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Contents

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 61

Tuesday, April 1, 2025

Reader Aids

Consult the Reader Aids section at the end of this issue for phone numbers, online resources, finding aids, and notice of recently enacted public laws.

To subscribe to the Federal Register Table of Contents electronic mailing list, go to https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USGPOOFR/subscriber/new, enter your e-mail address, then follow the instructions to join, leave, or manage your subscription.

CFR PARTS AFFECTED IN THIS ISSUE

A cumulative list of the parts affected this month can be found in the Reader Aids section at the end of this issue.

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 61
Tuesday, April 1, 2025

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

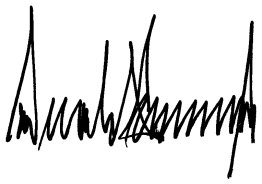
Notice of March 28, 2025

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to South Sudan

On April 3, 2014, by Executive Order 13664, the President declared a national emergency pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the situation in and in relation to South Sudan, which has been marked by activities that threaten the peace, security, or stability of South Sudan and the surrounding region, including widespread violence and atrocities, human rights abuses, recruitment and use of child soldiers, attacks on peacekeepers, and obstruction of humanitarian operations.

The situation in and in relation to South Sudan continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, the national emergency declared on April 3, 2014, must continue in effect beyond April 3, 2025. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13664.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 28, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–05683
Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 61
Tuesday, April 1, 2025

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–1701; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00153–T; Amendment 39–22986; AD 2025–05–14]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

Editorial Note: Rule document 2024–04334 originally published on pages 12449–12452 in the issue of Tuesday, March 18, 2025. In that publication, on page 12449, in the second column, in the **DATES** section, in the first through fourth lines, ''INSERT DATE 35 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE **Federal Register**]'' should read ''April 22, 2025''. The rule is republished here corrected and in its entirety.

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and A350–1041 airplanes. This AD was prompted by a report indicating that the thrust reverser and pylon thermal blankets were found damaged due to air leaking from the pre-cooler exchanger (PCE). This AD requires repetitively testing the PCE for air leaks and reporting the results, and, depending on findings, inspecting the thermal blankets for damage and replacing the PCE, 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 April 22, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of April 22, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–1701; 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–2024–1701.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Rodina, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3225; email: *dan.rodina@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and A350–1041 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on July 1, 2024 (89 FR 54393). The NPRM was prompted by AD 2024–0058R1, dated April 16, 2024, issued by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union. EASA AD 2024–0058R1 stated that during a maintenance inspection, thrust reverser and pylon thermal blankets were found damaged due to air leaking from the PCE.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require repetitively testing the PCE for air leaks and reporting the results, and, depending on findings, inspecting the thermal blankets for damage and replacing the PCE.

Since the NPRM was issued, EASA issued AD 2024–0058R2, dated October 4, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0058R2) (also referred to as the MCAI). EASA AD 2024–0058R2 adds guidance regarding updated inspection procedures with instructions for additional inspections that can be accomplished before contacting Airbus. EASA AD 2024–0058R2 retains all requirements of EASA AD 2024–0058R1 and does not introduce any new requirements.

The FAA is issuing this AD to address damage to thermal blankets that, if combined with an independent event of engine fire, could lead to a temporary uncontrolled fire.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–1701.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

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

The FAA received additional comments from Delta Airlines (Delta). The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Clarify Conflicting Compliance Time

Delta stated that EASA AD 2024–0058R1 and Airbus Alert Operator's Transmission (AOT) A36P010–23, Revision 01, dated April 17, 2024, have conflicting compliance times for the next leak test requirement after initial testing. Delta requested clarification of the compliance time for the PCE repetitive leak tests.

The FAA agrees to clarify. EASA had previously responded to a similar question in the Comment Response Document for EASA Proposed AD (PAD) 2024–0058. In that document, EASA confirmed that the first leak test must be accomplished before 5,500 flight cycles since new, which serves as the initial starting point for subsequent flight-cycle intervals. Thereafter, all subsequent inspections must occur at intervals not greater than 100 flight cycles. The FAA notes that if an operator conducts the first leak test at, for example, 5,400 total flight cycles, then the next leak test must occur before 5,500 total flight cycles (*i.e.,* an interval

not to exceed 100 flight cycles since the previous leak test). However, if the operator decides to perform the leak test at, for example, 4,500 total flight cycles, then the next leak test must be performed before 4,600 total flight cycles. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Request To Revise Initial Compliance Time

Delta stated that Airbus has recommended not to perform the PCE leak test earlier than 100 flight cycles before reaching the 5,500-flight-cycle threshold, due to the availability of spare parts. The FAA infers that Delta is requesting the compliance time be revised to specify that the initial leak test should not be accomplished prior to the accumulation of 5,400 flight cycles on the PCE.

The FAA does not agree to change this compliance time. The FAA notes that operators may choose to complete the initial leak test at any point before the 5,500-flight cycle threshold, including several flight cycles before that threshold. Additionally, in developing an appropriate compliance time for this action, the FAA considered the recommendations of EASA, the urgency associated with the subject unsafe condition, the availability of required parts, and the practical aspect of accomplishing the required actions. However, under the provisions of paragraph (i)(1) of this AD, the FAA will consider requests for approval of an extension of the compliance time if sufficient data are submitted to substantiate that the new compliance time would provide an acceptable level of safety. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Request To Limit Reporting Requirement

Delta requested that paragraph (h) of the proposed AD be revised to exclude the requirement to contact Airbus and provide pictures of PCEs information, as specified in Airbus AOT A36P010–23, Revision 01, dated April 17, 2024. Delta stated that operators should not be mandated to provide pictures of an affected unit's cold path and smart aircraft condition monitoring system recorder (SAR017) data from flights because use of this information would not directly impact safety. Delta expressed concern over the risk of non-compliance with the proposed AD if they were unable to obtain SAR017 data from the next flight after PCE replacement. Delta stated that Airbus uses reporting for safety condition investigations and software development. Delta also stated that Airbus indicated that any SAR017 data of any flight after PCE replacement is acceptable, when SAR017 data is available.

The FAA disagrees with removing the reporting requirement but does agree to extend the compliance time for reporting SAR017 data. The reporting requirement is intended to provide the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) with information to determine the root cause of the unsafe condition identified in this AD. Furthermore, the OEM and EASA will review the inspection results, and other corrective actions may result from the reported data. Although the SAR017 data will be helpful for the OEM and EASA to determine if future action is needed, reporting that data is not an immediate or urgent requirement. Therefore, in consideration of Delta's comment, the FAA has revised the reporting requirement so that the SAR017 data is due 6 months after the completion of the applicable actions in this AD.

Conclusion

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2024–0058R2, dated October 4, 2024. This material specifies procedures for performing repetitive air leak tests of a certain PCE and reporting the results. If a leak is detected, EASA AD 2024–0058R2 specifies to replace the PCE and visually inspect the thrust reverser and pylon thermal blankets and replace if damaged. EASA AD 2024–0058R2 also requires performing an air leak test on any newly installed PCE. EASA AD 2024–0058R2 also limits the installation of affected PCEs.

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.

