calculated in the manner set forth under “Valuation of SOL and Determination of NAV.” “NAV per Share” is calculated by dividing NAV by the number of Shares then outstanding.

Valuation of SOL and Determination of NAV

The following is a description of the material terms of the Trust Agreement as they relate to valuation of the Trust’s SOL and the NAV calculations.¹³

On each business day at 4:00 p.m., New York time, or as soon thereafter as practicable (the “Evaluation Time”), the Sponsor will evaluate the SOL held by the Trust and calculate and publish the NAV of the Trust. To calculate the NAV, the Sponsor will:

1. Determine the Index Price as of such business day.
2. Multiply the Index Price by the Trust’s aggregate number of SOL owned by the Trust as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the immediately preceding day, less the aggregate number of SOL

¹³ While the Sponsor uses the terminology “NAV” in this filing, the term used in the Trust Agreement is “Digital Asset Holdings.”

payable as the accrued and unpaid Sponsor's Fee as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the immediately preceding day.

3. Add the U.S. dollar value of SOL, calculated using the Index Price, receivable under pending creation orders, if any, determined by multiplying the number of the Baskets represented by such creation orders by the Basket Amount and then multiplying such product by the Index Price.¹⁴

4. Subtract the U.S. dollar amount of accrued and unpaid Additional Trust Expenses, if any.¹⁵

5. Subtract the U.S. dollar value of the SOL, calculated using the Index Price, to be distributed under pending redemption orders, if any, determined by multiplying the number of Baskets to be redeemed represented by such redemption orders by the Basket Amount and then multiplying such product by the Index Price (the amount derived from steps 1 through 5 above, the "NAV Fee Basis Amount").

6. Subtract the U.S. dollar amount of the Sponsor's Fee that accrues for such business day, as calculated based on the NAV Fee Basis Amount for such business day.

In the event that the Sponsor determines that the primary methodology used to determine the Index Price is not an appropriate basis for valuation of the Trust's SOL, the Sponsor will utilize the cascading set of rules as described in "Determination of the Index Price When Index Price is Unavailable" below.

SOL and the Solana Network¹⁶

According to the Annual Report, SOL is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the peer-to-peer Solana Network, a decentralized network of computers that operates on cryptographic protocols. No single entity owns or operates the Solana Network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a

decentralized user base. The Solana Network allows people to exchange tokens of value, called SOL, which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as a blockchain. SOL can be used to pay for goods and services, including computational power on the Solana Network, or it can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on Digital Asset Trading Platforms or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system. Furthermore, the Solana Network was designed to allow users to write and implement smart contracts—that is, general-purpose code that executes on every computer in the network and can instruct the transmission of information and value based on a sophisticated set of logical conditions. Using smart contracts, users can create markets, store registries of debts or promises, represent the ownership of property, move funds in accordance with conditional instructions and create digital assets other than SOL on the Solana Network. Smart contract operations are executed on the Solana Blockchain in exchange for payment of SOL. Like the Ethereum network, the Solana Network is one of a number of projects intended to expand blockchain use beyond just a peer-to-peer money system.

The Solana protocol introduced the Proof-of-History ("PoH") timestamping mechanism. PoH automatically orders on-chain transactions by creating a historical record that proves an event has occurred at a specific moment in time. PoH is intended to provide a transaction processing speed and capacity advantage over other blockchain networks like Bitcoin and Ethereum, which rely on sequential production of blocks and can lead to delays caused by validator confirmations. PoH is a new blockchain technology that is not widely used. PoH may not function as intended. For example, it may require more specialized equipment to participate in the network and fail to attract a significant number of users. In addition, there may be flaws in the cryptography underlying PoH, including flaws that affect functionality of the Solana Network or make the network vulnerable to attack.

In addition to the PoH mechanism described above, the Solana Network uses a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism to incentivize SOL holders to validate transactions. Unlike proof-of-work, in which miners expend computational resources to compete to validate transactions and are rewarded coins in proportion to the amount of computational resources expended, in

proof-of-stake, validators risk or "stake" coins to compete to be randomly selected to validate transactions and are rewarded coins in proportion to the amount of coins staked. Any malicious activity, such as disagreeing with the eventual consensus or otherwise violating protocol rules, results in the forfeiture or "slashing" of a portion of the staked coins. Proof-of-stake is viewed as more energy efficient and scalable than proof-of-work and is sometimes referred to as "virtual mining."

The Solana protocol was first conceived by Anatoly Yakovenko in a 2017 whitepaper. Development of the Solana Network is overseen by the Solana Foundation, a Swiss non-profit organization, and Solana Labs, Inc. (the "Company"), a Delaware corporation, which administered the original network launch and token distribution.

Although the Company and the Solana Foundation continue to exert significant influence over the direction of the development of Solana, the Solana Network, like the Ethereum network, is decentralized and does not require governmental authorities or financial institution intermediaries to create, transmit or determine the value of SOL.

As described in the Annual Report, depending on its characteristics, a digital asset may be considered a "security" under the federal securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a "security" is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. Public, though non-binding, statements by senior officials at the SEC have indicated that the SEC does not consider Bitcoin or Ether to be securities. In addition, the SEC, by action through delegated authority approving the exchange rule filings to list shares of trusts holding Ether as commodity-based ETPs, appears to have implicitly taken the view that Ether is not a security. The SEC staff has also provided informal assurances via no-action letter to a handful of promoters that their digital assets are not securities. On the other hand, the SEC has brought enforcement actions against the issuers and promoters of several other digital assets on the basis that the digital assets in question are securities. More recently, the SEC has also brought enforcement actions against Digital Asset Trading Platforms for operating unregistered securities exchanges on the basis that certain of the digital assets traded on their platforms are securities, including SOL.

As part of determining whether SOL is a security, or transactions in SOL by

¹⁴ "Baskets" and "Basket Amount" have the meanings set forth in "Creation and Redemption of Shares" below.

¹⁵ A "Digital Asset Market" is a "Brokered Market," "Dealer Market," "Principal-to-Principal Market" or "Exchange Market," as each such term is defined in the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Master Glossary. The "Digital Asset Trading Platform Market" is the global trading platform market for the trading of SOL, which consists of transactions on electronic Digital Asset Trading Platforms. A "Digital Asset Trading Platform" is an electronic marketplace where trading participants may trade, buy and sell SOL based on bid-ask trading. The largest Digital Asset Trading Platforms are online and typically trade on a 24-hour basis, publishing transaction price and volume data.

¹⁶ The description of SOL and the Solana Network in this section was provided by the Sponsor and is based on the Annual Report.

the Sponsor are securities transactions, for purposes of the federal securities laws, the Sponsor takes into account a number of factors, including the various definitions of “security” under the federal securities laws and federal court decisions interpreting elements of these definitions, such as the U.S. Supreme Court’s decisions in the *Howey* and *Reves* cases and their progeny, as well as reports, orders, press releases, public statements and speeches by the SEC, its commissioners and its staff providing guidance on when a digital asset, or offer and sale of a digital asset, may be a security for purposes of the federal securities laws. Finally, the Sponsor discusses the security status of SOL and the Sponsor’s transactions in SOL with external counsel, and has received a memorandum regarding the status of SOL and the Sponsor’s transactions in SOL under the federal securities laws from external counsel. Through this process the Sponsor believes that it is applying the proper legal standards in determining that SOL is not a security in light of the uncertainties inherent in the *Howey* and *Reves* tests.

Smart Contracts and Development on the Solana Network

Smart contracts are programs that run on a blockchain that can execute automatically when certain conditions are met. Smart contracts facilitate the exchange of anything representative of value, such as money, information, property, or voting rights. Using smart contracts, users can send or receive digital assets, create markets, store registries of debts or promises, represent ownership of property or a company, move funds in accordance with conditional instructions and create new digital assets.

Development on the Solana Network involves building more complex tools on top of smart contracts, such as decentralized apps (“DApps”) and organizations that are autonomous, known as decentralized autonomous organizations (“DAOs”). For example, a company that distributes charitable donations on behalf of users could hold donated funds in smart contracts that are paid to charities only if the charity satisfies certain pre-defined conditions.

In total, as of December 31, 2023, more than 200 DApps are currently built on the Solana Network, including DApps in the collectible non-fungible token, gaming, music streaming, and decentralized finance categories.

Additionally, the Solana Network has been used for decentralized finance (“DeFi”), or open finance platforms, which seek to democratize access to financial services, such as borrowing,

lending, custody, trading, derivatives and insurance, by removing third-party intermediaries. DeFi can allow users to lend and earn interest on their digital assets, exchange one digital asset for another and create derivative digital assets such as stablecoins, which are digital assets pegged to a reserve asset such as fiat currency. As of December 31, 2023, approximately \$1.42 billion was being used as collateral on DeFi platforms.

In addition, the Solana Network and other smart contract platforms have been used for creating non-fungible tokens, or NFTs. Unlike digital assets native to smart contract platforms which are fungible and enable the payment of fees for smart contract execution. Instead, NFTs allow for digital ownership of assets that convey certain rights to other digital or real world assets. This new paradigm allows users to own rights to other assets through NFTs, which enable users to trade them with others on the Solana Network. For example, an NFT may convey rights to a digital asset that exists in an online game or a DApp, and users can trade their NFT in the DApp or game, and carry them to other digital experiences, creating an entirely new free-market internet-native economy that can be monetized in the physical world.

Overview of the Solana Network’s Operations

In order to own, transfer or use SOL directly on the Solana Network (as opposed to through an intermediary, such as a custodian), a person generally must have internet access to connect to the Solana Network. SOL transactions may be made directly between end-users without the need for a third-party intermediary. To prevent the possibility of double-spending SOL, a user must notify the Solana Network of the transaction by broadcasting the transaction data to its network peers. The Solana Network provides confirmation against double-spending by memorializing every transaction in the Solana Blockchain, which is publicly accessible and transparent. This memorialization and verification against double-spending is accomplished through the Solana Network validation process, which adds “blocks” of data, including recent transaction information, to the Solana Blockchain. Unlike other blockchains that rely solely on sequential production of blocks through PoW or PoS mechanisms, however, the Solana Network introduces PoH, which creates a historical record that proves an event has occurred at a specific moment in time.

Summary of a SOL Transaction

Prior to engaging in SOL transactions directly on the Solana Network, a user generally must first install on its computer or mobile device a Solana Network software program that will allow the user to generate a private and public key pair associated with a SOL address. The Solana Network software program and the SOL address also enable the user to connect to the Solana Network and transfer SOL to, and receive SOL from, other users.

Each Solana Network address, or wallet, is associated with a unique “public key” and “private key” pair. To receive SOL, the SOL recipient must provide its public key to the party initiating the transfer. This activity is analogous to a recipient for a transaction in U.S. dollars providing a routing address in wire instructions to the payor so that cash may be wired to the recipient’s account. The payor approves the transfer to the address provided by the recipient by “signing” a transaction that consists of the recipient’s public key with the private key of the address from where the payor is transferring the SOL. The recipient, however, does not make public or provide to the sender its related private key.

Neither the recipient nor the sender reveal their private keys in a transaction, because the private key authorizes transfer of the funds in that address to other users. Therefore, if a user loses his or her private key, the user may permanently lose access to the SOL contained in the associated address. Likewise, SOL is irretrievably lost if the private key associated with them is deleted and no backup has been made. When sending SOL, a user’s Solana Network software program must validate the transaction with the associated private key. In addition, since every computation on the Solana Network requires processing power, there is a transaction fee involved with the transfer that is paid by the payor. The resulting digitally validated transaction is sent by the user’s Solana Network software program to the Solana Network validators to allow transaction confirmation.

Solana Network validators record and confirm transactions when they validate and add blocks of information to the Solana Blockchain. When a validator is selected to validate a block, it creates that block, which includes data relating to (i) the verification of newly submitted and accepted transactions and (ii) a reference to the prior block in the Solana Blockchain to which the new block is being added. The validator becomes aware of outstanding,

unrecorded transactions through the data packet transmission and distribution discussed above.

Upon the addition of a block of SOL transactions, the Solana Network software program of both the spending party and the receiving party will show confirmation of the transaction on the Solana Blockchain and reflect an adjustment to the SOL balance in each party's Solana Network public key, completing the SOL transaction. Once a transaction is confirmed on the Solana Blockchain, it is irreversible.

Some SOL transactions are conducted "off-blockchain" and are therefore not recorded in the Solana Blockchain. These "off-blockchain transactions" involve the transfer of control over, or ownership of, a specific digital wallet holding SOL or the reallocation of ownership of certain SOL in a pooled-ownership digital wallet, such as a digital wallet owned by a Digital Asset Trading Platform. In contrast to on-blockchain transactions, which are publicly recorded on the Solana Blockchain, information and data regarding off-blockchain transactions are generally not publicly available. Therefore, off-blockchain transactions are not truly SOL transactions in that they do not involve the transfer of transaction data on the Solana Network and do not reflect a movement of SOL between addresses recorded in the Solana Blockchain. For these reasons, off-blockchain transactions are subject to risks as any such transfer of SOL ownership is not protected by the protocol behind the Solana Network or recorded in, and validated through, the blockchain mechanism.

Initial Creation of SOL

Unlike other digital assets such as Bitcoin, which are solely created through a progressive mining process, 500 million SOL were created in connection with the launch of the Solana Network. The initial 500 million SOL were distributed as follows:

- Investors: 189 million SOL, or 37.8% of the supply, was sold in private sales to venture capital and other investors conducted between 2018 to 2021.
- Solana Foundation: 52 million SOL, or 10.4% of the supply, was distributed to the Solana Foundation for operational costs incurred in the development of the Solana Network.
- Solana Labs, Inc.: 64 million SOL, or 12.8% of the supply, was retained by Solana Labs to be used, at least in part, to compensate the employees of Solana Labs.
- Community: 195 million SOL, or 39.0% of the supply, was distributed to

the Solana Foundation to be deployed as bounties, incentive programs, marketing and grants.

Following the launch of the Solana Network, SOL supply increases through a progressive minting process.

SOL Supply

The rate at which new SOL supply has been minted and put into circulation has varied since network launch. Additionally, the Solana protocol reduces the SOL supply by eliminating 50% of transaction fees paid to the network. As a result, net changes in SOL supply are expected to vary in the future.

At network launch, the SOL circulating supply was 8 million SOL. Between network launch and December 31, 2023, the circulating supply of SOL increased by roughly 5,266% to approximately 429 million SOL.

In February 2021, the SOL supply inflation rate was changed from 0.1% to a new initial inflation rate of 8%. The 8% initial inflation rate is scheduled to decline in 15% increments until a long-term inflation rate of 1.5% is reached. As of December 31, 2023, the SOL supply issuance rate was approximately 5.6% on an annual basis before any offsets for eliminated transaction fees.