Interim Action

The FAA considers that this AD is an interim action. If final action is later identified, the FAA might consider further rulemaking then.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 32 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
3 work-hours × $85 per hour = $255	$0	$255	$8,160

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Up to 24 work-hours × $85 per hour = Up to $2,040	Up to $18,844	Up to $20,884.

Paperwork Reduction Act

A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a currently valid

OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number for this information collection is 2120–0056. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to take approximately 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. All responses to this collection of information are mandatory. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: Information Collection Clearance Officer, Federal Aviation Administration, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177–1524.

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(3) Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–05–14 Airbus SAS: Amendment 39–22986; Docket No. FAA–2024–1701; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00153–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective April 22, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Airbus SAS Model A350–941 and A350–1041 airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 36, Pneumatic.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report indicating that the thrust reverser and pylon thermal blankets were found damaged due to air leaking from the pre-cooler exchanger (PCE). The FAA is issuing this AD to address the PCE leaking air. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in thermal blanket damage that, if combined with an independent event of engine fire, could lead to a temporary uncontrolled fire.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0058R2, dated October 4, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0058R2).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0058R2

(1) Where EASA AD 2024–0058R2 refers to March 11, 2024 [the effective date of the original issue of this [EASA] AD], this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2024–0058R2 specifies if ''any discrepancy, as defined in the AOT, is identified, before next flight, contact Airbus for approved repair instructions and accomplish those instructions accordingly,'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''any discrepancy is detected, the discrepancy must be repaired before further flight using a method approved by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Airbus SAS's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.''

(3) Paragraph (6) of EASA AD 2024–0058R2 specifies to report air leak test results to Airbus within a certain compliance time. For this AD, report test results at the applicable times specified in paragraphs (h)(3)(i) and (ii) of this AD.

(i) Report test results, except smart aircraft condition monitoring system recorder (SAR017) data, at the applicable time specified in paragraph (h)(3)(i)(A) or (B) of this AD.

(A) If the test was done on or after the effective date of this AD: Submit the report within 30 days after the test.

(B) If the test was done before the effective date of this AD: Submit the report within 30 days after the effective date of this AD.

(ii) Report SAR017 data at the applicable time specified in paragraph (h)(3)(ii)(A) or (B) of this AD.

(A) If the test was done on or after the effective date of this AD: Submit the SAR017 data within 6 months after the completion of each air leak test and applicable corrective actions required by this AD.

(B) If the test was done before the effective date of this AD: Submit the SAR017 data within 6 months after the effective date of this AD.

(4) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2024–0058R2.

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the Continued Operational Safety Branch, mail it to the address identified in paragraph (j) 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, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Airbus SAS's EASA DOA. If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(3) *Required for Compliance (RC):* Except as required by paragraph (i)(2) of this AD, if

any material referenced in EASA AD 2024–0058R2 contains paragraphs that are labeled as RC, the instructions in RC paragraphs, including subparagraphs under an RC paragraph, must be done to comply with this AD; any paragraphs, including subparagraphs under those paragraphs, that are not identified as RC are recommended. The instructions in paragraphs, including subparagraphs under those paragraphs, not identified 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 instructions identified as RC can be done and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition. Any substitutions or changes to instructions identified as RC require approval of an AMOC.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Dan Rodina, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3225; email: *dan.rodina@faa.gov.*

(k) 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.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0058R2, dated October 4, 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 *ad.easa.europa.eu.*

(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 March 6, 2025.

Peter A. White,

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

[FR Doc. R1–2025–04334 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 0099–10–D

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2024–1983; Airspace Docket No. 24–ASO–24]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Edenton, NC

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The FAA is correcting a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on March 10, 2025. The final rule amended Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for ECU Health Chowan Hospital Heliport, Edenton, NC, to accommodate new area navigation (RNAV) global positioning system (GPS) standard instrument approach procedures serving the heliport. Additionally, it corrected the Northeastern Regional Airport name along with correcting coordinates for Northeastern Regional Airport. This action corrects that rule by changing the effective date to June 12, 2025.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, April 17, 2025. As of April 1, 2025, the effective date of the rule published March 10, 2025, at 90 FR 11587, is corrected from 0901 UTC, April 17, 2025, to 0901 UTC, June 12, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Scott Stuart, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337; Telephone (404) 305–5926.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the final rule published March 10, 2025, (90 FR 11588) for Doc. No. FAA–2024–1983, the published effective date was incorrect. Accordingly, the effective date for the amended Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for ECU Health Chowan Hospital Heliport, Edenton, NC, to accommodate new area navigation (RNAV) global positioning system (GPS) standard instrument approach procedures serving the heliport, and the corrected name and coordinates for Northeastern Regional Airport, is corrected to June 12, 2025.

Correction to the Final Rule

In the **Federal Register** of Monday, March 10, 2025, in FR Doc. 2025–03656, on page 11588, in the first column, correct the **DATES** caption to read:

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

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on March 18, 2025.

Patrick Young,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–04961 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 97

[Docket No. 31595; Amdt. No. 4157]

Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule establishes, amends, suspends, or removes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPS) and associated Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure procedures (ODPs) for operations at certain airports. These regulatory actions are needed because of the adoption of new or revised criteria, or because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System, such as the commissioning of new navigational facilities, adding new obstacles, or changing air traffic requirements. These changes are designed to provide safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace and to promote safe flight operations under instrument flight rules at the affected airports.

DATES: This rule is effective April 1, 2025. The compliance date for each SIAP, associated Takeoff Minimums, and ODP is specified in the amendatory provisions.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of April 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Availability of matters incorporated by reference in the amendment is as follows:

For Examination

1. U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Ops-M30. 1200 New Jersey

Avenue SE, West Bldg., Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

2. The FAA Air Traffic Organization Service Area in which the affected airport is located;

3. The office of Aeronautical Information Services, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73169 or,

4. 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*.

Availability

All SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs are available online free of charge. Visit the National Flight Data Center at *nfdc.faa.gov* to register. Additionally, individual SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP copies may be obtained from the FAA Air Traffic Organization Service Area in which the affected airport is located.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Romana B. Wolf, Manager, Flight Procedures and Airspace Group, Flight Technologies and Procedures Division, Office of Safety Standards, Flight Standards Service, Aviation Safety, Federal Aviation Administration. Mailing Address: FAA Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, Flight Procedures and Airspace Group, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., STB Annex, Bldg. 26, Room 217, Oklahoma City, OK 73099. Telephone (405) 954–1139.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule amends 14 CFR part 97 by establishing, amending, suspending, or removes SIAPS, Takeoff Minimums and/or ODPS. The complete regulatory description of each SIAP and its associated Takeoff Minimums or ODP for an identified airport is listed on FAA form documents which are incorporated by reference in this amendment under 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 1 CFR part 51, and 14 CFR 97.20. The applicable FAA Forms are 8260–3, 8260–4, 8260–5, 8260–15A, 8260–15B, when required by an entry on 8260–15A, and 8260–15C.

The large number of SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, their complex nature, and the need for a special format make publication in the **Federal Register** expensive and impractical. Further, pilots do not use the regulatory text of the SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums or ODPs, but instead refer to their graphic depiction on charts printed by publishers of aeronautical materials. Thus, the advantages of incorporation by reference are realized and publication of the complete description of each SIAP, Takeoff Minimums and ODP listed on FAA form documents is unnecessary. This amendment provides the affected CFR sections and specifies the types of SIAPS, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs with their applicable effective dates. This amendment also identifies the airport and its location, the procedure, and the amendment number.

Availability and Summary of Material Incorporated by Reference

The material incorporated by reference is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section.

The material incorporated by reference describes SIAPS, Takeoff Minimums and/or ODPs as identified in the amendatory language for part 97 of this final rule.

The Rule

This amendment to 14 CFR part 97 is effective upon publication of each separate SIAP, Takeoff Minimums and ODP as amended in the transmittal. Some SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and textual ODP amendments may have been issued previously by the FAA in a Flight Data Center (FDC) Notice to Air Missions (NOTAM) as an emergency action of immediate flights safety relating directly to published aeronautical charts.

The circumstances that created the need for some SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP amendments may require making them effective in less than 30 days. For the remaining SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, an effective date at least 30 days after publication is provided.

Further, the SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs contained in this amendment are based on the criteria contained in the U.S. Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS). In developing these SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, the TERPS criteria were applied to the conditions existing or anticipated at the affected airports. Because of the close and immediate relationship between these SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, where applicable, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d), good cause exists for making some SIAPs effective in less than 30 days.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 97

Air Traffic Control, Airports, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (Air).

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 14, 2025.

Romana B. Wolf,

Manager, Flight Procedures and Airspace Group, Flight Technologies and Procedures Division, Office of Safety Standards, Flight Standards Service, Aviation Safety, Federal Aviation Administration.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, 14 CFR part 97 is amended by establishing, amending, suspending, or removing Standard Instrument Approach Procedures and/or Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures effective at 0901 UTC on the dates specified, as follows:

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 97 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40106, 40113, 40114, 40120, 44502, 44514, 44701, 44719, 44721–44722.

■ 2. Part 97 is amended to read as follows:

Effective 17 April 2025

Cross City, FL, CTY, RNAV (GPS) RWY 31, Amdt 2

Cross City, FL, CTY, RNAV (GPS)–A, Amdt 1

Tampa, FL, TPA, ILS OR LOC RWY 1L, ILS RWY 1L (SA CAT I), ILS RWY 1L (CAT II), ILS RWY 1L (CAT III), Amdt 19

Tampa, FL, TPA, ILS OR LOC RWY 19L, ILS RWY 19L (SA CAT I), ILS RWY 19L (CAT II), Amdt 42

Tampa, FL, TPA, ILS OR LOC RWY 19R, Amdt 7

Tampa, FL, TPA, RNAV (GPS) RWY 19L, Amdt 3

Tampa, FL, TPA, RNAV (GPS) RWY 19R, Amdt 3

Tampa, FL, TPA, RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 1L, Amdt 3

Tampa, FL, TPA, RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 1R, Amdt 3B

Tampa, FL, TPA, RNAV (RNP) Z RWY 1L, Orig

Tampa, FL, TPA, RNAV (RNP) Z RWY 1R, Orig

West Palm Beach, FL, F45, ILS OR LOC RWY 9R, Amdt 3
West Palm Beach, FL, F45, RNAV (GPS) RWY 9R, Amdt 3
West Palm Beach, FL, F45, RNAV (GPS) RWY 14, Amdt 2
West Palm Beach, FL, PBI, RNAV (GPS) X RWY 28R, Orig
West Palm Beach, FL, PBI, RNAV (RNP) W RWY 28R, Orig
Abilene, KS, K78, RNAV (GPS) RWY 18, Amdt 2
Abilene, KS, K78, RNAV (GPS) RWY 36, Amdt 2
Abilene, KS, K78, Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle DP, Amdt 1
Abilene, KS, K78, VOR–A, Amdt 4
Gardner, MA, GDM, RNAV (GPS)–B, Orig-D
Gardner, MA, GDM, VOR–A, Amdt 6C
Worcester, MA, ORH, RNAV (GPS) RWY 29, Amdt 3
Greenville, ME, 3B1, RNAV (GPS) RWY 14, Amdt 1A
Caro, MI, CFS, RNAV (GPS) RWY 6, Amdt 2B
Caro, MI, CFS, RNAV (GPS) RWY 24, Amdt 2A
Caro, MI, CFS, VOR–A, Amdt 7A
Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI, IMT, ILS OR LOC RWY 1, Amdt 14
Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI, IMT, LOC BC RWY 19, Amdt 14
Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI, IMT, VOR RWY 31, Amdt 16C, CANCELED
Marquette, MI, SAW, ILS OR LOC RWY 1, Amdt 2
Menominee, MI, MNM, RNAV (GPS) RWY 3, Orig-B
Brainerd, MN, BRD, RNAV (GPS) RWY 23, Amdt 1
Barnesville, OH, 6G5, RNAV (GPS) RWY 27, Orig-B
Barnesville, OH, 6G5, Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle DP, Orig-A
Pittsburgh, PA, AGC, ILS OR LOC RWY 28, Amdt 29E
Lewisburg, TN, LUG, RNAV (GPS) RWY 2, Amdt 2
Decatur, TX, LUD, RNAV (GPS) RWY 17, Amdt 1
Decatur, TX, LUD, RNAV (GPS) RWY 35, Amdt 1
Puyallup, WA, PLU, RNAV (GPS) RWY 35, Amdt 1
Eagle River, WI, EGV, RNAV (GPS) RWY 22, Amdt 1

[FR Doc. 2025–05544 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 97

[Docket No. 31596; Amdt. No. 4158]

Standard Instruction Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends, suspends, or removes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs) and associated Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures for operations at certain airports. These regulatory actions are needed because of the adoption of new or revised criteria, or because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System, such as the commissioning of new navigational facilities, adding new obstacles, or changing air traffic requirements. These changes are designed to provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace and to promote safe flight operations under instrument flight rules at the affected airports.

DATES: This rule is effective April 1, 2025. The compliance date for each SIAP, associated Takeoff Minimums, and ODP is specified in the amendatory provisions.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of April 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Availability of matter incorporated by reference in the amendment is as follows:

For Examination

1. U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Ops-M30, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Bldg., Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001;
2. The FAA Air Traffic Organization Service Area in which the affected airport is located;
3. The office of Aeronautical Information Services, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73169 or;
4. 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.*

Availability

All SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs are available online free of charge. Visit the National Flight Data Center online at *nfdc.faa.gov* to register. Additionally, individual SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP copies may be obtained from the FAA Air Traffic Organization Service Area in which the affected airport is located.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Romana B. Wolf, Manager, Flight Procedures and Airspace Group, Flight Technologies and Procedures Division, Office of Safety Standards, Flight Standards Service, Aviation Safety, Federal Aviation Administration. Mailing Address: FAA Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, Flight Procedures and Airspace Group, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., STB Annex, Bldg. 26, Room 217, Oklahoma City, OK 73099. Telephone (405) 954–1139.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule amends 14 CFR part 97 by amending the referenced SIAPs. The complete regulatory description of each SIAP is listed on the appropriate FAA Form 8260, as modified by the National Flight Data Center (NFDC)/Permanent Notice to Air Missions (P–NOTAM), and is incorporated by reference under 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 1 CFR part 51, and 14 CFR 97.20. The large number of SIAPs, their complex nature, and the need for a special format make their verbatim publication in the **Federal Register** expensive and impractical. Further, pilots do not use the regulatory text of the SIAPs, but refer to their graphic depiction on charts printed by publishers of aeronautical materials. Thus, the advantages of incorporation by reference are realized and publication of the complete description of each SIAP contained on FAA form documents is unnecessary. This amendment provides the affected CFR sections, and specifies the SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs with their applicable effective dates. This amendment also identifies the airport and its location, the procedure and the amendment number.