Modifications to the SOL Protocol

Historically the Solana Network's development has been overseen by Solana Labs, the Solana Foundation and other core developers. The Solana Foundation and core developers are able to access and alter the Solana Network source code and, as a result, they are responsible for quasi-official releases of updates and other changes to the Solana Network's source code.

For example, in March 2020, the Solana Network launched the Mainnet Beta version of the Solana Network, one month after launching the testnet, Tour de SOL. Solana Labs led the development of these reference implementations.

The release of updates to the Solana Network's source code does not guarantee that the updates will be automatically adopted. Users and nodes must accept any changes made to the Solana source code by downloading the proposed modification of the Solana Network's source code. A modification of the Solana Network's source code is only effective with respect to the Solana users that download it. If a modification is accepted only by a percentage of users and validators, a division in the Solana Network will occur such that one network will run the pre-modification source code and the other network will run the modified source code. Such a

division is known as a "fork."

Consequently, as a practical matter, a modification to the source code becomes part of the Solana Network only if accepted by participants collectively having a majority of the processing power on the Solana Network.

Core development of the Solana source code has increasingly focused on modifications of the Solana protocol to increase speed and scalability and also allow for financial and non-financial next generation uses. The Trust's activities will not directly relate to such projects, though such projects may utilize SOL as tokens for the facilitation of their non-financial uses, thereby potentially increasing demand for SOL and the utility of the Solana Network as a whole. Conversely, projects that operate and are built within the Solana Blockchain may increase the data flow on the Solana Network and could either "bloat" the size of the Solana Blockchain or slow confirmation times.

Forms of Attack Against the Solana Network

All networked systems are vulnerable to various kinds of attacks. As with any computer network, the Solana Network contains certain flaws. For example, the Solana Network is currently vulnerable to a "51% attack" where, if a party or group were to gain control of more than 50% of the staked SOL, a malicious actor would be able to gain full control of the network and the ability to manipulate the Solana Blockchain. As of December 31, 2023, the top three largest staking pools controlled approximately 93.5% of the SOL staked on the Solana Network.

In addition, many digital asset networks have been subjected to a number of denial of service attacks, which has led to temporary delays in block creation and in the transfer of SOL.

For example, on September 14, 2021, the Solana Network experienced a significant disruption, later attributed to a type of denial of service attack, and was offline for 17 hours, only returning to full functionality 24 hours later. While persons associated with Solana Labs and/or the Solana Foundation are understood to have played a key role in bringing the network back online, the broader community also played a key role, as Solana validators coordinated to upgrade and restart the network. Any similar attacks on the Solana Network that impact the ability to transfer SOL could have a material adverse effect on the price of SOL and the value of the Shares.

Custody of the Trust's SOL

Digital assets and digital asset transactions are recorded and validated on blockchains, the public transaction ledgers of a digital asset network. Each digital asset blockchain serves as a record of ownership for all of the units of such digital asset, even in the case of certain privacy-preserving digital assets, where the transactions themselves are not publicly viewable. All digital assets recorded on a blockchain are associated with a public blockchain address, also referred to as a digital wallet. Digital assets held at a particular public blockchain address may be accessed and transferred using a corresponding private key.

Key Generation

Public addresses and their corresponding private keys are generated by the Custodian in secret key generation ceremonies at secure locations inside faraday cages, which are enclosures used to block electromagnetic fields and thus mitigate against attacks. The Custodian uses quantum random number generators to generate the public and private key pairs.

Once generated, private keys are encrypted, separated into "shards," and then further encrypted. After the key generation ceremony, all materials used to generate private keys, including computers, are destroyed. All key generation ceremonies are performed offline. No party other than the Custodian has access to the private key shards of the Trust, including the Trust itself.

Key Storage

Private key shards are distributed geographically in secure vaults around the world, including in the United States. The locations of the secure vaults may change regularly and are kept confidential by the Custodian for security purposes.

The "Digital Asset Account" is a segregated custody account controlled and secured by the Custodian to store private keys, which allows for the transfer of ownership or control of the Trust's SOL on the Trust's behalf. The Digital Asset Account uses offline storage, or "cold," mechanisms to secure the Trust's private keys. The term cold storage refers to a safeguarding method by which the private keys corresponding to digital assets are disconnected and/or deleted entirely from the internet. Cold storage of private keys may involve keeping such keys on a non-networked (or "air-gapped") computer or electronic device or storing

the private keys on a storage device (for example, a USB thumb drive) or printed medium (for example, papyrus, paper, or a metallic object). A digital wallet may receive deposits of digital assets but may not send digital assets without use of the digital assets' corresponding private keys. In order to send digital assets from a digital wallet in which the private keys are kept in cold storage, either the private keys must be retrieved from cold storage and entered into an online, or "hot," digital asset software program to sign the transaction, or the unsigned transaction must be transferred to the cold server in which the private keys are held for signature by the private keys and then transferred back to the online digital asset software program. At that point, the user of the digital wallet can transfer its digital assets.

Security Procedures

The Custodian is the custodian of the Trust's private keys (which, as noted above, facilitate the transfer of ownership or control of the Trust's SOL) in accordance with the terms and provisions of the custodian agreement by and between the Custodian, the Sponsor and the Trust (the "Custodian Agreement"). Transfers from the Digital Asset Account require certain security procedures, including, but not limited to, multiple encrypted private key shards, usernames, passwords and 2-step verification. Multiple private key shards held by the Custodian must be combined to reconstitute the private key to sign any transaction in order to transfer the Trust's assets. Private key shards are distributed geographically in secure vaults around the world, including in the United States.

As a result, if any one secure vault is ever compromised, this event will have no impact on the ability of the Trust to access its assets, other than a possible delay in operations, while one or more of the other secure vaults is used instead. These security procedures are intended to remove single points of failure in the protection of the Trust's assets.

Transfers of SOL to the Digital Asset Account will be available to the Trust once processed on the Blockchain.

Subject to obtaining regulatory approval to operate a redemption program and authorization of the Sponsor, the process of accessing and withdrawing SOL from the Trust to redeem a Basket by an Authorized Participant will follow the same general procedure as transferring SOL to the Trust to create a Basket by an Authorized Participant, only in reverse.

The Sponsor will maintain ownership and control of the Trust's SOL in a manner consistent with good delivery requirements for spot commodity transactions.

SOL Value

Digital Asset Trading Platform Valuation

The value of SOL is determined by the value that various market participants place on SOL through their transactions. The most common means of determining the value of a SOL is by surveying one or more Digital Asset Trading Platforms where SOL is traded publicly and transparently (e.g., Coinbase, LMAX Digital, and Kraken).

Digital Asset Trading Platform Public Market Data

On each online Digital Asset Trading Platform, SOL is traded with publicly disclosed valuations for each executed trade, measured by one or more fiat currencies such as the U.S. dollar or euro or by the widely used cryptocurrency Bitcoin. Over-the-counter dealers or market makers do not typically disclose their trade data.

As of September 30, 2024, the Digital Asset Trading Platforms included in the Index were Coinbase, LMAX Digital and Kraken. As further described below, the Sponsor and the Trust reasonably believe each of these Digital Asset Trading Platforms are in material compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state licensing requirements and maintain practices and policies designed to comply with anti-money laundering ("AML") and know-your-customer ("KYC") regulations.

- *Coinbase*: A U.S.-based trading platform registered as a money services business ("MSB") with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN") and licensed as a virtual currency business under the New York State Department of Financial Services ("NYDFS") BitLicense as well as a money transmitter in various U.S. states.

- *LMAX Digital*: A U.K.-based trading platform registered as a broker with FCA. LMAX Digital does not hold a BitLicense.

- *Kraken*: A U.S.-based trading platform registered as an MSB with FinCEN and licensed as a money transmitter in various U.S. states. Kraken does not hold a BitLicense.

Currently, there are several Digital Asset Trading Platforms operating worldwide and online Digital Asset Trading Platforms represent a substantial percentage of SOL buying and selling activity and provide the most data with respect to prevailing

valuations of SOL. These trading platforms include established trading platforms such as trading platforms included in the Index which provide a number of options for buying and

selling SOL. The below table reflects the trading volume in SOL and market share of the SOL–U.S. dollar trading pairs of each of the Digital Asset Trading Platforms included in the Index as of

September 30, 2024 (collectively, “Constituent Trading Platforms”), using data since the inception of the Trust’s operations:

SOL Trading Platforms included in the index as of September 30, 2024 ¹	Volume (SOL)	Market share ²
Coinbase	1,784,513,563	66.15%
Kraken	436,825,854	16.19%
LMAX Digital	30,394,040	1.13%
Total U.S. Dollar-SOL trading pair	2,251,733,457	83.47%

¹ On June 17, 2023, the Index Provider removed Binance.US from the Index due to Binance.US’s announcement that the trading platform was suspending U.S. dollar (“USD”) deposits and withdrawals and planned to delist its USD trading pairs, and added LMAX Digital to the Index due to the trading platform meeting the minimum liquidity requirement. Effective October 27, 2024, the Index Provider added Crypto.com to the Index due to the trading platform meeting the Index Provider’s minimum liquidity requirement, and did not remove any Constituent Trading Platforms as part of its scheduled quarterly review.

² Market share is calculated using trading volume (in SOL) for certain Digital Asset Trading Platforms including, Coinbase, LMAX Digital and Kraken, as well as certain other large U.S.-dollar denominated Digital Asset Trading Platforms that were not included in the Index as of September 30, 2024, including Binance.US, Bitfinex, Bitstamp, Bittrex, Cex.io, Crypto.com, FTX.US, Gate.io, Gemini, itBit, and OKCoin.

The Index and the Index Price

The Index is a U.S. dollar-denominated composite reference rate for the price of SOL. The Index is designed to (1) mitigate the effects of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity from impacting the SOL reference rate, (2) provide a real-time, volume-weighted fair value of SOL and (3) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events.

The Index Price is determined by the Index Provider through a process in which trade data is cleansed and compiled in such a manner as to algorithmically reduce the impact of anomalous or manipulative trading. This is accomplished by adjusting the weight of each data input based on price deviation relative to the observable set, as well as recent and long-term trading volume at each venue relative to the observable set.

The value of the Index is calculated and disseminated on a 24-hour basis and will be available on a continuous basis at <https://www.coindesk.com/indices>.

Constituent Trading Platform Selection

According to the Annual Report, the Digital Asset Trading Platforms that are included in the Index are selected by the Index Provider utilizing a methodology that is guided by the International Organization of Securities Commissions (“IOSCO”) principles for financial benchmarks. For a trading platform to become a Constituent Trading Platform, it must satisfy each of the criteria listed below (the “Inclusion Criteria”):

- Sufficient USD or USDC liquidity relative to the size of the listed assets;
- No evidence in the past 12 months of trading restrictions on individuals or

entities that would otherwise meet the trading platform’s eligibility requirements to trade;

- No evidence in the past 12 months of undisclosed restrictions on deposits or withdrawals from user accounts;
- Real-time price discovery;
- Limited or no capital controls;¹⁷
- Transparent ownership including a publicly-known ownership entity;
- Publicly available language and policies addressing legal and regulatory compliance in the U.S., including KYC (Know Your Customer), AML (Anti-Money Laundering) and other policies designed to comply with relevant regulations that might apply to it;
- Be a trading platform that is licensed and able to service investors in one or more of the following jurisdictions:
 - United States
 - United Kingdom
 - European Union
 - Hong Kong
 - Singapore

• Offer programmatic spot trading of the trading pair¹⁸ and reliably publish trade prices and volumes on a real-time basis through Rest and Websocket APIs.

A Digital Asset Trading Platform is removed as a Constituent Trading Platform when it no longer satisfies the Inclusion Criteria. The Index Provider does not currently include data from over-the-counter markets or derivatives platforms among the Constituent Trading Platforms. According to the Annual Report, over-the-counter data is

¹⁷ “Capital controls” in this context means governmental sanctions that would limit the movement of capital into, or out of, the jurisdiction in which such Digital Asset Trading Platforms operate.

¹⁸ Trading platforms with programmatic trading offer traders an application programming interface that permits trading by sending programmed commands to the trading platform.

not currently included because of the potential for trades to include a significant premium or discount paid for larger liquidity, which creates an uneven comparison relative to more active markets. There is also a higher potential for over-the-counter transactions to not be arms-length, and thus not be representative of a true market price.

The Index Provider and the Sponsor have entered into the index license agreement, dated as of February 1, 2022 (as amended, the “Index License Agreement”), governing the Sponsor’s use of the Index Price.¹⁹ Pursuant to the terms of the Index License Agreement, the Index Provider may adjust the calculation methodology for the Index Price without notice to, or consent of, the Trust or its shareholders. The Index Provider may decide to change the calculation methodology to maintain the integrity of the Index Price calculation should it identify or become aware of previously unknown variables or issues with the existing methodology that it believes could materially impact its performance and/or reliability. The Index Provider has sole discretion over the determination of Index Price and may change the methodologies for determining the Index Price from time to time. Shareholders will be notified of any material changes to the calculation methodology or the Index Price in the Trust’s current reports and will be notified of all other changes that the Sponsor considers significant in the Trust’s periodic or current reports. The Sponsor will determine the materiality of any changes to the Index Price on a

¹⁹ Upon entering into the Index License Agreement, the Sponsor and the Index Provider terminated the license agreement between the parties dated as of February 28, 2019.

case-by-case basis, in consultation with external counsel.

The Index Provider may change the trading venues that are used to calculate the Index or otherwise change the way in which the Index is calculated at any time. For example, the Index Provider has scheduled quarterly reviews in which it may add or remove Constituent Trading Platforms that satisfy or fail the Inclusion Criteria. The Index Provider does not have any obligation to consider the interests of the Sponsor, the Trust, the shareholders, or anyone else in connection with such changes. While the Index Provider is not required to publicize or explain the changes or to alert the Sponsor to such changes, it has historically notified the Trust (and other subscribers to the Index) of any material changes to the Constituent Trading Platforms, including any additions or removals, contemporaneous with its issuance of press releases in connection with the same. The Sponsor will notify investors of any such material event by filing a current report on Form 8-K. Although the Index methodology is designed to operate without any manual intervention, rare events would justify manual intervention. Intervention of this kind would be in response to non-market-related events, such as the halting of deposits or withdrawals of funds on a Digital Asset Trading Platform, the unannounced closure of operations on a Digital Asset Trading Platform, insolvency or the compromise of user funds. In the event that such an intervention is necessary, the Index Provider would issue a public announcement through its website, API and other established communication channels with its clients.

Determination of the Index Price

The Index applies an algorithm to the price of SOL on the Constituent Trading Platforms calculated on a per second basis over a 24-hour period. The Index's algorithm is expected to reflect a four-pronged methodology to calculate the Index Price from the Constituent Trading Platforms:

- **Volume Weighting:** Constituent Trading Platforms with greater liquidity receive a higher weighting in the Index, increasing the ability to execute against (*i.e.*, replicate) the Index in the underlying spot markets.