Availability and Summary of Material Incorporated by Reference

The material incorporated by reference is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section.

The material incorporated by reference describes SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs as identified in the amendatory language for part 97 of this final rule.

The Rule

This amendment to 14 CFR part 97 is effective upon publication of each separate SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP as amended in the transmittal. For safety and timeliness of change considerations, this amendment incorporates only specific changes contained for each SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP as modified by FDC permanent NOTAMs.

The SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, as modified by FDC permanent NOTAM, and contained in this amendment are based on criteria contained in the U.S. Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS). In developing these changes to SIAPs and Takeoff Minimums and

ODPs, the TERPS criteria were applied only to specific conditions existing at the affected airports. All SIAP amendments in this rule have been previously issued by the FAA in a FDC NOTAM as an emergency action of immediate flight safety relating directly to published aeronautical charts.

The circumstances that created the need for these SIAP and Takeoff Minimums and ODP amendments require making them effective in less than 30 days.

Because of the close and immediate relationship between these SIAPs, Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, where applicable, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d), good cause exists for making these SIAPs effective in less than 30 days.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 97

Air Traffic Control, Airports, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (Air).

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 14, 2025.

Romana B. Wolf,

Manager, Flight Procedures and Airspace Group, Flight Technologies and Procedures Division, Office of Safety Standards, Flight Standards Service, Aviation Safety, Federal Aviation Administration.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, 14 CFR part 97 is amended by amending Standard Instrument Approach Procedures and Takeoff Minimums and ODPs, effective at 0901 UTC on the dates specified, as follows:

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 97 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40106, 40113, 40114, 40120, 44502, 44514, 44701, 44719, 44721–44722.

■ 2. Part 97 is amended to read as follows:

By amending: § 97.23 VOR, VOR/DME, VOR or TACAN, and VOR/DME or TACAN; § 97.25 LOC, LOC/DME, LDA, LDA/DME, SDF, SDF/DME; § 97.27 NDB, NDB/DME; § 97.29 ILS, ILS/DME, MLS, MLS/DME, MLS/RNAV; § 97.31 RADAR SIAPs; § 97.33 RNAV SIAPs; and § 97.35 COPTER SIAPs, Identified as follows:

** * * Effective Upon Publication*

AIRAC date	State	City	Airport	FDC No.	FDC date	Procedure name
17–Apr–25	ND	Linton	Linton Muni	5/1122	2/7/2025	This NOTAM, published in Docket No. 31594, Amdt No. 4156, TL 25–09, (90 FR 11476, March 07, 2025) is hereby rescinded in its entirety.
17–Apr–25	NC	Clinton	Clinton-Sampson County.	5/6102	1/24/2025	This NOTAM, published in Docket No. 31594, Amdt No. 4156, TL 25–09, (90 FR 11476, March 07, 2025) is hereby rescinded in its entirety.
17–Apr–25	NC	Clinton	Clinton-Sampson County.	5/1461	3/11/2025	RNAV (GPS) Z RWY 24, Orig-C.
17–Apr–25	WV	Bluefield	Mercer County	5/3012	2/20/25	ILS OR LOC RWY 23, Amdt 15F.
17–Apr–25	CA	Oxnard	Oxnard	5/4197	2/21/25	VOR RWY 25, Amdt 10E.
17–Apr–25	FL	Fort Myers	Page Fld	5/4206	2/21/25	ILS OR LOC RWY 5, Amdt 7E.
17–Apr–25	MO	Kansas City	Charles B Wheeler Downtown.	5/4208	2/20/25	ILS OR LOC RWY 4, Amdt 6A.
17–Apr–25	MO	Kansas City	Charles B Wheeler Downtown.	5/4209	2/20/25	RNAV (GPS) RWY 4, Amdt 3C.
17–Apr–25	DC	Washington	Ronald Reagan Washington Ntl.	5/4306	2/21/25	RNAV (RNP) Z RWY 19, Amdt 3.
17–Apr–25	FL	Tampa	Tampa Intl	5/5575	2/24/2025	LOC RWY 1R, Amdt 4C.
17–Apr–25	FL	Tampa	Tampa Intl	5/5576	2/24/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 10, Amdt 2A.
17–Apr–25	FL	Tampa	Tampa Intl	5/5577	2/24/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 28, Amdt 1C.
17–Apr–25	TX	Galveston	Scholes Intl At Galveston.	5/7646	2/28/2025	ILS OR LOC RWY 14, Amdt 13.
17–Apr–25	ND	Linton	Linton Muni	5/8572	3/3/2025	RNAV (GPS) RWY 27, Orig-C.
17–Apr–25	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco Intl	5/9014	3/4/2025	RNAV (GPS) Z RWY 19R, Orig.

[FR Doc. 2025–05545 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0214]

Safety Zone; Greater Bath Foundation Fireworks Display, Bath Creek, Bath, NC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations for the Greater Bath Foundation Fireworks Display, Bath Creek, Bath, NC on June 28, 2025, to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event. Our regulation for marine events within the Fifth Coast Guard District identifies the regulated area for this event in Bath, NC. During the enforcement periods, the operator of any vessel in the regulated area must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or any Official Patrol displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.506 will be enforced for the Bath Creek, Bath, NC, Safety Zone identified in Table 4 to § 165.506, Item number 14, from 9 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on June 28, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement call or email LCDR Carl E. Hendrickson, Waterways Management Division Chief, U.S. Coast Guard; 571–610–2601, email *carl.e.hendrickson@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations in 33 CFR 165.506 for the Greater Bath Foundation Fireworks Display on Bath Creek, Bath, NC from 9 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on June 28, 2025, to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event. Our regulation for marine events within the Fifth Coast Guard District identifies the regulated area as the waters on Bath Creek within a 300-yard radius of approximate position 35°28′05″ N, 076°48′56″ W, Bath, NC. During the enforcement periods, the operator of any vessel in the regulated area must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or any Official Patrol displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

In addition to this notification of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard plans to provide notification of this enforcement period via marine information broadcasts.

T.J. List,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector North Carolina.

[FR Doc. 2025–05536 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0174]

Special Local Regulations; Charleston Race Week, Charleston, SC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations for the Charleston Race Week from April 9, 2025, through April 13, 2025, to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event. Our regulation for marine events within the Seventh Coast Guard District identifies the regulated area for this event in Charleston, SC. During the enforcement period, no person or vessel may enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the designated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Charleston (COTP) or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 100.704 will be enforced for the Charleston Race Week regulated area listed in item 2 in Table 1 to § 100.704 daily from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on April 9, 2025, through April 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email Chief Marine Science Technician Tyler M. Campbell, Sector Charleston, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone (843) 740–3184, email *Tyler.M.Campbell@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations in 33 CFR 100.704 for the Charleston Race Week regulated area listed in item 2 in Table 1 to § 100.704, daily from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on April 9, 2025, through April 13, 2025. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this 5-day event. Our regulation for marine events within the COTP Charleston Zone in item 2 in Table 1 to § 100.704, specifies the location of the regulated area for the Charleston Race Week which encompasses portions of Charleston Harbor. During the enforcement periods, as reflected in § 100.704(c), if you are the operator of a vessel in the regulated area you must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or any Official Patrol displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

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

F.J. DelRosso,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Charleston.

[FR Doc. 2025–05558 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 111

Priority Mail Express Service Standard

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service is amending *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service,* Domestic Mail Manual (DMM®) in various sections to refine the service standard for domestic retail and commercial Priority Mail Express® delivery service.

DATES: *Effective Date:* April 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Catherine Knox at (202) 268–5636 or Garry Rodriguez at (202) 268–7281.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Postal Service is refining the service standard for domestic retail and commercial Priority Mail Express service to align with operational initiatives that the Postal Service is implementing on a nationwide basis to fundamentally transform our processing and transportation networks to achieve greater operational precision and efficiency, significantly reduce costs, and enhance service pursuant to the *Delivering for America* strategic plan (DFA Plan). These operational initiatives will comprehensively transform the Postal Service's operations to address problems that exist today and create a network that enables the integrated movement of mail and packages in a precise and cost-effective manner consistent with best business practice far into the future. They should also lead to substantial cost savings (conservatively estimated at between $3.6 to $3.7 billion annually), which is critical given the Postal Service's current poor financial

condition, which can be addressed only through comprehensive changes to reduce costs and increase efficiency (in conjunction with the other elements of the DFA Plan). To implement these initiatives and achieve these cost savings, the Postal Service must refine its service standards for all products, including Priority Mail Express.

The current Priority Mail Express service standard requires the Postal Service to conduct separate trips to drop off destinating volume from the processing network to collection/delivery facilities in the morning for delivery that day, and then pick-up originating volume from the collection/delivery facilities to the processing network in the afternoon, or alternatively pay Highway Contract Route contractors to layover for multiple hours between the outbound and return legs of their routes. Many of these trips transport low amounts of volume to and from collection/delivery facilities that are far from the Postal Service's processing facilities. The Postal Service's Regional Transportation Optimization (RTO) initiative will eliminate some of the costs and inefficiencies associated with these excess trips by allowing certain mail and packages to be picked up the next day from the Post Office on the same trip that also dropped off mail at that Post Office for delivery that day. The Postal Service will designate 5-digit ZIP Codes for RTO when a retail/collection facility servicing that 5-digit ZIP Code is more than 50 miles from the originating Regional Processing and Distribution Center or Campus (RPDC), though exceptions may apply based on operational or business considerations. Under the new service standard, many packages will receive the same service standard, while some packages would have a service expectation that is one delivery day longer than the current expectation.

On October 4, 2024, the Postal Service requested from the Postal Regulatory Commission (PRC) an advisory opinion on the service standard changes needed to implement RTO, including those described herein, together with a comprehensive strategy of network modernization, in accordance with 39 U.S.C. 3661(b). The PRC then initiated Docket No. N2024–1, in which the PRC's Presiding Officer, its appointed Public Representative, and members of the public were given an opportunity to actively participate. The PRC also conducted a formal hearing with testimony on the record. The Postal Service's proffered evidence demonstrates significant benefits to implementing these operational initiatives and corresponding service standards consistent with the policies enumerated in Title 39 of the United States Code: user-friendly service standards formulated at the 5-digit Zip Code level; significant cost savings from productivity enhancements, consolidated local transportation trips, streamlined transportation between facilities within the redesigned network, an air network reoriented around RPDCs, lease terminations, and facility closures, all of which are critically important to achieving long-term financial sustainability; and ultimately, more reliable, predictable, sustainable, and consistent service. The proceeding culminated in an advisory opinion issued by the PRC on January 31, 2025. A description of the advisory opinion and the Postal Service's response was published in the **Federal Register** on February 28, 2025, and is available here: *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/28/2025-03168/service-standards* for market dominant mail products.

As a result of this final rule, Priority Mail Express delivery service will have a 1-day, 2-day, or 3-day service standard depending on various factors, including the date on which the item is accepted by the Postal Service and the origin and destination 5-digit ZIP Code. This revision to refine the Priority Mail Express service standard will not affect any other current product features. Priority Mail Express will continue to be a money-back guaranteed product with delivery available 7 days a week in certain areas.

The Postal Service adopts the described changes to *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service,* Domestic Mail Manual (DMM), incorporated by reference in the *Code of Federal Regulations.*

We will publish an appropriate amendment to 39 CFR part 111 to reflect these changes.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 111

Administrative practice and procedure, Postal Service.

Accordingly, the Postal Service amends *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service,* Domestic Mail Manual (DMM), incorporated by reference in the Code of Federal Regulations as follows (see 39 CFR 111.1):

PART 111—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for 39 CFR part 111 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552(a); 13 U.S.C. 301–307; 18 U.S.C. 1692–1737; 39 U.S.C. 101, 401–404, 414, 416, 3001–3018, 3201–3220, 3401–3406, 3621, 3622, 3626, 3629, 3631–3633, 3641, 3681–3685, and 5001.

■ 2. Revise *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service,* Domestic Mail Manual (DMM) as follows:

Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM)

* * * * *

100 Retail Mail Letters, Cards, Flats, and Parcels

* * * * *

110 Retail Mail Priority Mail Express

113 Prices and Eligibility

1.0 Prices and Fees

* * * * *

4.0 Service Features of Priority Mail Express

* * * * *

[Revise the heading of 4.2 to read as follows:]

4.2 Priority Mail Express Delivery

4.2.1 Availability

[Revise the text of 4.2.1 to read as follows:]

Priority Mail Express offers delivery in 1, 2, or 3 delivery days depending on various factors, including the date on which the item is deemed accepted by the Postal Service and the origin and destination ZIP Codes.

4.2.2 Acceptance

[Revise the text of 4.2.2 to read as follows:]

Priority Mail Express items must be presented no later than the local Post Office acceptance time. Priority Mail Express items mailed after the local Post Office acceptance time are deemed to have been mailed on the next day the office is open, subject to the standards for this service.

4.2.3 Delivery Time

[Revise the first sentence of 4.2.3 to read as follows:]

Items are delivered by 6 p.m. on the scheduled delivery day. If delivery is not made, the addressee is notified.* * *

4.2.4 Hold for Pickup

[Revise the text of 4.2.4 to read as follows:]

Except for Priority Mail Express mailpieces containing cremated remains, under Hold for Pickup service, items presented under 4.2 are available for pickup by the addressee at the destination facility by 6 p.m. of the scheduled delivery day that the destination office is open for retail business.

[Delete 4.3, Priority Mail Express 2-Day Delivery, in its entirety and renumber 4.4 as 4.3.]

* * * * *

115 Mail Preparation

* * * * *

[Revise the heading of 2.0 to read as follows:]

2.0 Priority Mail Express Labels

2.1 Mailing Label

[Revise the introductory text of 2.1 to read as follows:]

Priority Mail Express items must be labeled as follows:

* * * * *

[Delete 2.3, ZIP Code Determination, in its entirety.]