- **Price-Variance Weighting:** The Index Price reflects data points that are discretely weighted in proportion to their variance from the rest of the Constituent Trading Platforms. As the price at a particular trading platform diverges from the prices at the rest of the Constituent Trading Platforms, its

weight in the Index Price consequently decreases.

- **Inactivity Adjustment:** The Index Price algorithm penalizes stale activity from any given Constituent Trading Platform. When a Constituent Trading Platform does not have recent trading data, its weighting in the Index Price is gradually reduced until it is de-weighted entirely. Similarly, once trading activity at a Constituent Trading Platform resumes, the corresponding weighting for that Constituent Trading Platform is gradually increased until it reaches the appropriate level.

- **Manipulation Resistance:** In order to mitigate the effects of wash trading and order book spoofing, the Index only includes executed trades in its calculation. Additionally, the Index only includes Constituent Trading Platforms that charge trading fees to its users in order to attach a real, quantifiable cost to any manipulation attempts.

The Index Provider re-evaluates the weighting algorithm on a periodic basis, but maintains discretion to change the way in which an Index Price is calculated based on its periodic review or in extreme circumstances and does not make the exact methodology to calculate the Index Price publicly available. Nonetheless, the Sponsor believes that the Index is designed to limit exposure to trading or price distortion of any individual Digital Asset Trading Platform that experiences periods of unusual activity or limited liquidity by discounting, in real-time, anomalous price movements at individual Digital Asset Trading Platforms.

The Sponsor believes the Index Provider's selection process for Constituent Trading Platforms as well as the methodology of the Index Price's algorithm provides a more accurate picture of SOL price movements than a simple average of Digital Asset Trading Platform spot prices, and that the weighting of SOL prices on the Constituent Trading Platforms limits the inclusion of data that is influenced by temporary price dislocations that may result from technical problems, limited liquidity or fraudulent activity elsewhere in the SOL spot market. By referencing multiple trading venues and weighting them based on trade activity, the Sponsor believes that the impact of any potential fraud, manipulation or anomalous trading activity occurring on any single venue is reduced.

If the Index Price becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that such Index Price does not reflect an accurate price for SOL, then the Sponsor will, on a best

efforts basis, contact the Index Provider to obtain the Index Price directly from the Index Provider. If after such contact such Index Price remains unavailable or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that such Index Price does not reflect an accurate price for SOL, then the Sponsor will employ a cascading set of rules to determine the Index Price, as described below in "Determination of the Index Price When Index Price is Unavailable."

The Trust values its SOL for operational purposes by reference to the Index Price. The Index Price is the value of SOL as represented by the Index, calculated at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day.

Illustrative Example

For the purposes of illustration, outlined below are examples of how the attributes that impact weighting and adjustments in the aforementioned methodology may be utilized to generate the Index Price for a digital asset. For example, Constituent Trading Platforms used to calculate the Index Price of the digital asset may include trading platforms such as Coinbase, Kraken, LMAX Digital, and Crypto.com.

The Index Price algorithm, as described above, accounts for manipulation at the outset by only including data from executed trades on Constituent Trading Platforms that charge trading fees. Then, the below-listed elements may impact the weighting of the Constituent Trading Platforms on the Index Price as follows:

- **Volume Weighting:** Each Constituent Trading Platform will be weighted to appropriately reflect the trading volume share of the Constituent Trading Platform relative to all the Constituent Trading Platforms during this same period. For example, an average hourly weighting of 67.06%, 14.57%, 11.88%, and 6.49% for Coinbase, Kraken, LMAX Digital, and Crypto.com, respectively, would represent each Constituent Trading Platform's share of trading volume during the same period.

- **Inactivity Adjustment:** Assume that a Constituent Trading Platform represented a 14% weighting on the Index Price of the digital asset, which is based on the per-second calculations of its trading volume and price-variance relative to the cohort of Constituent Trading Platforms included in such Index, and then went offline for approximately two hours. The index algorithm would automatically recognize inactivity and start de-weighting the Constituent Trading Platform at the 3-minute mark and continue to do so over a 7-minute

period until its influence was effectively zero, 10 minutes after becoming inactive. As soon as trading activity resumed at the Constituent Trading Platform, the index algorithm would re-weight it to the appropriate weighting based on trading volume and price-variance relative to the cohort of Constituent Trading Platforms included in the Index. Due to the period of inactivity, it would re-weight the Constituent Trading Platform activity to a weight lower than its original weighting—for example, to 12%.

- **Price-Variance Weighting:** The price-variance weighting adjustment is a relative measure of each Constituent Trading Platform versus the cohort of Constituent Trading Platforms. The further the price at a Constituent Trading Platform is from the mean price of the cohort, the less influence that trading platform's price will have on the algorithm that produces the Index Price, as the trading platform data is discretely weighted in proportion to their variance from the rest of the trading platforms on a per-second basis and there is no minimum threshold the variance must meet for this adjustment to take place. For example, assume that for a one-hour period, the digital asset's execution prices on one Constituent Trading Platform were trading more than 7% higher than the average execution prices on another Constituent Trading Platform. The algorithm will automatically detect the anomaly (price variance) and reduce that specific Constituent Trading Platform's weighting during that one-hour period, ensuring a reliable spot reference price that is unaffected by the localized event and that is reflective of broader market activity.

Determination of the Index Price When Index Price Is Unavailable

The Sponsor uses the following cascading set of rules to calculate the Index Price when the Index Price is unavailable.²⁰ For the avoidance of doubt, the Sponsor will employ the below rules sequentially and in the order as presented below, should one or more specific rule(s) fail:

1. **Index Price =** The price set by the Index as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date.²¹ If the Index becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Index does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Index Provider to obtain the

Index Price directly from the Index Provider. If after such contact the Index remains unavailable or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Index does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

2. **Index Price =** The price set by Coin Metrics Real-Time Rate (the "Secondary Index") as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date (the "Secondary Index Price"). The Secondary Index Price is a real-time reference rate price, calculated using trade data from constituent markets selected by Coin Metrics, Inc. (the "Secondary Index Provider"). The Secondary Index Price is calculated by applying weighted-median techniques to such trade data where half the weight is derived from the trading volume on each constituent market and half is derived from inverse price variance, where a constituent market with high price variance as a result of outliers or market anomalies compared to other constituent markets is assigned a smaller weight. If the Secondary Index becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Secondary Index does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Secondary Index Provider to obtain the Secondary Index Price directly from the Secondary Index Provider. If after such contact the Secondary Index remains unavailable or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Secondary Index does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

3. **Index Price =** The price set by the Trust's principal market (as defined in the Annual Report) (the "Tertiary Pricing Option") as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the valuation date. The Tertiary Pricing Option is a spot price derived from the principal market's public data feed that is believed to be consistently publishing pricing information as of 4:00 p.m., New York time, and is provided to the Sponsor via an application programming interface. If the Tertiary Pricing Option becomes unavailable, or if the Sponsor determines in good faith that the Tertiary Pricing Option does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will, on a best efforts basis, contact the Tertiary Pricing Provider to obtain the Tertiary Pricing Option directly from

the Tertiary Pricing Provider. If after such contact the Tertiary Pricing Option remains unavailable after such contact or the Sponsor continues to believe in good faith that the Tertiary Pricing Option does not reflect an accurate price, then the Sponsor will employ the next rule to determine the Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

4. **Index Price =** The Sponsor will use its best judgment to determine a good faith estimate of the Index Price. There are no predefined criteria to make a good faith assessment and it will be made by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

In the event of a fork, the Index Provider may calculate the Index Price based on a digital asset that the Sponsor does not believe to be an appropriate asset of the Trust (*i.e.*, a digital asset other than SOL).²² In this event, the Sponsor has full discretion to use a different index provider or calculate the Index Price itself using its best judgment. In such an event, the Exchange will submit a proposed rule filing to contemplate the assets that would subsequently be held by the Trust.

The Sponsor may, in its sole discretion, select a different index provider, select a different index price provided by the Index Provider, calculate the Index Price by using the cascading set of rules set forth above, or change the cascading set of rules set forth above at any time.²³

²² According to the Annual Report, the Solana Network operates using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and validators of SOL adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and validators' consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and validators' consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a "hard fork" of the Solana Network, with one group running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of SOL running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability. Forks may also occur as a network community's response to a significant security breach.

²³ The Sponsor will provide notice of any such changes in the Trust's periodic or current reports and, if the Sponsor makes such a change other than on an ad hoc or temporary basis, will file a proposed rule change with the Commission.

²⁰ The Sponsor updated these rules on January 11, 2022.

²¹ The valuation date is any day for which the value of the SOL in the Trust may be calculated utilizing the Index Price.

The Structure and Operation of the Trust Protects Investors and Satisfies Commission Requirements for SOL-Based Exchange Traded Products

The Sponsor believes the Commission should approve the listing and trading of Shares of the Trust. In the context of prior spot digital asset ETP proposal disapproval orders for Bitcoin and Ethereum, the Commission expressed concerns about the underlying Digital Asset Market due to the potential for fraud and manipulation and has outlined the reasons why such ETP proposals have been unable to satisfy these concerns.²⁴ For purposes of the Trust's SOL-based ETP proposal, the Sponsor anticipates that the Commission may have the same concerns and addresses each of these in turn below.

In the Prior Spot Digital Asset ETP Disapproval Orders, the Commission outlined that a proposal relating to a digital asset-based ETP could satisfy its concerns regarding potential for fraud and manipulation by demonstrating:

- (1) *Inherent Resistance to Fraud and Manipulation*: that the underlying commodity market is inherently resistant to fraud and manipulation;
- (2) *Other Means to Prevent Fraud and Manipulation*: that there are other means to prevent fraudulent and

manipulative acts and practices that are sufficient; or

(3) *Surveillance Sharing*: that the listing exchange has entered into a surveillance sharing agreement with a regulated market of significant size relating to the underlying or reference assets.

As described below, the Sponsor believes the structure and operation of the Trust are designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to protect investors and the public interest, and to respond to the specific concerns that the Commission may have with respect to potential fraud and manipulation in the context of a SOL-based ETP.

How the Trust Meets Standards in the Prior Spot Digital Asset ETP Disapproval Orders

1. Resistance to or Prevention of Fraud and Manipulation

In the Prior Spot Digital Asset ETP Disapproval Orders, the Commission disagreed with the proposition that a digital asset's fungibility, transportability and exchange tradability combine to provide unique protections against, and allow such digital asset to be uniquely resistant to, attempts at price manipulation. The Commission reached its conclusion based on concessions by one issuer that 95% of the reported trading in the digital asset, Bitcoin, is "fake" or non-economic, effectively admitting that the properties of Bitcoin do not make it inherently resistant to manipulation. Such issuer's concessions were further compounded by evidence of potential and actual fraud and manipulation in the historical trading of Bitcoin on certain marketplaces such as (1) "wash" trading, (2) trading based on material, non-public information, including the dissemination of false and misleading information, (3) manipulative activity involving Tether, and (4) fraud and manipulation.²⁵

The Sponsor acknowledges the possibility that fraud and manipulation may exist in commodity markets and

that digital asset trading, such as SOL, on any given trading platform may be no more uniquely resistant to fraud and manipulation than other commodity markets.²⁶ However, the Sponsor believes that the fundamental features of digital assets, including fungibility, transportability and exchange tradability offer novel protections beyond those that exist in traditional commodity markets or equity markets when combined with other means, as discussed further below.

Further, the Sponsor believes that SOL is arguably less susceptible to manipulation than other commodities that underlie ETPs. For example, with respect to a physical commodity, there may be inside information relating to the supply of the physical commodity, such as the discovery of new sources of supply or significant disruptions at mining facilities that supply the commodity that simply are inapplicable to SOL. The Sponsor also believes that the fragmentation across SOL trading platforms, the relatively slow speed of transactions, and the capital necessary to maintain a significant presence on each trading platform make manipulation of SOL prices through continuous trading activity unlikely. Moreover, the linkage between the SOL markets and the presence of arbitrageurs in those markets means that the manipulation of the price of SOL on any single venue would require manipulation of the global SOL price in order to be effective. Arbitrageurs must have funds distributed across multiple SOL trading platforms in order to take advantage of temporary price dislocations, thereby making it unlikely that there will be strong concentration of funds on any particular SOL trading platform. As a result, the potential for manipulation on a particular SOL trading platform would require overcoming the liquidity supply of such arbitrageurs who are effectively eliminating any cross-market pricing differences. For all of these reasons, the Sponsor believes that SOL is not particularly susceptible to manipulation, especially as compared to other approved ETP reference assets.

2. Other Means To Prevent Fraud and Manipulation

The Commission has recognized that a listing exchange could demonstrate that other means to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices are sufficient to justify dispensing with the requisite surveillance-sharing

²⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 83723 (July 26, 2018), 83 FR 37579 (August 1, 2018) (SR-BatsBZX-2016-30) (Order Setting Aside Action by Delegated Authority and Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendments No. 1 and 2, To List and Trade Shares of the Winklevoss Bitcoin Trust) (the "Winklevoss Order"); 87267 (October 9, 2019), 84 FR 55382 (October 16, 2019) (SR-NYSEArca-2019-01) (Order Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, Relating to the Listing and Trading of Shares of the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF Trust Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E) (the "Bitwise Order"); 88284 (February 26, 2020), 85 FR 12595 (March 3, 2020) (SR-NYSEArca-2019-39) (Order Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, to Amend NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E (Commodity-Based Trust Shares) and to List and Trade Shares of the United States Bitcoin and Treasury Investment Trust Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E) (the "Wilshire Phoenix Order"); 83904 (August 22, 2018), 83 FR 43934 (August 28, 2018) (SR-NYSEArca-2017-139) (Order Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change to List and Trade the Shares of the ProShares Bitcoin ETF and the ProShares Short Bitcoin ETF) (the "ProShares Order"); 83912 (August 22, 2018), 83 FR 43912 (August 28, 2018) (SR-NYSEArca-2018-02) (Order Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change Relating to Listing and Trading of the Direxion Daily Bitcoin Bear 1X Shares, Direxion Daily Bitcoin 1.25X Bull Shares, Direxion Daily Bitcoin 1.5X Bull Shares, Direxion Daily Bitcoin 2X Bull Shares, and Direxion Daily Bitcoin 2X Bear Shares Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.200-E) (the "Direxion Order"); 83913 (August 22, 2018), 83 FR 43923 (August 28, 2018) (SR-ChoeBZX-2018-01) (Order Disapproving a Proposed Rule Change to List and Trade the Shares of the GraniteShares Bitcoin ETF and the GraniteShares Short Bitcoin ETF) (the "GraniteShares Order") (together, the "Prior Spot Digital Asset ETP Disapproval Orders").