* * * * *

116 Deposit

[Revise the heading of 1.0 to read as follows:]

1.0 Priority Mail Express Deposit

* * * * *

200 Commercial Letters, Cards, Flats, and Parcels

* * * * *

210 Commercial Mail Priority Mail Express

213 Prices and Eligibility

1.0 Prices and Fees

* * * * *

4.0 Service Features of Priority Mail Express

* * * * *

[Revise the heading of 4.2 to read as follows:]

4.2 Priority Mail Express Delivery

4.2.1 Availability

[Revise the text of 4.2.1 to read as follows:]

Priority Mail Express offers delivery in 1, 2, or 3 delivery days depending on various factors, including the date on which the item is deemed accepted by the Postal Service and the origin and destination ZIP Codes.

4.2.2 Acceptance

[Revise the text of 4.2.2 to read as follows:]

Priority Mail Express items must be presented no later than the local Post Office acceptance time. Priority Mail Express items mailed after the local Post Office acceptance time are deemed to have been mailed on the next day the office is open, subject to the standards for this service.

4.2.3 Delivery Time

[Revise the first sentence of 4.2.3 to read as follows:]

Except for items endorsed ''Guaranteed by End of Day'' per an approved customer agreement, items are delivered by 6 p.m. on the scheduled delivery day.* * *

4.2.4 Hold for Pickup

[Revise the text of 4.2.4 to read as follows:]

Except for Priority Mail Express mailpieces containing cremated remains, under Hold for Pickup service, items presented under 4.2 are available for pickup by the addressee at the destination facility by 6 p.m. of the scheduled delivery day that the destination office is open for retail business.

[Delete 4.3, Priority Mail Express 2-Day Delivery, in its entirety and renumber 4.4 and 4.5 as 4.3 and 4.4.]

* * * * *

4.4 Open and Distribute

[Revise the text of renumbered 4.4 to read as follows:]

Priority Mail Express delivery service may be used to expedite movement of any other class of mail from one domestic USPS facility to another by Priority Mail Express Open and Distribute subject to the standards in 705.18.0.

* * * * *

215 Mail Preparation

* * * * *

[Revise the heading of 2.0 to read as follows:]

2.0 Priority Mail Express Labels

2.1 Mailing Label

[Revise the introductory text of 2.1 to read as follows:]

Priority Mail Express items must be labeled as follows:

* * * * *

[Revise the second sentence of item b to read as follows:]

b. * * * Mailers authorized to present Priority Mail Express items using a Priority Mail Express Manifesting System must follow label preparation procedures in Publication 97, *Priority Mail Express Manifesting Business and Technical Guide.*

* * * * *

[Delete 2.3, ZIP Code Determination, in its entirety.]

* * * * *

216 Enter and Deposit

[Revise the heading of 1.0 to read as follows:]

1.0 Priority Mail Express Enter and Deposit

[Revise the introductory text of 1.0 to read as follows:]

Commercial Priority Mail Express must be entered and deposited as follows:

[Revise items a and b by reversing the order. Revise the first sentence of reordered item a to read as follows:]

a. Items must be entered or deposited by the local Post Office designated acceptance time.* * *

* * * * *

500 Additional Mailing Services

503 Extra Services

1.0 Basic Standards for All Extra Services

* * * * *

1.4.1 Eligibility—Domestic Mail

* * * * *

Exhibit 1.4.1 Eligibility—Domestic Mail

EXTRA SERVICE	ELIGIBLE MAIL	ADDITIONAL COMBINED EXTRA SERVICES

* * * * *

[Revise the COD entry by deleting the parenthetical under Priority Mail Express.]

Collect on Delivery (COD)	Priority Mail Express	
COD Restricted Delivery		

* * * * *

9.0 Collect on Delivery (COD)

9.1 Basic Standards

* * * * *

9.1.5 Priority Mail Express COD

[Revise the first sentence of 9.1.5 to read as follows:]

Any article sent COD also may be sent by Priority Mail Express when a signature is requested.* * *

* * * * *

600 Basic Standards for All Mailing Services

* * * * *

604 Postage Payment Methods and Refunds

* * * * *

9.0 Exchanges and Refunds

* * * * *

9.5 Priority Mail Express Postage and Fees Refunds

[Revise the heading of 9.5.1 to read as follows:]

9.5.1 Priority Mail Express Delivery

[Revise the text of 9.5.1 to read as follows:]

For Priority Mail Express 1-day, 2-day, and 3-day delivery, the USPS refunds the postage and Sunday or holiday premium fee for an item not delivered, for an item for which delivery was not attempted, or if the item was not made available for claim by the delivery date and time specified at the time of mailing, subject to the standards for this service, unless the delay was caused by one of the situations in 9.5.5.

* * * * *

Colleen Hibbert-Kapler,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–05514 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R01–OAR–2024–0051; FRL–12403–02–R1]

Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; Approval of State Implementation Plan Requirements for the 2008 Ozone Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the State of Connecticut. The SIP revisions are for the Connecticut portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT Serious ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone standard. The revisions pertain to requirements relating to reasonable further progress (RFP) plans, an enhanced vehicle emissions inspection and maintenance (I/M) program, transportation conformity, and a clean fuels for motor vehicles program. This action is being taken under the Clean Air Act.

DATES: This rule is effective on May 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R01–OAR–2024–0051. All documents in the docket are listed on the *https://www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.,* CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region 1 Regional Office, Air and Radiation Division, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, Boston, MA. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding legal holidays and facility closures due to COVID–19.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob McConnell, Environmental Engineer, Air Quality Branch, (Mail Code 5–MD), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1, 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, Boston, Massachusetts 02109–3912; (617) 918–1046; *mcconnell.robert@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean EPA.

Table of Contents

I. Background and Purpose

On June 23, 2022, Connecticut submitted SIP revisions required due to the State's classification as a Serious nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone standard that included an RFP plan with motor vehicle emissions budgets (''budgets''), an enhanced vehicle emissions inspection and maintenance (I/M) program certification, and a certification that the State's previously adopted clean fuels program continues to meet CAA requirements. The State supplemented this submittal with additional information on November 17, 2022, and December 12, 2023. On November 21, 2024, (89 FR 92079), EPA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) for the State of Connecticut. The NPRM proposed approval of Connecticut's RFP plan for the 2018 to 2020 timeframe, motor vehicle emissions budgets for 2020, certification of its enhanced I/M program, and clean fuels program certification, for the reasons articulated within our November 21, 2024 proposed rule. The specific requirements for these SIP elements and our rationale for proposing to approve them are explained in the NPRM and will not be restated here. No public comments were received on the NPRM.

II. Final Action

EPA is approving plan submittals pertaining to requirements relating to reasonable further progress plans, an enhanced vehicle emissions inspection and maintenance program, transportation conformity, and a clean fuels for motor vehicles program, as revisions to the Connecticut SIP.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve State choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves State law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. For that reason, this action:

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

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have

Tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

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

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: March 13, 2025.

Karen McGuire,

Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends part 52 of chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart H—Connecticut

■ 2. Section 52.370 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(135) to read as follows:

§ 52.370 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(135) Revisions to the State Implementation Plan submitted by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection on June 23, 2022, November 17, 2022, and December 12, 2023.