²⁵ See Bitwise Order, 84 FR at 55383 (discussing analysis of the Bitcoin spot market that asserts that 95% of the spot market is dominated by fake and non-economic activity, such as wash trades), 55391 (discussing possible sources of fraud and manipulation in the bitcoin spot market). See also Winklevoss Order, 83 FR at 37585-86 (discussing pending litigation against a Bitcoin trading platform for fraudulent conduct relating to Tether); Bitwise Order, 84 FR at 55391 n.140, 55402 & n.331 (same); Winklevoss Order, 83 FR at 37584-86 (discussing potential types of manipulation in the Bitcoin spot market). The Commission has also noted that fraud and manipulation in the Bitcoin spot market could persist for a significant duration. See, e.g., Bitwise Order, 84 FR at 55405 & n.379.

²⁶ See generally Bitwise Order.

agreement.²⁷ In evaluating the effectiveness of this type of resistance, the Commission does not apply a “cannot be manipulated” standard. Instead, the Commission requires that such resistance to fraud and manipulation be novel and beyond those protections that exist in traditional commodity markets or equity markets for which the Commission has long required surveillance-sharing agreements in the context of listing derivative securities products.²⁸

The Sponsor believes the Index represents a novel means to prevent fraud and manipulation from impacting a reference price for SOL and that it offers protections beyond those that exist in traditional commodity markets or equity markets. Specifically, digital assets, such as SOL, are novel and exist outside traditional commodity markets. It therefore stands to reason that the methods by which they trade will be novel and that the market for digital assets like SOL will have different attributes than traditional commodity markets. Digital assets like SOL were only introduced within the past decade, twenty years after the first U.S. ETFs were offered²⁹ and 150 years after the first futures were offered.³⁰ In contrast to older commodities such as gold, silver, platinum, palladium or copper, which the Commission has noted all had at least one significant, regulated market for trading futures on the underlying commodity at the time commodity trust ETPs were approved for listing and trading, the first trading in digital assets like SOL took place entirely in an open, transparent and online setting where other commodities cannot trade.

The Trust has priced its Shares consistently for more than three years based on the Index. The Sponsor believes the Trust’s use of the Index specifically addresses the Commission’s concerns in that the Index serves as an alternative means to prevent fraud and manipulation. Specifically, the Index can (i) mitigate the effects of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity on the SOL reference rate, (ii) provide a real-time, volume-weighted fair value of SOL and (iii)

appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events.

As described in more detail below, the Sponsor believes that the Index accomplishes those objectives in the following ways:

1. The Index tracks the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market price through trading activity at “U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms”;³¹
2. The Index mitigates the impact of instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity in real-time through systematic adjustments;
3. The Index is constructed and maintained by an expert third-party index provider, allowing for prudent handling of non-market-related events; and
4. The Index mitigates the impact of instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity concentrated on any one specific trading platform through a cross-trading platform composite index rate.

1. The Index Tracks the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market Price Through Trading Activity at “U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms.”

To reduce the risk of fraud, manipulation, and other anomalous trading activity from impacting the Index, only U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms are eligible to be included in the Index.

The Index maintains a minimum number of three trading platforms and a maximum number of five trading platforms to track the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market while offering replicability for traders and market makers.³²

U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms possess safeguards that protect against fraud and manipulation. For example,

³¹ “U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms” are trading platforms in the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market that are compliant with applicable U.S. federal and state licensing requirements and practices regarding AML and KYC regulations. All Constituent Trading Platforms are U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms. “Non-U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms” are all other trading platforms in the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market. As of the date of this filing, the U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms that the Index Provider considered for inclusion in the Index were Coinbase, Kraken, LMAX Digital and Crypto.com. From these U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms, the Index Provider then applies additional Inclusion Criteria to determine the Constituent Trading Platforms.

³² According to the Sponsor, the more trading platforms included in the Index, the more ability there is for traders and market makers to trade against the Index by arbitraging price differences. For example, in the event of variances between SOL prices on Constituent Trading Platforms and non-Constituent Trading Platforms, arbitrage trading opportunities would exist. These discrepancies generally consolidate over time, as price differences across trading platforms are realized and capitalized upon by traders and market makers.

U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms regulated by the NYDFS under the BitLicense program have regulatory requirements to implement measures designed to effectively detect, prevent, and respond to fraud, attempted fraud, market manipulation, and similar wrongdoing, and to monitor, control, investigate and report back to the NYDFS regarding any wrongdoing.³³ These trading platforms also have the following obligations:³⁴

- Submission of audited financial statements including income statements, statements of assets/liabilities, insurance, and banking;
- Compliance with capitalization requirements set at NYDFS’s discretion;
- Prohibitions against the sale or encumbrance to protect full reserves of custodian assets;
- Fingerprints and photographs of employees with access to customer funds;
- Retention of a qualified Chief Information Security Officer and annual penetration testing/audits;
- Documented business continuity and disaster recovery plan, independently tested annually; and
- Participation in an independent exam by NYDFS.

Other U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms have voluntarily implemented measures to protect against common forms of market manipulation.³⁵

Furthermore, all U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms are considered MSBs that are subject to FinCEN’s federal and state reporting requirements that provide additional safeguards. For example, unscrupulous traders may be less likely to engage in fraudulent or manipulative acts and practices on trading platforms that (1) report suspicious activity to FinCEN as money services businesses, (2) report to state regulators as money transmitters, and/or (3) require customer identification through KYC procedures. U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms are required to:³⁶

- Identify people with ownership stakes or controlling roles in the MSB;

³³ See, e.g., “DFS Takes Action to Deter Fraud and Manipulation in Virtual Currency Markets,” available at: <https://www.dfs.ny.gov/about/press/pr1802071.htm>.

³⁴ See “New York’s Final “BitLicense” Rule: Overview and Changes from July 2014 Proposal,” June 5, 2015, Davis Polk, available at: https://www.davispolk.com/files/new_yorks_final_bitlicense_rule_overview_changes_july_2014_proposal.pdf.

³⁵ As of the date of this filing, one of the four Constituent Trading Platforms, Coinbase, is regulated by NYDFS.

³⁶ See BSA Requirements for MSBs, FinCEN website: <https://www.fincen.gov/bsarequirements-msbs>.

²⁷ See Winklevoss Order, 84 FR at 37580, 37582–91; Bitwise Order, 84 FR at 55383, 55385–406; Wilshire Phoenix Order, 85 FR at 12597.

²⁸ See Winklevoss Order, 84 FR at 37582; Wilshire Phoenix Order, 85 FR at 12597.

²⁹ SEC, “Investor Bulletin: Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs),” August 2012, <https://www.sec.gov/investor/alerts/etfs.pdf>.

³⁰ Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), “History of the CFTC,” https://www.cftc.gov/About/HistoryoftheCFTC/history_prcftc.html.

- Establish a formal Anti-Money Laundering (AML) policy in place with documentation, training, independent review, and a named compliance officer;
- Implement strict customer identification and verification policies and procedures;
- File Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) for suspicious customer transactions;
- File Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs) for cash-in or cash-out transactions greater than \$10,000; and
- Maintain a five-year record of currency exchanges greater than \$1,000 and money transfers greater than \$3,000.

The Sponsor acknowledges that there are substantial differences between FinCEN and New York state regulations and the Commission's regulation of the national securities exchanges.³⁷ The Sponsor does not believe the inclusion of U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms is in and of itself sufficient to prove that the Index is an alternative means to prevent fraud and manipulation such that surveillance sharing agreements are not required, but does believe that the inclusion of only U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms in the Index is one significant way in which the Index is protected from the potential impacts of fraud and manipulation.

2. The Index Mitigates the Impact of Instances of Fraud, Manipulation, and Other Anomalous Trading Activity in Real-Time Through Systematic Adjustments

The Index is calculated once every second according to a systematic methodology that relies on observed trading activity on the Constituent Trading Platforms. While the precise methodology underlying the Index is currently proprietary, the key elements of the Index are outlined below:

- *Volume Weighting:* Constituent Trading Platforms with greater liquidity receive a higher weighting in the Index, increasing the ability to execute against (*i.e.*, replicate) the Index in the underlying spot markets.

- *Price-Variance Weighting:* The Index reflects data points that are discretely weighted in proportion to their variance from the rest of the Constituent Trading Platforms. As the price at a Constituent Trading Platform diverges from the prices at the rest of the Constituent Trading Platforms, its weight in the Index consequently decreases.

- *Inactivity Adjustment:* The Index algorithm penalizes stale activity from any given Constituent Trading Platform.

When a Constituent Trading Platform does not have recent trading data, its weighting in the Index is gradually reduced, until it is de-weighted entirely. Similarly, once trading activity at the Constituent Trading Platform resumes, the corresponding weighting for that Constituent Trading Platform is gradually increased until it reaches the appropriate level.

- *Manipulation Resistance:* In order to mitigate the effects of wash trading and order book spoofing, the Index only includes executed trades in its calculation. Additionally, the Index only includes Constituent Trading Platforms that charge trading fees to its users in order to attach a real, quantifiable cost to any manipulation attempts.

The Index Provider reviews and periodically updates the Constituent Trading Platforms included in the Index by utilizing a methodology that is guided by the IOSCO principles for financial benchmarks.

3. The Index Is Constructed and Maintained by an Expert Third-Party Index Provider, Allowing for Prudent Handling of Non-Market-Related Events

The Index Provider reviews and periodically updates which trading platforms are included in the Index by utilizing a methodology that is guided by the IOSCO principles for financial benchmarks.

According to the Index methodology, for a trading platform to become a Constituent Trading Platform, it must satisfy each of the following Inclusion Criteria:

- Sufficient USD or USDC liquidity relative to the size of the listed assets;
- No evidence in the past 12 months of trading restrictions on individuals or entities that would otherwise meet the trading platform's eligibility requirements to trade;
- No evidence in the past 12 months of undisclosed restrictions on deposits or withdrawals from user accounts;
- Real-time price discovery;
- Limited or no capital controls;
- Transparent ownership including a publicly-known ownership entity;
- Publicly available language and policies addressing legal and regulatory compliance in the U.S., including KYC (Know Your Customer), AML (Anti-Money Laundering) and other policies designed to comply with relevant regulations that might apply to it;
- Be a trading platform that is licensed and able to service investors in one or more of the following jurisdictions:

- United States,
- United Kingdom,

- European Union,
- Hong Kong,
- Singapore; and

- Offer programmatic spot trading of the trading pair and reliably publish trade prices and volumes on a real-time basis through Rest and Websocket APIs.

Although the Index methodology is designed to operate without any human interference, rare events would justify manual intervention. Manual intervention would only be in response to "non-market-related events" (*e.g.*, halting of deposits or withdrawals of funds, unannounced closure of trading platform operations, insolvency, compromise of user funds, etc.). In the event that such an intervention is necessary, the Index Provider would issue a public announcement through its website, API and other established communication channels with its clients.³⁸

4. The Index Mitigates the Impact of Instances of Fraud, Manipulation and Other Anomalous Trading Activity Concentrated on Any One Specific Trading Platform Through a Cross-Trading Platform Composite Index Rate

The Index is based on the price and volume data of multiple U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms that satisfy the Index Provider's Inclusion Criteria. By referencing multiple trading venues and weighting them based on trade activity, the impact of any potential fraud, manipulation, or anomalous trading activity occurring on any single venue is reduced. Specifically, the effects of fraud, manipulation, or anomalous trading activity occurring on any single venue are de-weighted and consequently diluted by non-anomalous trading activity from other Constituent Trading Platforms.

Although the Index is designed to accurately capture the market price of SOL, third parties may be able to purchase and sell SOL on public or private markets not included among the constituent Digital Asset Trading Platforms of the Index, and such transactions may take place at prices materially higher or lower than the Index Price. Moreover, there may be variances in the prices of SOL on the various Digital Asset Trading Platforms, including as a result of differences in fee structures or administrative procedures on different Digital Asset Trading Platforms. For example, based on data

³⁷ See Bitwise Order, 84 FR at 55392; Wilshire Phoenix Order, 85 FR at 12603.

³⁸ To the extent any such intervention has a material impact on the Trust, the Sponsor will also issue a public announcement.

provided by the Index Provider,³⁹ on any given day during the twelve months ended September 30, 2024, the maximum differential between the 4:00 p.m., New York time spot price of any single Digital Asset Trading Platform included in the Index and the Index Price was 1.85% and the average of the maximum differentials of the 4:00 p.m., New York time spot price of each Digital Asset Trading Platform included in the Index and the Index Price was 1.09%. During this same period, the average differential between the 4:00 p.m., New York time spot prices of all the Digital Asset Trading Platforms included in the Index and the Index Price was 0.01%.

The Trust has consistently priced its Shares at 4:00 p.m., E.T. based on the Index Price for over three years. While that pricing would be known to the market, the Sponsor believes that, even if efforts to manipulate the price of SOL at 4:00 p.m., E.T. were successful on any Digital Asset Trading Platform, such activity would have had a negligible effect on the pricing of the Trust, due to the controls embedded in the structure of the Index.

Accordingly, the Sponsor believes that the Index has proven its ability to (i) mitigate the effects of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity on the SOL reference rate, (ii) provide a real-time, volume-weighted fair value of SOL and (iii) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events. For these reasons, the Sponsor believes that the Index represents an effective alternative means to prevent fraud and manipulation and the Trust's reliance on the Index addresses the Commission's concerns with respect to potential fraud and manipulation.

* * * * *

In summary, the Sponsor believes that the foregoing addresses concerns the Commission may have with respect to SOL-based ETPs, based on the Commission's articulated concerns with respect to potential fraud and manipulation in Bitcoin-based ETPs. Specifically, the Sponsor believes that, although SOL is not itself inherently resistant to fraud and manipulation, the Index represents an effective means to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices. As discussed above, the Trust has used the Index to price the Shares for more than three years, and the Index has proven its ability to (i) mitigate the effects of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity on the SOL reference

rate, (ii) provide a real-time, volume-weighted fair value of SOL and (iii) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events.

Creation and Redemption of Shares

Authorized Participants may submit orders to create or redeem Shares under procedures for "Cash Orders."

The Authorized Participants will deliver only cash to create Shares and will receive only cash when redeeming Shares. Further, Authorized Participants will not directly or indirectly purchase, hold, deliver, or receive SOL as part of the creation or redemption process or otherwise direct the Trust or a third party with respect to purchasing, holding, delivering, or receiving SOL as part of the creation or redemption process.

The Trust will create Shares by receiving SOL from a third party that is not the Authorized Participant and the Trust, or an affiliate of the Trust (and in any event not the Authorized Participant), is responsible for selecting the third party to deliver the SOL. Further, the third party will not be acting as an agent of the Authorized Participant with respect to the delivery of the SOL to the Trust or acting at the direction of the Authorized Participant with respect to the delivery of the SOL to the Trust. The Trust will redeem Shares by delivering SOL to a third party that is not the Authorized Participant and the Trust, or an affiliate of the Trust (and in any event not the Authorized Participant), is responsible for selecting the third party to receive the SOL. Further, the third party will not be acting as an agent of the Authorized Participant with respect to the receipt of the SOL from the Trust or acting at the direction of the Authorized Participant with respect to the receipt of the SOL from the Trust.

Cash Orders are made through the participation of a Liquidity Provider⁴⁰

⁴⁰ A "Liquidity Provider" means one or more eligible companies that facilitate the purchase and sale of SOL in connection with creations or redemptions pursuant to Cash Orders. The Liquidity Providers with which Grayscale Investments, LLC, acting other than in its capacity as the Sponsor (in such other capacity, the "Liquidity Engager") will engage in SOL transactions are third parties that are not affiliated with the Sponsor or the Trust and are not acting as agents of the Trust, the Sponsor, or any Authorized Participant, and all transactions will be done on an arms-length basis. Except for the contractual relationships between each Liquidity Provider and Grayscale Investments, LLC in its capacity as the Liquidity Engager, there is no contractual relationship between each Liquidity Provider and the Trust, the Sponsor, or any Authorized Participant. When seeking to buy SOL in connection with creations or sell SOL in connection with redemptions, the Liquidity Engager will seek to obtain commercially reasonable prices and terms

who obtains or receives SOL in exchange for cash, and are facilitated by the Transfer Agent and Grayscale Investments, LLC, acting in its capacity as the Liquidity Engager. Liquidity Providers are not party to the Participant Agreements and are engaged separately by the Liquidity Engager.

According to the Registration Statement, the Trust creates Baskets (as described below) of Shares only upon receipt of SOL and redeems Shares only by distributing SOL. "Authorized Participants" are the only persons that may place orders to create and redeem Baskets. Each Authorized Participant must (i) be a registered broker-dealer and (ii) enter into an agreement with the Sponsor and Transfer Agent that provides the procedures for the creation and redemption of Baskets and for the delivery of SOL required for the creation and redemption of Baskets via a Liquidity Provider (each, a "Participant Agreement"). An Authorized Participant may act for its own account or as agent for broker-dealers, custodians and other securities market participants that wish to create or redeem Baskets. Shareholders who are not Authorized Participants will only be able to create or redeem their Shares through an Authorized Participant.

The Trust issues Shares to and redeems Shares from Authorized Participants on an ongoing basis, but only in one or more "Baskets" (with a Basket being a block of 10,000 Shares). The Trust will not issue fractions of a Basket.

The creation and redemption of Baskets will be made only in exchange for the delivery to the Trust, or the distribution by the Trust, of the number of whole and fractional SOL represented by each Basket being created or redeemed, which is determined by dividing (x) the number of SOL owned by the Trust at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the trade date of a creation or redemption order, after deducting the number of SOL representing the U.S. dollar value of accrued but unpaid fees and expenses of the Trust (converted using the Index Price at such time, and carried to the eighth decimal place), by (y) the number of Shares outstanding at such time (with the quotient so obtained calculated to one one-hundred-millionth of one SOL (*i.e.*, carried to the eighth decimal place)), and multiplying such quotient by 10,000 (the "Basket Amount"). The U.S. dollar value of a Basket is calculated by multiplying the Basket Amount by the Index Price as of

from the approved Liquidity Providers. Once agreed upon, the transaction will generally occur on an "over-the-counter" basis.

³⁹ All Digital Asset Trading Platforms that were included in the Index throughout the period were considered in this analysis.

the trade date (the “Basket NAV”). The Basket NAV multiplied by the number of Baskets being created or redeemed is referred to as the “Total Basket NAV.” All questions as to the calculation of the Basket Amount will be conclusively determined by the Sponsor and will be final and binding on all persons interested in the Trust. The number of SOL represented by a Share will gradually decrease over time as the Trust’s SOL are used to pay the Trust’s expenses. As of September 30, 2024, each Share represented approximately 0.3723 of one SOL.

The creation of Baskets requires the delivery by the Authorized Participant of the Total Basket Amount and the redemption of Baskets requires the distribution to the Authorized Participant of the Total Basket Amount.

Although the Trust creates Baskets only upon the receipt of SOL, and redeems Baskets only by distributing SOL, an Authorized Participant will submit Cash Orders, pursuant to which the Authorized Participant will deposit cash with, or accept cash from, the Transfer Agent in connection with the creation and redemption of Baskets.

Cash Orders will be facilitated by the Transfer Agent and Liquidity Engager, acting other than in its capacity as Sponsor. On an order-by-order basis, the Liquidity Engager will engage one or more Liquidity Providers to obtain or receive SOL in exchange for cash in connection with such order, as described in more detail below.

Unless the Sponsor requires that a Cash Order be effected at actual execution prices (an “Actual Execution Cash Order”),⁴¹ each Authorized Participant that submits a Cash Order to create or redeem Baskets (a “Variable Fee Cash Order”)⁴² will pay a fee (the “Variable Fee”) based on the Total Basket NAV, and any price differential of SOL between the trade date and the settlement date will be borne solely by the Liquidity Provider until such SOL have been received or liquidated by the Trust. The Variable Fee is intended to cover all of a Liquidity Provider’s expenses in connection with the creation or redemption order, including

any SOL trading platform fees that the Liquidity Provider incurs in connection with buying or selling SOL. The amount may be changed by the Sponsor in its sole discretion at any time, and Liquidity Providers will communicate to the Sponsor in advance the Variable Fee they would be willing to accept in connection with a Variable Fee Cash Order, based on market conditions and other factors existing at the time of such Variable Fee Cash Order.

Alternatively, the Sponsor may require that a Cash Order be effected as an Actual Execution Cash Order, in its sole discretion based on market conditions and other factors existing at the time of such Cash Order, and under such circumstances, any price differential of SOL between the trade date and the settlement date will be borne solely by the Authorized Participant until such SOL have been received or liquidated by the Trust.

In the case of creations, to transfer the Total Basket Amount to the Trust’s Digital Asset Account, the Liquidity Provider will transfer SOL to one of the public key addresses associated with the Digital Asset Account and as provided by the Sponsor. In the case of redemptions, the same procedure is conducted, but in reverse, using the public key addresses associated with the wallet of the Liquidity Provider and as provided by such party. All such transactions will be conducted on the Blockchain and parties acknowledge and agree that such transfers may be irreversible if done incorrectly.

Authorized Participants do not pay a transaction fee to the Trust in connection with the creation or redemption of Baskets, but there may be transaction fees associated with the validation of the transfer of SOL by the SOL Network, which will be paid by the Custodian in the case of redemptions and the Authorized Participant or the Liquidity Provider in the case of creations. Service providers may charge Authorized Participants administrative fees for order placement and other services related to creation of Baskets. As discussed above, Authorized Participants will also pay the Variable

Fee in connection with Variable Fee Cash Orders. Under certain circumstances Authorized Participants may also be required to deposit additional cash in the Cash Account, or be entitled to receive excess cash from the Cash Account, in connection with creations and redemptions pursuant to Actual Execution Cash Orders.

Authorized Participants will receive no fees, commissions or other form of compensation or inducement of any kind from either the Sponsor or the Trust and no such person has any obligation or responsibility to the Sponsor or the Trust to effect any sale or resale of Shares.

The following is a summary of the procedures for the creation and redemption of Baskets.

Creation Procedures

On any business day, an Authorized Participant may place an order with the Transfer Agent to create one or more Baskets.

Cash Orders for creation must be placed with the Transfer Agent no later than 1:59:59 p.m., New York time.

The Sponsor may in its sole discretion limit the number of Shares created pursuant to Cash Orders on any specified day without notice to the Authorized Participants and may direct the Marketing Agent to reject any Cash Orders in excess of such capped amount. In exercising its discretion to limit the number of Shares created pursuant to Cash Orders, the Sponsor expects to take into consideration a number of factors, including the availability of Liquidity Providers to facilitate Cash Orders and the cost of processing Cash Orders.

Creations under Cash Orders will take place as follows, where “T” is the trade date and each day in the sequence must be a business day. Before a creation order is placed, the Sponsor determines if such creation order will be a Variable Fee Cash Order or an Actual Execution Cash Order, which determination is communicated to the Authorized Participant.

⁴¹ With respect to a creation or redemption pursuant to an Actual Execution Cash Order, as between the Trust and an Authorized Participant, the Authorized Participant is responsible for the dollar cost of the difference between the SOL price utilized in calculating Total Basket NAV on the trade date and the price at which the Trust acquires or disposes of the SOL on the settlement date. If the price realized in acquiring or disposing of the corresponding Total Basket Amount is higher than the Total Basket NAV, the Authorized Participant will bear the dollar cost of such difference, in the

case of a creation, by delivering cash in the amount of such shortfall (the “Additional Creation Cash”) to the Cash Account or, in the case of a redemption, with the amount of cash to be delivered to the Authorized Participant being reduced by the amount of such difference (the “Redemption Cash Shortfall”). If the price realized in acquiring the corresponding Total Basket Amount is lower than the Total Basket NAV, the Authorized Participant will benefit from such difference, with the Trust promptly returning cash in the amount of such

excess (the “Excess Creation Cash”) to the Authorized Participant.

⁴² Unless the Sponsor determines otherwise in its sole discretion based on market conditions and other factors existing at the time of such Cash Order, all creations and redemptions pursuant to Cash Orders are expected to be executed as Variable Fee Cash Orders, and any price differential of SOL between the trade date and the settlement date will be borne solely by the Liquidity Provider until such SOL have been received by the Trust.

Trade date (T)	Settlement date (T+1, or T+2, as established at the time of order placement)
• The Authorized Participant places a creation order with the Transfer Agent. • The Marketing Agent accepts (or rejects) the creation order, which is communicated to the Authorized Participant by the Transfer Agent. • The Sponsor notifies the Liquidity Provider of the creation order • The Sponsor determines the Total Basket NAV and any Variable Fee and Additional Creation Cash as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m., New York time.	• The Authorized Participant delivers to the Cash Account:¹ (x) in the case of a Variable Fee Cash Order, the Total Basket NAV, plus any Variable Fee; or (y) in the case of an Actual Execution Cash Order, the Total Basket NAV, plus any Additional Creation Cash, less any Excess Creation Cash, if applicable (such amount, as applicable, the "Required Creation Cash"). • The Liquidity Provider transfers the Total Basket Amount to the Trust's Digital Asset Account. • Once the Trust is in simultaneous possession of (x) the Total Basket Amount and (y) the Required Creation Cash, the Trust issues the aggregate number of Shares corresponding to the Baskets ordered by the Authorized Participant, which the Transfer Agent holds for the benefit of the Authorized Participant. • Cash equal to the Required Creation Cash is delivered to the Liquidity Provider from the Cash Account. • The Transfer Agent delivers Shares to the Authorized Participant by crediting the number of Baskets created to the Authorized Participant's DTC account.

¹ The "Cash Account" means the account maintained by the Transfer Agent for purposes of receiving cash from, and distributing cash to, Authorized Participants in connection with creations and redemptions pursuant to Cash Orders. For the avoidance of doubt, the Trust shall have no interest (beneficial, equitable or otherwise) in the Cash Account or any cash held therein.

Redemption Procedures

The procedures by which an Authorized Participant can redeem one or more Baskets mirror the procedures for the creation of Baskets. On any business day, an Authorized Participant may place a redemption order specifying the number of Baskets to be redeemed.

The redemption of Shares pursuant to Cash Orders will only take place if approved by the Sponsor in writing, in

its sole discretion and on a case-by-case basis. In exercising its discretion to approve the redemption of Shares pursuant to Cash Orders, the Sponsor expects to take into consideration a number of factors, including the availability of Liquidity Providers to facilitate Cash Orders and the cost of processing Cash Orders.

Cash Orders for redemption must be placed no later than 1:59:59 p.m., New York time on each business day. The Authorized Participants may only

redeem Baskets and cannot redeem any Shares in an amount less than a Basket.

Redemptions under Cash Orders will take place as follows, where "T" is the trade date and each day in the sequence must be a business day. Before a redemption order is placed, the Sponsor determines if such redemption order will be a Variable Fee Cash Order or an Actual Execution Cash Order, which determination is communicated to the Authorized Participant.

Trade date (T)	Settlement date (T+1 (or T+2 on case-by-case basis, as approved by sponsor))
• The Authorized Participant places a redemption order with the Transfer Agent. • The Marketing Agent accepts (or rejects) the redemption order, which is communicated to the Authorized Participant by the Transfer Agent. • The Sponsor notifies the Liquidity Provider of the redemption order .. • The Sponsor determines the Total Basket NAV and, in the case of a Variable Fee Cash Order, any Variable Fee, as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m., New York time.	• The Authorized Participant delivers Baskets to be redeemed from its DTC account to the Transfer Agent. • The Liquidity Provider delivers to the Cash Account: (x) in the case of a Variable Fee Cash Order, the Total Basket NAV less any Variable Fee; or (y) in the case of an Actual Execution Cash Order, the actual proceeds to the Trust from the liquidation of the Total Basket Amount (such amount, as applicable, the "Required Redemption Cash"). • Once the Trust is in simultaneous possession of (x) the Total Basket Amount and (y) the Required Redemption Cash, the Transfer Agent cancels the Shares comprising the number of Baskets redeemed by the Authorized Participant. • The Custodian sends the Liquidity Provider the Total Basket Amount, and cash equal to the Required Redemption Cash is delivered to the Authorized Participant from the Cash Account.

Suspension or Rejection of Orders and Total Basket Amount

The creation or redemption of Shares may be suspended generally, or refused with respect to particular requested creations or redemptions, during any period when the transfer books of the Transfer Agent are closed or if circumstances outside the control of the Sponsor or its delegates make it for all

practicable purposes not feasible to process creation orders or redemption orders or for any other reason at any time or from time to time.⁴³ The

⁴³ Extenuating circumstances outside of the control of the Sponsor and its delegates or that could cause the transfer books of the Transfer Agent to be closed are outlined in the Participant Agreement and include, for example, public service or utility problems, power outages resulting in

Transfer Agent may reject an order or, after accepting an order, may cancel

telephone, telecopy and computer failures, acts of God such as fires, floods or extreme weather conditions, market conditions or activities causing trading halts, systems failures involving computer or other information systems, including any failures or outages of the Solana Network, affecting the Authorized Participant, the Sponsor, the Trust, the Transfer Agent, the Marketing Agent and the Custodian and similar extraordinary events.

such order if: (i) such order is not presented in proper form as described in the Participant Agreement, (ii) the transfer of the Total Basket Amount comes from an account other than a SOL wallet address that is known to the Custodian as belonging to a Liquidity Provider or (iii) the fulfillment of the order, in the opinion of counsel, might be unlawful, among other reasons. None of the Sponsor or its delegates will be liable for the suspension, rejection or acceptance of any creation order or redemption order.