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) Additional materials.

(A) Section 6, Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance (I/M), section 7, Transportation Conformity, Section 8, Clean Fuels/Substitute Program, and section 9, Reasonable Further Progress, of the document, ''Ozone Attainment Demonstration for Areas Classified Serious Nonattainment for the 2008 Ozone Standards; Technical Support Document; Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection; June, 2022'', submitted to EPA on June 23, 2022.

(B) The Connecticut DEEP document, ''Inspection and Maintenance Performance Standard Modeling Summary'', submitted to EPA on November 17, 2022.

(C) The Connecticut DEEP document ''Clarification of Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets (MVEBs) for the State Implementation Plan Revisions Submitted on June 23, 2022'', submitted to EPA on December 12, 2023.

■ 3. Section 52.377 is amended by adding paragraph (w) to read as follows:

§ 52.377 Control strategy: Ozone.

* * * * *

(w) *Approval.* Revisions to the State Implementation Plan submitted by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection on June 23, 2022, November 17, 2022, and December 12, 2022, to meet, in part, requirements of the 2008 ozone NAAQS. These revisions satisfy the rate of progress requirement of section 182(b) through 2020 for the Connecticut portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT area. The revisions also establish motor vehicle emissions budgets for 2020 of 17.6 tons per day of VOC and 23.3 tons per day of NO_X to be used in transportation conformity in the Connecticut portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT moderate ozone nonattainment area. Additionally, we are concurring with the State's determination that its I/M program meets the performance standard and requirements for Enhanced I/M, and determining that Connecticut meets the clean-fuel vehicle program of section 182(c)(4) of the Clean Air Act.

[FR Doc. 2025–05378 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 61
Tuesday, April 1, 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–2024–0454; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00923–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA is revising a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) that would have applied to all Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes. This action revises the NPRM by adding a prohibition on flight dispatch under certain conditions. The FAA is proposing this airworthiness directive (AD) to address the unsafe condition on these products. Since these actions would impose an additional burden over those in the NPRM, the FAA is requesting comments on this SNPRM.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this SNPRM by May 16, 2025.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–0454; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains the NPRM, this SNPRM, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Transport Canada material identified in this proposed AD, contact Transport Canada, Transport Canada National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888–663–3639; email *TC.AirworthinessDirectives-Consignesdenavigabilite.TC@tc.gc.ca;* website at *tc.canada.ca/en/aviation*. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–0454.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Catanzaro, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 516–228–7300; email *9-avs-nyaco-cos@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–2024–0454; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00923–T'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

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

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 SNPRM 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 SNPRM, 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 SNPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Joseph Catanzaro, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 516–228–7300; email *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov*. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued an NPRM to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on March 7, 2024 (89 FR 16486). The NPRM was prompted by AD CF–2023–59, dated July 26, 2023 (Transport Canada AD CF–2023–59), issued by Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada. Transport Canada AD CF–2023–59 states that there have been multiple in-service failures of engine feed check valves, which have resulted in fuel imbalance conditions in flight. An investigation found that the engine feed check valve is subject to abnormal wear-out failures due to a severe operating environment in the engine fuel feed line. In the event of a failure of the check valve, flapper valve assembly items can become dislodged and contaminate the fuel system, potentially

resulting in severe fuel imbalance or loss of fuel flow to the engine.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require repetitive replacement of the left- and right-side engine feed check valves with new engine feed check valves.

Actions Since the NPRM Was Issued

Since the FAA issued the NPRM, Transport Canada superseded Transport Canada AD CF–2023–59, dated July 26, 2023, and issued Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20, dated June 5, 2024 (Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for all Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes. The MCAI states that since issuance of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–59, the manufacturer determined that dispatching with either the left or right fuel alternating current (AC) boost pump inoperative can further exacerbate the risk of severe fuel imbalance, potentially leading to loss of fuel flow to both engines. The manufacturer issued Flight Operations Transmission (FOT) A220–FOT–28–00–001 to raise awareness of this issue and recommend certain dispatch restrictions. The MCAI retains the requirements of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–59, which is superseded, and prohibits dispatch with either the left or right fuel AC boost pump inoperative.

The FAA is proposing this AD to address failure of the check valve. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in severe fuel imbalance or loss of fuel flow to one or both engines.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–0454.

Comments

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

The FAA received additional comments from Delta Air Lines (Delta). The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request for Revised Reference to MCAI

Delta requested that the proposed AD be revised to reference Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 instead of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–59. Delta pointed out that Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 adds a prohibition on dispatch of an airplane with either the left or right fuel AC boost pump inoperative.

The FAA agrees and has revised paragraph (g) of the proposed AD to reference Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 which also adds the prohibition on dispatch with either the left or right fuel AC boost pump inoperative to the proposed requirements. The description of the unsafe condition has also been revised to match the revised unsafe condition description in Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20.

Request for Permission To Use Later Revisions of Service Information

Delta requested that the FAA state its position on the approval to use later revisions of Airbus Canada Service Bulletin BD500–282018, Issue 001, dated May 29, 2023. Delta sated that Transport Canada AD CF–2023–59 (which was proposed for incorporation by reference in the NPRM) provides this allowance.

The FAA agrees to clarify. The FAA confirms that it intends to allow the use of applicable later service bulletins revisions to comply with the requirements of this proposed AD. This proposed AD refers to Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 as the appropriate source of service information for accomplishing the required actions. Paragraph A. of Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 specifies acceptance of the use of later-approved revisions of the referenced service bulletin document for compliance. Therefore, applicable later-approved service bulletin revisions are acceptable.

Request To Clarify Proposed AD's Effect on Compliance With AD 2023–16–02

Delta requested that the FAA clarify the relationship between the proposed AD and AD 2023–16–02, Amendment 39–22521 (88 FR 56459, August 18, 2023) (AD 2023–16–02). Delta noted that AD 2023–16–02 includes a repetitive inspection, at intervals not to exceed 3,000 flight hours, of the fuel feed system at ribs 5 and 6. That inspection, depending on findings on the tee assembly, could lead to an on-condition inspection of the engine isolation feed ejector check valve P/N 2090199–101 at two locations per wing and replacement if any damage is discovered on those valves. Delta compared that requirement to the proposed AD's proposed requirement of repetitive replacement of one engine isolation feed ejector check valve within 4,000 flight cycles and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 3,000 flight cycles, and suggested that the repetitive replacement be used in lieu of the on-condition replacement required by AD 2023–16–02.

The FAA agrees. Replacement of an engine isolation feed ejector check valve, P/N 2090199–101, under certain conditions, would be an equivalent level of safety for the on-condition inspection of that valve required by AD 2023–16–02. The FAA has revised paragraph (b) of this proposed AD to indicate the connection between this SNPRM and AD 2023–16–02, and added a new paragraph (i) to this proposed AD to specify the conditions for terminating action.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 specifies procedures for repetitive replacement of the left- and right-side engine feed check valves with new engine feed check valves and prohibits dispatch with either the left or right fuel AC boost pump inoperative. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

FAA's Determination

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA's bilateral agreement with this State of Design Authority, it has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA is issuing this SNPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

Certain changes described above expand the scope of the NPRM. As a result, it is necessary to reopen the comment period to provide additional opportunity for the public to comment on this SNPRM.