Availability of Information

The Trust's website (<https://grayscale.com/crypto-products/grayscale-solana-trust/>) will include quantitative information on a per Share basis updated on a daily basis, including, (i) the current NAV per Share daily and the prior business day's NAV per Share and the reported closing price of the Shares; (ii) the mid-point of the bid-ask price⁴⁴ as of the time the NAV per Share is calculated ("Bid-Ask Price") and a calculation of the premium or discount of such price against such NAV per Share; and (iii) data in chart format displaying the frequency distribution of discounts and premiums of the daily Bid-Ask Price against the NAV per Share, within appropriate ranges, for each of the four previous calendar quarters (or for as long as the Trust has been trading as an ETP if shorter). In addition, on each business day the Trust's website will provide pricing information for the Shares.

One or more major market data vendors, will provide an intra-day indicative value ("IIV") per Share updated every 15 seconds, as calculated by the Exchange or a third party financial data provider during the Exchange's Core Trading Session (9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., E.T.). The IIV will be calculated using the same methodology as the NAV per Share of the Trust (as described above), specifically by using the prior day's closing NAV per Share as a base and updating that value during the NYSE Arca Core Trading Session to reflect changes in the value of the Index during the trading day.

The IIV disseminated during the NYSE Arca Core Trading Session should not be viewed as an actual real-time update of the NAV per Share, which will be calculated only once at the end of each trading day. The IIV will be widely disseminated on a per Share

basis every 15 seconds during the NYSE Arca Core Trading Session by one or more major market data vendors. In addition, the IIV will be available through on-line information services.

The NAV for the Trust will be calculated by the Sponsor once a day and will be disseminated daily to all market participants at the same time. To the extent that the Sponsor has utilized the cascading set of rules described in "Index Price" above, the Trust's website will note the valuation methodology used and the price per SOL resulting from such calculation. Quotation and last-sale information regarding the Shares will be disseminated through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association ("CTA").

Quotation and last sale information for SOL will be widely disseminated through a variety of major market data vendors, including Bloomberg and Reuters. In addition, real-time price (and volume) data for SOL is available by subscription from Reuters and Bloomberg. The spot price of SOL is available on a 24-hour basis from major market data vendors, including Bloomberg and Reuters. Information relating to trading, including price and volume information, in SOL will be available from major market data vendors and from the trading platforms on which SOL are traded. The normal trading hours for Digital Asset Trading Platforms are 24-hours per day, 365-days per year.

On each business day, the Sponsor will publish the Index Price, the Trust's NAV, and the NAV per Share on the Trust's website as soon as practicable after its determination. If the NAV and NAV per Share have been calculated using a price per SOL other than the Index Price for such Evaluation Time, the publication on the Trust's website will note the valuation methodology used and the price per SOL resulting from such calculation.

The Trust will provide website disclosure of its NAV daily. The website disclosure of the Trust's NAV will occur at the same time as the disclosure by the Sponsor of the NAV to Authorized Participants so that all market participants are provided such portfolio information at the same time. Therefore, the same portfolio information will be provided on the public website as well as in electronic files provided to Authorized Participants. Accordingly, each investor will have access to the current NAV of the Trust through the Trust's website, as well as from one or more major market data vendors.

The value of the Index, as well as additional information regarding the Index, will be available on a continuous

basis at <https://www.coindesk.com/indices>.

Information regarding market price and trading volume of the Shares will be continually available on a real-time basis throughout the day on brokers' computer screens and other electronic services.

Information regarding the previous day's closing price and trading volume information for the Shares will be published daily in the financial section of newspapers.

Trading Rules

The Exchange deems the Shares to be equity securities, thus rendering trading in the Shares subject to the Exchange's existing rules governing the trading of equity securities. Shares will trade on the NYSE Arca Marketplace from 4:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., E.T. in accordance with NYSE Arca Rule 7.34-E (Early, Core, and Late Trading Sessions). The Exchange has appropriate rules to facilitate transactions in the Shares during all trading sessions. As provided in NYSE Arca Rule 7.6-E, the minimum price variation ("MPV") for quoting and entry of orders in equity securities traded on the NYSE Arca Marketplace is \$0.01, with the exception of securities that are priced less than \$1.00, for which the MPV for order entry is \$0.0001.

The Shares will conform to the initial and continued listing criteria under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E. The trading of the Shares will be subject to NYSE Arca Rule 8.201-E(g), which sets forth certain restrictions on Equity Trading Permit Holders ("ETP Holders") acting as registered Market Makers in Commodity-Based Trust Shares to facilitate surveillance. The Exchange represents that, for initial and continued listing, the Trust will be in compliance with Rule 10A-3⁴⁵ under the Act, as provided by NYSE Arca Rule 5.3-E. A minimum of 100,000 Shares of the Trust will be outstanding at the commencement of trading on the Exchange.

Trading Halts

With respect to trading halts, the Exchange may consider all relevant factors in exercising its discretion to halt or suspend trading in the Shares of the Trust.⁴⁶ Trading in Shares of the Trust will be halted if the circuit breaker parameters in NYSE Arca Rule 7.12-E have been reached. Trading also may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the

⁴⁴ The bid-ask price of the Trust is determined using the highest bid and lowest offer on the Consolidated Tape as of the time of calculation of the closing day NAV.

⁴⁵ 17 CFR 240.10A-3.

⁴⁶ See NYSE Arca Rule 7.12-E.

Exchange, make trading in the Shares inadvisable.

The Exchange may halt trading during the day in which an interruption to the dissemination of the IIV or the value of the Index occurs. If the interruption to the dissemination of the IIV or the value of the Index persists past the trading day in which it occurred, the Exchange will halt trading no later than the beginning of the trading day following the interruption. In addition, if the Exchange becomes aware that the NAV per Share is not disseminated to all market participants at the same time, it will halt trading in the Shares until such time as the NAV per Share is available to all market participants.

Surveillance

The Exchange represents that trading in the Shares of the Trust will be subject to the existing trading surveillances administered by the Exchange, as well as cross-market surveillances administered by FINRA on behalf of the Exchange, which are designed to detect violations of Exchange rules and applicable federal securities laws.⁴⁷ The Exchange represents that these procedures are adequate to properly monitor Exchange trading of the Shares in all trading sessions and to deter and detect violations of Exchange rules and federal securities laws applicable to trading on the Exchange.

The surveillances referred to above generally focus on detecting securities trading outside their normal patterns, which could be indicative of manipulative or other violative activity. When such situations are detected, surveillance analysis follows and investigations are opened, where appropriate, to review the behavior of all relevant parties for all relevant trading violations.

The Exchange or FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange, or both, will communicate as needed regarding trading in the Shares with other markets and other entities that are members of the ISG, and the Exchange or FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange, or both, may obtain trading information regarding trading in the Shares and SOL derivatives from such markets and other entities. In addition, the Exchange may obtain information regarding trading in the Shares and SOL derivatives from markets and other entities that are members of ISG or with which the Exchange has in place a comprehensive surveillance sharing agreement

(“CSSA”).⁴⁸ The Exchange is also able to obtain information regarding trading in the Shares and any underlying SOL or SOL derivatives in connection with ETP Holders’ proprietary trades, or customer trades effected through ETP Holders on any relevant market. Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201–E(g), an ETP Holder acting as a registered Market Maker in the Shares is required to provide the Exchange with information relating to its accounts for trading in any underlying commodity, related futures or options on futures, or any other related derivatives. Commentary .04 of NYSE Arca Rule 11.3–E requires an ETP Holder acting as a registered Market Maker, and its affiliates, in the Shares to establish, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of any material nonpublic information with respect to such products, any components of the related products, any physical asset or commodity underlying the product, applicable currencies, underlying indexes, related futures or options on futures, and any related derivative instruments (including the Shares). As a general matter, the Exchange has regulatory jurisdiction over its ETP Holders and their associated persons, which include any person or entity controlling an ETP Holder. To the extent the Exchange may be found to lack jurisdiction over a subsidiary or affiliate of an ETP Holder that does business only in commodities or futures contracts and that subsidiary or affiliate is a member of another regulatory organization, the Exchange could obtain information regarding the activities of such subsidiary or affiliate through surveillance sharing agreements with regulatory organizations to the extent the Exchange has such an agreement with an organization of which the subsidiary or affiliate is a member.

In addition, the Exchange also has a general policy prohibiting the distribution of material, non-public information by its employees.

All statements and representations made in this filing regarding (a) the description of the index, portfolio, or reference assets of the Trust, (b) limitations on index or portfolio holdings or reference assets, or (c) the applicability of Exchange listing rules specified in this rule filing shall constitute continued listing requirements for listing the Shares on the Exchange.

The Sponsor has represented to the Exchange that it will advise the Exchange of any failure by the Trust to comply with the continued listing requirements, and, pursuant to its obligations under Section 19(g)(1) of the Act, the Exchange will monitor for compliance with the continued listing requirements. If the Trust is not in compliance with the applicable listing requirements, the Exchange will commence delisting procedures under NYSE Arca Rule 5.5–E(m).

Information Bulletin

Prior to the commencement of trading, the Exchange will inform its ETP Holders in an “Information Bulletin” of the special characteristics and risks associated with trading the Shares. Specifically, the Information Bulletin will discuss the following: (1) the procedures for creations of Shares in Baskets; (2) NYSE Arca Rule 9.2–E(a), which imposes a duty of due diligence on its ETP Holders to learn the essential facts relating to every customer prior to trading the Shares; (3) information regarding how the value of the Index and NAV are disseminated; (4) the possibility that trading spreads and the resulting premium or discount on the Shares may widen during the Opening and Late Trading Sessions, when an updated IIV will not be calculated or publicly disseminated; (5) the requirement that members deliver a prospectus to investors purchasing newly issues Shares prior to or concurrently with the confirmation of a transaction; and (6) trading information. The Exchange notes that investors purchasing Shares directly from the Trust will receive a prospectus.

In addition, the Information Bulletin will reference that the Trust is subject to various fees and expenses as described in the Annual Report. The Information Bulletin will disclose that information about the Shares of the Trust is publicly available on the Trust’s website.

The Information Bulletin will also discuss any relief, if granted, by the Commission or the staff from any rules under the Act.

2. Statutory Basis

The basis under the Act for this proposed rule change is the requirement under Section 6(b)(5)⁴⁹ that an exchange have rules that are designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to, and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market

⁴⁷ FINRA conducts cross-market surveillances on behalf of the Exchange pursuant to a regulatory services agreement. The Exchange is responsible for FINRA’s performance under this regulatory services agreement.

⁴⁸ For a list of the current members of ISG, see www.isgportal.org. The Exchange notes that not all components of the Trust may trade on markets that are members of ISG or with which the Exchange has in place a CSSA.

⁴⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices in that the Shares will be listed and traded on the Exchange pursuant to the initial and continued listing criteria in NYSE Arca Rule 8.201–E. The Exchange has in place surveillance procedures that are adequate to properly monitor trading in the Shares in all trading sessions and to deter and detect violations of Exchange rules and applicable federal securities laws. The Exchange or FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange, or both, will communicate as needed regarding trading in the Shares with other markets that are members of the ISG, and the Exchange or FINRA, on behalf of the Exchange, or both, may obtain trading information regarding trading in the Shares from such markets. In addition, the Exchange may obtain information regarding trading in the Shares from markets that are members of ISG or with which the Exchange has in place a CSSA. Also, pursuant to NYSE Arca Rule 8.201–E(g), the Exchange is able to obtain information regarding trading in the Shares and the underlying SOL or any SOL derivative through ETP Holders' proprietary trades or customer trades effected through ETP Holders any relevant market.

The proposed rule change is also designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices because, although the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market is not inherently resistant to fraud and manipulation, the Index serves as a means sufficient to mitigate the impact of instances of fraud and manipulation on a reference price for SOL. Specifically, the Index provides a better benchmark for the price of SOL than the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market price because it (1) tracks the Digital Asset Trading Platform Market price through trading activity at U.S.-Compliant Trading Platforms; (2) mitigates the impact of instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity in real-time through systematic adjustments; (3) is constructed and maintained by an expert third-party index provider, allowing for prudent handling of non-market-related events; and (4) mitigates the impact of instances of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity concentrated on any one specific trading platform through a cross-trading platform composite index rate. The Trust has used the Index to price the Shares for more than three years, and the Index has proven its

ability to (i) mitigate the effects of fraud, manipulation and other anomalous trading activity from impacting the SOL reference rate, (ii) provide a real-time, volume-weighted fair value of SOL and (iii) appropriately handle and adjust for non-market related events, such that efforts to manipulate the price of SOL would have had a negligible effect on the pricing of the Trust, due to the controls embedded in the structure of the Index. In addition, certain of the Index's Constituent Trading Platforms also have or have begun to implement market surveillance infrastructure to further detect, prevent, and respond to fraud, attempted fraud, and similar wrongdoing, including market manipulation.

The proposed rule change is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and to protect investors and the public interest in that there is a considerable amount of SOL price and market information available on public websites and through professional and subscription services. Investors may obtain, on a 24-hour basis, SOL pricing information based on the spot price for SOL from various financial information service providers. The closing price and settlement prices of SOL are readily available from the Digital Asset Trading Platforms and other publicly available websites. In addition, such prices are published in public sources, or on-line information services such as Bloomberg and Reuters. The NAV per Share will be calculated daily and made available to all market participants at the same time. The Trust will provide website disclosure of its NAV daily. One or more major market data vendors will disseminate for the Trust on a daily basis information with respect to the most recent NAV per Share and Shares outstanding. In addition, if the Exchange becomes aware that the NAV per Share is not disseminated to all market participants at the same time, it will halt trading in the Shares until such time as the NAV is available to all market participants. Quotation and last-sale information regarding the Shares will be disseminated through the facilities of the CTA. The IIV will be widely disseminated on a per Share basis every 15 seconds during the NYSE Arca Core Trading Session (normally 9:30 a.m., E.T., to 4:00 p.m., E.T.) by one or more major market data vendors. The Exchange represents that the Exchange may halt trading during the day in which an interruption to the dissemination of the IIV or the value of the Index occurs. If the interruption to the dissemination of the IIV or the value of the Index persists past the trading day

in which it occurred, the Exchange will halt trading no later than the beginning of the trading day following the interruption.

The proposed rule change is designed to perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest in that it will facilitate the listing and trading of an additional type of exchange-traded product that will enhance competition among market participants, to the benefit of investors and the marketplace. As noted above, the Exchange has in place surveillance procedures relating to trading in the Shares and may obtain information via ISG from other exchanges that are members of ISG or with which the Exchange has entered into a CSSA. In addition, as noted above, investors will have ready access to information regarding the Trust's NAV, IIV, and quotation and last sale information for the Shares.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange notes that the proposed rule change will facilitate the listing and trading of an additional type of exchange-traded product, and the first such product based on SOL, which will enhance competition among market participants, to the benefit of investors and the marketplace.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

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 the 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–NYSEARCA–2025–06 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.
- All submissions should refer to file number SR–NYSEARCA–2025–06. 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 the Exchange. 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–NYSEARCA–2025–06 and should be submitted on or before March 5, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁵⁰

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.
[FR Doc. 2025–02499 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No: SSA–2025–0003]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Request

The Social Security Administration (SSA) publishes a list of information collection packages requiring clearance by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with Public Law 104–13, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, effective October 1, 1995. This notice includes a revisions and extensions of OMB-approved information collections.

SSA is soliciting comments on the accuracy of the agency’s burden estimate; the need for the information; its practical utility; ways to enhance its quality, utility, and clarity; and ways to minimize burden on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Mail, email, or fax your comments and recommendations on the information collection(s) to the OMB Desk Officer and SSA Reports Clearance Officer at the following addresses or fax numbers. (OMB) Office of Management and Budget, Attn: Desk Officer for SSA (SSA) Social Security Administration, OLCA, Attn: Reports Clearance

Director, Mail Stop 3253 Altmeyer, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235, Fax: 833–410–1631, Email address: OR.Reports.Clearance@ssa.gov

Or you may submit your comments online through <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain> by clicking on Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments and choosing to click on one of SSA’s published items. Please reference Docket ID Number [SSA–2025–0003] in your submitted response.

I. The information collections below are pending at SSA. SSA will submit them to OMB within 60 days from the date of this notice. To be sure we consider your comments, we must receive them no later than April 14, 2025. Individuals can obtain copies of the collection instruments by writing to the above email address.

1. *Statement of Claimant or Other Person—20 CFR 404.702 & 416.570—0960–0045.* SSA uses Form SSA–795 in special situations where there is no authorized form or questionnaire, yet we require a signed statement from the applicant, claimant, or other individuals who have knowledge of facts, in connection with claims for Social Security benefits or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The information we request on the SSA–795 is of sufficient importance that we need both a signed statement and a penalty clause. SSA uses this information to process, in addition to claims for benefits, issues about continuing eligibility; ongoing benefit amounts; use of funds by a representative payee; fraud investigation; and a myriad of other program-related matters. The most common respondents are applicants for Social Security, SSI, or recipients of these programs. However, respondents also include friends and relatives of the involved parties, coworkers, neighbors, or anyone else in a position to provide information pertinent to the issue(s).

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in field office or telephone wait time (minutes) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
SSA–795 Paper	154,318	1	15	38,580	* \$22.39	** 23	*** \$2,188,287
SSA–795 (SSI CCE Interviews)	22,516	1	15	5,629	* 22.39	** 19	*** 285,674

⁵⁰ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in field office or telephone wait time (minutes) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
Totals	176,834	.....	.....	44,208	.....	.....	*** 2,473,961

*We based this figure on an average of the average DI payments based on SSA's current data (<https://www.ssa.gov/legislation/2024FactSheet.pdf>) and the average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm).

**We based these figures on the average FY 2025 wait times for field offices (23 minutes) and teleservice centers (19 minutes), based on SSA's current management information data.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

2. Request for Reconsideration—Disability Cessation—20 CFR 404.909, 404.1597(b), 416.995, & 416.1409—0960-0349. When SSA determines that claimants' disabilities medically improved, ceased; or are no longer sufficiently disabling, these claimants may ask SSA to reconsider that determination. SSA uses Form SSA-789 to arrange for a hearing or prepare a

decision based on the evidence of record. Specifically, claimants or their representatives use Form SSA-789 to: (1) ask SSA to reconsider a determination, (2) indicate if they wish to appear at a disability hearing, (3) submit any additional information or evidence for use in the reconsidered determination, and (4) indicate if they will need an interpreter for the hearing.

The respondents are disability claimants for Social Security benefits or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments who wish to appeal an unfavorable disability cessation determination.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in field office (minutes) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
SSA-789	72,796	1	10	12,133	* \$13.30	** 23	*** \$532,505

*We based this figure on an average of the average DI payments based on SSA's current data (<https://www.ssa.gov/legislation/2024FactSheet.pdf>).

** We based this figure on the average FY 2025 wait times for field offices, based on SSA's current management information data.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

3. Travel Expense Reimbursement—20 CFR 404.999(d) and 416.1499—0960-0434. The Social Security Act (Act) provides for travel expense reimbursement from Federal and State agencies for claimant travel incidental to medical examinations, and to parties, their representatives, and all reasonably necessary witnesses for travel exceeding

75 miles to attend medical examinations, reconsideration interviews and proceedings before an administrative law judge. Reimbursement procedures require the claimant to provide: (1) a list of expenses incurred; and (2) receipts of such expenses. Federal and state personnel review the listings and

receipts to verify the reimbursable amount to the requestor. The respondents are claimants for Title II benefits and Title XVI payments, their representatives, and witnesses.

Type of Request: Extension of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in field office (minutes) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
404.999(d) & 416.1499	60,000	1	10	10,000	* \$22.39	** 23	*** \$738,870

*We based this figure by averaging both the average DI payments based on SSA's current data (<https://www.ssa.gov/legislation/2024FactSheet.pdf>), and the average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm).

** We based this figure on the average FY 2025 wait times for field offices, based on SSA's current management information data.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

4. Permanent Residence in the United States Under Color of Law (PRUCOL)—20 CFR 416.1615 and 416.1618—0960-0451. Under 20 CFR 416.1415 and

416.1618 of the Code of Federal Regulations (Code), SSA requires claimants or recipients to submit evidence of their alien status when they

apply for SSI payments, and periodically thereafter as part of the eligibility determination process for SSI. When SSA cannot verify evidence of

alien status through the regular claimant interview process, SSA verifies the validity of the evidence of PRUCOL for grandfathered nonqualified aliens with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) using the DHS Systemic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program. SSA determines if the

individual qualifies for PRUCOL status based on the SAVE program response. SSA does not maintain any forms or applications for respondents to use, rather, the regulations listed in 20 CFR 416.1615 and 416.1618 specify the information respondents need to submit to SSA to show evidence of PRUCOL.

Without this information, SSA is unable to determine whether the PRUCOL individual is eligible for SSI payments. Respondents are qualified and unqualified aliens who apply for SSI payments under PRUCOL.

Type of Request: Extension of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of responses	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in field office (minutes) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
Personal Interview	1,049	1	5	87	* \$31.48	** 23	*** \$15,394

* We based this figure on average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm#00-0000).

** We based this figure on the average FY 2025 wait times for field offices, based on SSA's current management information data.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

5. *Internet Request for Replacement of Forms SSA-1099/SSA-1042S—20 CFR 401.45—0960-0583.* Title II beneficiaries use Forms SSA-1099 and SSA-1042S, Social Security Benefit Statement, to determine if their Social Security benefits are taxable, and the amount they need to report to the Internal Revenue Service. In cases where the original forms are unavailable (e.g., lost, stolen, mutilated), an

individual may use SSA's automated telephone application to request a replacement SSA-1099 and SSA-1042. SSA uses the information from the automated telephone requests to verify the identity of the requestor and to provide replacement copies of the forms. SSA accepts information in other ways including via our mySocial Security portal (for which we collect no data after the authentication we collect

under OMB No. 0960-0789), in person, and through the National 800 Number Network (N8NN). However, the automated telephone option reduces requests to the N8NN and visits to local Social Security field offices (FO). The respondents are Title II beneficiaries who wish to request a replacement SSA-1099 or SSA-1042S via telephone.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time for teleservice centers (minutes) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
Automated Telephone Requests	316,000	1	6	31,600	* \$31.48	** 19	*** \$4,144,877
N8NN	497,778	1	3	24,889	* 31.48	** 19	*** 5,745,698
Calls to local field offices	848,444	1	3	42,422	* 31.48	** 19	*** 9,793,302
Other (program service centers)	41,640	1	3	2,082	* 31.48	** 21	*** 524,331
Totals	1,419,462	.....	.....	100,993	.....	.....	*** 20,208,208

* We based this figure on average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm).

** We based this figure on the average FY 2025 wait times for SSA Teleservice centers (19 minutes) and field offices (23 minutes), based on SSA's current management information data.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

6. *Protecting the Public and Our Personnel to Ensure Operational Effectiveness (RIN 0960-AH35), Regulation 3729I—20 CFR 422.905 and 422.906—0960-0796.* SSA published regulations for the process we follow when we restrict individuals from receiving in-person services in our field offices and provide them, instead, with alternative services. We published these rules to create a safer environment for our personnel and members of the public who use our facilities, while ensuring we continue to serve the American people with as little disruption to our operations as possible.

Under our regulations at 20 CFR 422.905 of the Code, an individual for whom we restrict access to our facilities has the opportunity to appeal our decision within 60 days of the date of the restrictive access and alternative service notice. To appeal, restricted individuals must submit a written request via mail stating why they believe SSA should rescind the restriction and allow them to conduct business with us on a face-to-face basis in one of our offices. There is no printed form for this request; rather, restricted individuals create their own written statement of appeal, and submit it to a

sole decision-maker in the regional office of the region where the restriction originated. The individuals may also provide additional documentation to support their appeal. Under 20 CFR 422.906 of the Code, if the individual does not appeal the decision within the 60 days, if we restricted the individual prior to the effective date of this regulation, or if the appeal results in a denial, the individual has another opportunity to request review of the restriction after a three-year period. To submit this request for review, restricted individuals may re-submit a written appeal of the decision. The same criteria

apply as for the original appeal: (1) it must be in writing; (2) it must be sent to a sole decision-maker in the regional office of the region where the restriction originated for review; and (3) it may

accompany supporting documentation. We make this periodic review available to all restricted individuals once every three years. Respondents for this collection are individuals appealing

their restrictions from in-person services at SSA field offices.

Type of Request: Extension of an OMB-approved information collection.

Regulation section	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
20 CFR 422.905	75	1	15	19	* \$22.39	** \$425
20 CFR 422.906	75	1	20	25	* 22.39	** 560
Totals	150	.....	.....	44	.....	** 885

*We based this figure by averaging both the average DI payments based on SSA's current data (<https://www.ssa.gov/legislation/2024FactSheet.pdf>), and the average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm).

** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on claimants of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

7. Social Security Administration Health IT Partner Program Assessment—Participating Facilities and Available Content Form—20 CFR 404.1614 and 416.1014—0960-0798. The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act promotes the adoption and meaningful use of health information technology (IT), particularly in the context of working with government agencies. Similarly, Section 3004 of the Public Health Service Act requires health care providers or health insurance issuers with government contracts to implement, acquire, or

upgrade their health IT systems and products to meet adopted standards and implementation specifications. To support expansion of SSA's health IT initiative as defined under HITECH, SSA developed Form SSA-680, the Health IT Partner Program Assessment—participating Facilities and Available Content Form. The SSA-680 allows healthcare providers to provide the information that SSA needs to determine their ability to exchange health information with us electronically. We evaluate potential partners (*i.e.*, healthcare providers and organizations) on: (1) the accessibility of

health information they possess; and (2) the content value of their electronic health records' systems for our disability adjudication processes. SSA reviews the completeness of organizations' SSA-680 responses as one part of our careful analysis of their readiness to enter a health IT partnership with us. The respondents are healthcare providers and organizations exchanging information with the agency.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
SSA-680	10	1	800	133	* \$49.07	** \$6,526

*We based these figures on average Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (<https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes290000.htm>).

** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

Dated: February 2, 2025.

Naomi Sipple,

Reports Clearance Officer, Social Security Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025-02549 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191-02-P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

Release of Waybill Data

The Surface Transportation Board has received a request from the University of Toronto (WB25-04—2/3/25) for permission to use data from the Board's 1984-2022 unmasked Carload Waybill

Samples. A copy of this request may be obtained from the Board's website under docket no. WB25-04.

The waybill sample contains confidential railroad and shipper data; therefore, if any parties object to these requests, they should file their objections with the Director of the Board's Office of Economics within 14 calendar days of the date of this notice. The rules for release of waybill data are codified at 49 CFR 1244.9.

Contact: Alexander Dusenberry, (202) 245-0319.

Regena Smith-Bernard,
Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2025-02520 Filed 2-11-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915-01-P

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: 9:00 a.m. ET on February 13, 2025.

PLACE: Knoxville Office Complex, Knoxville, Tennessee.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Meeting No. 25–01

The TVA Board of Directors will hold a public meeting on February 13 at TVA's Knoxville Office Complex, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee. The meeting will be called to order at 9:00 a.m. ET to consider the agenda items listed below.

On February 12, at the Knoxville Office Complex, the public may comment on any agenda item or subject at a Board-hosted public listening session which begins at 2:00 p.m. ET and will last until 4:00 p.m. Preregistration is required to address the Board.

Agenda

1. Approval of Minutes of the November 7, 2024 Board Meeting
2. Report of the Finance, Rates, and Portfolio Committee
 - A. Shawnee SO₂ Controls project
3. Report of the External Stakeholders and Regulation Committee
 - A. Surplus/Disposal Decision for Certain Land and Buildings in Downtown Chattanooga (Missionary Ridge and Blue Ridge)
4. Report of the Audit, Risk, and Cybersecurity Committee
5. Report of the Operations and Nuclear Oversight Committee
6. Report of the People and Governance Committee
 - A. Selection of Chair Elect to serve a two-year term commencing on May 19, 2025
7. Information Items
 - A. Grid Resiliency and Innovation Partnerships Grants
 - B. Committee Assignments
 - C. TVA Board Working Group Solely Related to Internal Personnel Practices
8. Report from President and CEO

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

For more information: Please contact Melissa Greene, TVA Media Relations at (865) 632–6000, Knoxville, Tennessee. Anyone who wishes to comment on any of the agenda in writing may send their comments to: TVA Board of Directors, Board Agenda Comments, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902.

Dated: February 6, 2025.

Edward C. Meade,
Agency Liaison.

[FR Doc. 2025–02614 Filed 2–10–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 8120–08–P

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Meeting of the Regional Energy Resource Council

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The TVA Regional Energy Resource Council (RERC) will hold a meeting on February 24 and 25, to receive an update and provide advice on TVA's 2025 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). The IRP provides strategic direction on how TVA will continue to provide low-cost, reliable, resilient, and increasingly cleaner electricity to the 10 million residents of the Valley region.

DATES: The meeting will be held in Franklin, Tennessee, at the Hilton Franklin Cool Springs on Monday, February 24, 2025, from 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. CT and on Tuesday, February 25, 2025, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. CT. RERC members are invited to attend the meeting in person. The public is invited to view the meeting virtually or attend in person. A one-hour public listening session for the public to present comments virtually or in person will be held February 25, at 9:15 a.m. CT. A link and instructions to view the meeting will be posted on TVA's RERC website at www.tva.com/rerc prior to the meeting.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place at the Hilton Franklin Cool Springs at 601 Corporate Centre Dr., Franklin, TN 37067. The meeting will also be available virtually to the public. Instructions to view the meeting will be posted at www.tva.com/rerc prior to the meeting. Persons who wish to speak virtually during the public listening session must pre-register by 4:00 p.m. CT Thursday, February 20, 2025, by emailing bhaliti@tva.gov. Persons wishing to speak in person are requested to register either at the door between 8:30 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. CT on Tuesday, February 25, 2025, or in advance by emailing bhaliti@tva.gov. Persons who are registered to provide comments will be called on during the public listening session to share their views for up to five minutes, depending on number of registrants. Anyone needing special accommodations should let the contact below know at least one week in advance.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bekim Haliti, bhaliti@tva.gov or 931–349–1894.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The RERC was established to advise TVA on its energy resource activities and the priorities among competing objectives

and values. Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. 10.

The meeting agenda includes the following:

February 24

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. RERC and TVA Meeting Update
3. Integrated Resource Plan Updates
4. Advice Question Discussion

February 25

5. Public Listening Session
6. Integrated Resource Plan advice statement

Dated: February 5, 2025.

Melanie Farrell,

Vice President, Tennessee Valley Authority Board Services, Tennessee Valley Authority.

[FR Doc. 2025–02540 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8120–08–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Transit Administration

[Docket No. FTA–2024–0015]

Third Party Contracting Guidance; Delay of Applicability Date

AGENCY: Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final circular; delay of applicability date.

SUMMARY: This document delays the applicability date of the January 16, 2025, Third-Party Contracting Guidance Circular (C 4220.1G), which makes updates to reflect statutory and regulatory changes that have occurred since the previous update in C 4220.1F. **DATES:** The applicability date of Circular 4220.1G published on January 16, 2025, is delayed from February 18, 2025, until March 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Correspondence related to this guidance should refer to the docket number set forth above (FTA–2024–0015) and be submitted to the Executive Director, Federal Transit Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For third party contracting issues, contact Tara Murphy, Division Chief, Office of Administration, Federal Transit Administration, 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, Room E41–311, Washington, DC 20590, phone: (202) 366–5647 or email tara.murphy@dot.gov. For legal issues, Christopher Hall, Office of Chief Counsel, same address, Room E56–316, phone (202) 941–9595 or email christopher.hall@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the memorandum of

January 20, 2025, from the President to executive departments and agencies, titled “Regulatory Freeze Pending Review” (90 FR 8249), this action delays the applicability date of the guidance document entitled, “Third-Party Contracting Guidance Circular,” published in the **Federal Register** on January 16, 2025, at 90 FR 4838, until 60 days after the date of the President’s memorandum. This guidance cancels and replaces the previous Third-Party Contracting Guidance dated March 18, 2013 (C 4220.1F). It updates FTA

guidance for recipient procurements financed with FTA assistance (third party contracts) to reflect updates to statutory and regulatory text that have occurred since 2013. It also responds to several changes requested by commenters.

This action is exempt from notice and comment requirements in 5 U.S.C. 553 and is effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**, based on the impracticability exception in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(4)(B) and 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). Seeking public comment is

impracticable given the imminence of the original applicability date, and the temporary delay in applicability date is necessary to give Department officials the opportunity for further review and consideration, consistent with the President’s memorandum of January 20, 2025.

Authority: 49 CFR 1.91.

Matthew J. Welbes,
Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 2025–02519 Filed 2–11–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–57–P



FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 90

Wednesday,

No. 28

February 12, 2025

Part II

The President

Executive Order 14204—Addressing Egregious Actions of the Republic of South Africa

Executive Order 14205—Establishment of the White House Faith Office

Executive Order 14206—Protecting Second Amendment Rights

Proclamation 10894—Gulf of America Day, 2025

Presidential Documents

Title 3—**Executive Order 14204 of February 7, 2025****The President****Addressing Egregious Actions of the Republic of South Africa**

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

Section 1. *Purpose.* In shocking disregard of its citizens' rights, the Republic of South Africa (South Africa) recently enacted Expropriation Act 13 of 2024 (Act), to enable the government of South Africa to seize ethnic minority Afrikaners' agricultural property without compensation. This Act follows countless government policies designed to dismantle equal opportunity in employment, education, and business, and hateful rhetoric and government actions fueling disproportionate violence against racially disfavored land-owners.

In addition, South Africa has taken aggressive positions towards the United States and its allies, including accusing Israel, not Hamas, of genocide in the International Court of Justice, and reinvigorating its relations with Iran to develop commercial, military, and nuclear arrangements.

The United States cannot support the government of South Africa's commission of rights violations in its country or its 'undermining United States foreign policy, which poses national security threats to our Nation, our allies, our African partners, and our interests.

Sec. 2. *Policy.* It is the policy of the United States that, as long as South Africa continues these unjust and immoral practices that harm our Nation:

(a) the United States shall not provide aid or assistance to South Africa; and

(b) the United States shall promote the resettlement of Afrikaner refugees escaping government-sponsored race-based discrimination, including racially discriminatory property confiscation.

Sec. 3. *Assistance.* (a) All executive departments and agencies (agencies), including the United States Agency for International Development, shall, to the maximum extent allowed by law, halt foreign aid or assistance delivered or provided to South Africa, and shall promptly exercise all available authorities and discretion to halt such aid or assistance.

(b) The head of each agency may permit the provision of any such foreign aid or assistance that, in the discretion of the relevant agency head, is necessary or appropriate.

Sec. 4. *Refugee Resettlement and Other Humanitarian Considerations.* The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take appropriate steps, consistent with law, to prioritize humanitarian relief, including admission and resettlement through the United States Refugee Admissions Program, for Afrikaners in South Africa who are victims of unjust racial discrimination. Such plan shall be submitted to the President through the Assistant to the President and Homeland Security Advisor.

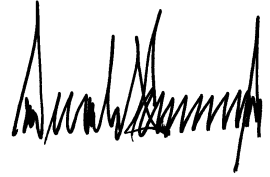
Sec. 5. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Donald Trump", located in the upper right quadrant of the page.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 7, 2025.

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14205 of February 7, 2025

Establishment of the White House Faith Office

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to assist faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship in their efforts to strengthen American families, promote work and self-sufficiency, and protect religious liberty, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Policy. Faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship have tremendous ability to serve individuals, families, and communities through means that are different from those of government and with capacity and effectiveness that often exceeds that of government. These organizations lift people up, keep families strong, and solve problems at the local level. The executive branch wants faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to compete on a level playing field for grants, contracts, programs, and other Federal funding opportunities. The efforts of faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship are essential to strengthening families and revitalizing communities, and the Federal Government welcomes opportunities to partner with such organizations through innovative, measurable, and outcome-driven initiatives.

The executive branch is committed to ensuring that all executive departments and agencies (agencies) honor and enforce the Constitution's guarantee of religious liberty and to ending any form of religious discrimination by the Federal Government.

Sec. 2. Amendments to Executive Orders. (a) Executive Order 13198 of January 29, 2001 (Agency Responsibilities With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives); Executive Order 13279 of December 12, 2002 (Equal Protection of the Laws for Faith-Based and Community Organizations), as amended by Executive Order 13559 of November 17, 2010 (Fundamental Principles and Policymaking Criteria for Partnerships With Faith-Based and Other Neighborhood Organizations); Executive Order 13280 of December 12, 2002 (Responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives); Executive Order 13342 of June 1, 2004 (Responsibilities of the Departments of Commerce and Veterans Affairs and the Small Business Administration With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives); and Executive Order 13397 of March 7, 2006 (Responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives), are hereby amended by:

(i) substituting "White House Faith Office" for "White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives" or "White House OFBCI" each time it appears in those orders; and

(ii) substituting "Center for Faith" for "Center for Faith-based and Community Initiatives," and "Centers for Faith" for "Centers for Faith-based and Community Initiatives" each time they appear in those orders.

(b) Executive Order 13279, as amended by Executive Order 13559, is further amended by striking section 2(h) and redesignating sections 2(i) and 2(j) as sections 2(h) and 2(i), respectively.

Sec. 3. Establishment of the White House Faith Office. (a) There is established within the Executive Office of the President (EOP) the White House Faith Office (Office). The Office shall have lead responsibility in the executive

branch to empower faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship to serve families and communities.

(b) The Office shall be housed in the Domestic Policy Council and headed by a Senior Advisor to the White House Faith Office, and supported by other positions as the President considers appropriate. In carrying out this order, the Office shall work with the Domestic Policy Council, the Office of Public Liaison, and the Centers for Faith established by Executive Order 13198, Executive Order 13280, Executive Order 13342, and Executive Order 13397, as amended by section 2(a)(ii) of this order.

Sec. 4. White House Faith Office Functions. (a) To the extent permitted by law, the Office shall:

(i) from time to time, consult with and seek information from experts and various faith and community leaders identified by the White House Faith Office and other EOP components, including those from outside the Federal Government and those from State, local, and Tribal governments. These experts and leaders shall be identified based on their expertise in a broad range of areas in which faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship operate, including protecting women and children; strengthening marriage and family; lifting up individuals through work and self-sufficiency, defending religious liberty; combatting anti-Semitic, anti-Christian, and additional forms of anti-religious bias; promoting foster care and adoption programs in partnership with faith-based entities; providing wholesome and effective education; preventing and reducing crime and facilitating prisoner reentry; promoting recovery from substance use disorder; and fostering flourishing minds;

(ii) make recommendations to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, regarding changes to policies, programs, and practices, and aspects of my Administration's policy agenda, that affect the ability of faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship to serve families and communities;

(iii) convene meetings with representatives from the Centers for Faith and other representatives from across agencies as appropriate;

(iv) advise on the implementation throughout the Federal Government of those aspects of my Administration's policy agenda aimed at enabling faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship to better serve families and communities;

(v) showcase innovative initiatives by faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship that serve and strengthen individuals, families, and communities throughout the United States;

(vi) coordinate with all agencies to implement training and education throughout the country for faith-based entity grantees to build their capacity to procure grants;

(vii) support agencies in developing and implementing training and education regarding religious liberty exceptions, accommodations, or exemptions;

(viii) consult with public and private businesses regarding their policies for employee volunteerism, charitable giving, and payroll deductions;

(ix) coordinate with agencies on identifying and promoting grant opportunities for non-profit faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship, especially those inexperienced with public funding but that operate effective programs;

(x) work in collaboration with the Attorney General, or a designee of the Attorney General, to identify concerns raised by faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship about any failures of the executive branch to enforce constitutional and Federal statutory protections for religious liberty; and

(xi) identify and propose means to reduce burdens on the free exercise of religion, including legislative, regulatory, and other barriers to the full

and active participation of faith-based entities, community organizations, and houses of worship in government-funded or government-conducted activities and programs.

(b) Agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide such information, support, and assistance to the Office as may assist the Office in fulfilling this order.

(c) The Directors of each Center of Faith shall oversee their respective agency's efforts to assist the Office in carrying out this order, and shall report on such efforts to agency leadership and the Office. Agencies that lack a Center for Faith shall designate or appoint a Faith Liaison within the agency to oversee the agency's efforts to assist the Office in carrying out this order and to report on such efforts to agency leadership and the Office. All such agencies shall designate or appoint such a Faith Liaison within 90 days of the date of this order.

Sec. 5. Severability. If any provision of this order, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this order and the application of its provisions to any other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

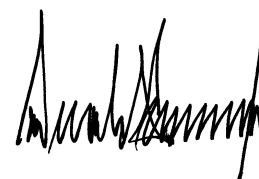
Sec. 6. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 7, 2025.

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14206 of February 7, 2025

Protecting Second Amendment Rights

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

Section 1. Purpose. The Second Amendment is an indispensable safeguard of security and liberty. It has preserved the right of the American people to protect ourselves, our families, and our freedoms since the founding of our great Nation. Because it is foundational to maintaining all other rights held by Americans, the right to keep and bear arms must not be infringed.

Sec. 2. Plan of Action. (a) Within 30 days of the date of this order, the Attorney General shall examine all orders, regulations, guidance, plans, international agreements, and other actions of executive departments and agencies (agencies) to assess any ongoing infringements of the Second Amendment rights of our citizens, and present a proposed plan of action to the President, through the Domestic Policy Advisor, to protect the Second Amendment rights of all Americans.

(b) In developing such proposed plan of action, the Attorney General shall review, at a minimum:

(i) All Presidential and agencies' actions from January 2021 through January 2025 that purport to promote safety but may have impinged on the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens;

(ii) Rules promulgated by the Department of Justice, including by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, from January 2021 through January 2025 pertaining to firearms and/or Federal firearms licensees;

(iii) Agencies' plans, orders, and actions regarding the so-called "enhanced regulatory enforcement policy" pertaining to firearms and/or Federal firearms licensees;

(iv) Reports and related documents issued by the White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention;

(v) The positions taken by the United States in any and all ongoing and potential litigation that affects or could affect the ability of Americans to exercise their Second Amendment rights;

(vi) Agencies' classifications of firearms and ammunition; and

(vii) The processing of applications to make, manufacture, transfer, or export firearms.

Sec. 3. Implementation. Upon submission of the proposed plan of action described in section 2 of this order, the Attorney General shall work with the Domestic Policy Advisor to finalize the plan of action and establish a process for implementation.

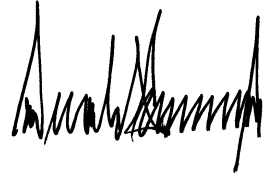
Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department, 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 in the upper right quadrant of the page.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 7, 2025.

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 10894 of February 9, 2025

Gulf of America Day, 2025

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Today, I am very honored to recognize February 9, 2025, as the first ever Gulf of America Day.

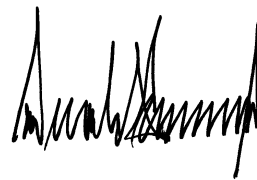
On January 20, 2025, I signed Executive Order 14172 (“Restoring Names That Honor American Greatness”). Among other actions, that Executive Order required the Secretary of the Interior, acting pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 364 through 364f, to “take all appropriate actions to rename as the ‘Gulf of America’ the U.S. Continental Shelf area bounded on the northeast, north, and northwest by the State of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida and extending to the seaward boundary with Mexico and Cuba in the area formerly named as the Gulf of Mexico.”

I took this action because, as stated in that order, “[t]he area formerly known as the Gulf of Mexico has long been an integral asset to our once burgeoning Nation and has remained an indelible part of America.”

Today, I am making my first visit to the Gulf of America since its renaming. As my Administration seeks to restore American pride in the history of American greatness, I think it is fitting and appropriate for our great Nation to come together and commemorate this momentous occasion and the renaming of the Gulf of America.

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 February 9, 2025, as Gulf of America Day. I call upon public officials and all the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of February, 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.

[FR Doc. 2025-02637

Filed 2-11-25; 11:15 am]

Billing code 3395-F4-P

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