Proposed AD Requirements in This SNPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 described previously, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some civil aviation authority (CAA) ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, the FAA proposes to

incorporate Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Material required by Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–0454 after the FAA final rule is published.

Interim Action

The FAA considers that this proposed AD would be an interim action. If final action is identified, the FAA might consider further rulemaking then.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 91 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
9 work-hours × $85 per hour = $765 per replacement cycle.	$2,830 per replacement cycle	$3,595 per replacement cycle	$327,145 per replacement cycle.

The FAA has included all known costs in its cost estimate. According to the manufacturer, however, some or all of the costs of this proposed 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

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 adding the following new airworthiness directive:

Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.): Docket No. FAA–2024–0454; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00923–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by May 16, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD affects AD 2023–16–02, Amendment 39–22521 (88 FR 56459, August 18, 2023) (AD 2023–16–02).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 28, Fuel.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report of multiple in-service failures of engine feed check valves, which have resulted in fuel imbalance conditions in flight. The FAA is issuing this AD to address failure of the check valve. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in severe fuel imbalance or loss of fuel flow to one or both engines.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20, dated June 5, 2024 (Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20).

(h) Exception to Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20

(1) Where Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20 refers to hours air time, this AD requires using flight hours.

(i) Terminating Action for AD 2023–16–02

Accomplishing repetitive replacement of the engine isolation feed ejector check valve, P/N 2090199–101, as required by paragraph (g) of this AD is an acceptable means of complying with the repetitive on-condition inspection requirement of AD 2023–16–02 provided that all of the conditions in paragraphs (i)(1) through (3) are satisfied.

(1) Both the replacement and on-condition inspection required by paragraph (g) of this AD are accomplished concurrently at intervals not to exceed 3,000 flight hours after the most recent inspection performed in accordance with AD 2023–16–02.

(2) Only one check valve (P/N 2090199–101) that has been replaced as specified in paragraph (g) of this AD, per wing, may be granted relief from the on-condition inspection and replacement requirements of AD 2023–16–02.

(3) All other applicable requirements of AD 2023–16–02 are complied with.

(j) Special Flight Permit

Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with 14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199 to operate the airplane to a location where the airplane can be modified, provided that only crew are onboard.

(k) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the Continued Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (l) of this AD and email to: *AMOC@faa.gov*. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA; or Transport Canada; or Airbus Canada's Transport Canada Design Approval Organization (DAO). If approved by the DAO, the approval must include the DAO-authorized signature.

(3) *Required for Compliance (RC):* Except as required by paragraph (k)(2) of this AD, if any material contains procedures or tests that are identified as RC, those procedures and tests must be done to comply with this AD; any procedures or tests that are not identified as RC are recommended. Those procedures and tests that are not identified 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 procedures and tests identified as RC can be done and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition. Any substitutions or changes to procedures or tests identified as RC require approval of an AMOC.

(l) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Joseph Catanzaro, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 516–228–7300; email *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov*.

(m) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Transport Canada AD CF–2024–20, dated June 5, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For Transport Canada material identified in this AD, contact Transport Canada, Transport Canada National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888–663–3639; email *TC.AirworthinessDirectives-Consignesdenavigabilite.TC@tc.gc.ca;* website at *tc.canada.ca/en/aviation*.

(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 March 25, 2025.

Victor Wicklund,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05489 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0474; Project Identifier AD–2024–00777–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 adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain The Boeing Company Model 757 airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports of precoolers that failed due to a wear-out condition, combined with latently failed overheat detection thermal switches. This proposed AD would require an inspection for heat damage on the engine strut structure, repetitive tests of the thermal switch temperature and ground wires, replacement of the precooler on Model 757–300 airplanes, and applicable on-condition actions. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by May 16, 2025.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0474; 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 Boeing material identified in this proposed AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; website *myboeingfleet.com*.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0474.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathryn Hill, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3626; email: *Kathryn.A.Hill@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–2025–0474; Project Identifier AD–2024–00777–T'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the following paragraph, and other information as described in 14 CFR 11.35, the FAA will post all comments

received, without change, to *regulations.gov,* including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this NPRM.

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Kathryn Hill, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3626; email: *Kathryn.A.Hill@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 has received a report of a Model 757–300 airplane that was taken out of service due to heat damage found on the engine number 1 thrust reverser access door panel. There have been seven instances of precoolers installed on Model 757–300 airplanes with Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd. & Co. KG Model RB211–535-series engines that failed due to a wear-out condition. The result of a failed precooler is leakage of hot air to the strut due to a cracked or ruptured precooler core near the sideplates. The overheat detection system within an RB211–535-series engine strut for Model 757–200,–200PF,–200CB, and –300 airplanes contains thermal switches with a latent failure mode. The combination of a failed precooler and latently failed overheat detection thermal switches may result in prolonged high temperature heat exposure on the strut, which could lead to separation of the engine strut-to-wing box connection.

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 757–26A0062 RB, dated January 17, 2025. This material specifies procedures for a general visual inspection for heat damage on the left and right engine strut structure, repetitive thermal switch temperature tests and continuity tests of the ground wires, and, for Model 757–300 airplanes, replacement of the precooler at intervals not to exceed 45,000 total precooler flight hours. This material also specifies procedures for applicable on-condition actions including repair of structures with heat damage, replacement of the thermal switch, repair or replacement of failed circuit wires, and a system test of the strut overheat detection system, which includes doing applicable corrective actions until the test is passed. 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 require accomplishing the actions specified in the material already described, 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–2025–0474.

Interim Action

The FAA considers that this proposed AD would be an interim action. If final action is later identified, the FAA might consider further rulemaking then.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 235 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
Inspection	12 work-hours × $85 per hour = $1,020.	$0	$1,020	$239,700.
Temperature and continuity test	20 work-hours × $85 per hour = $1,700.	$0	$1,700	$399,500 per test cycle.
Precooler replacement (21 Model 757–300 airplanes).	34 work-hours × $85 per hour = $2,890.	Up to $96,675	Up to $99,565	Up to $2,090,865 per replacement cycle.

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any on-condition actions that would be required based on the results of the proposed inspection and proposed test. The agency has no way of determining the number of airplanes that might need these on-condition actions:

ON-CONDITION COSTS *

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Strut overheat detection system test	2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170	$0	$170
Thermal switch part number (P/N)–003 replacement	2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170	939	1,109
Thermal switch P/N–004 replacement	2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170	1,704	1,874
Thermal switch P/N–008 replacement	2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170	3,810	3,980

ON-CONDITION COSTS *—Continued

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Wire repair or replacement	2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170	0	170

*The FAA has received no definitive data on which to base the cost estimates for some of the on-condition repairs 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 adding the following new airworthiness directive:

The Boeing Company: Docket No. FAA–2025–0474; Project Identifier AD–2024–00777–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by May 16, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 757–200, –200PF, –200CB, and –300 series airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–26A0062 RB, dated January 17, 2025.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 26, Fire protection.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of precoolers that failed due to a wear-out condition. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the combination of a failed precooler and latently failed overheat detection thermal switches. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, may result in prolonged high temperature heat exposure on the strut, which could lead to separation of the engine strut-to-wing box connection.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–26A0062 RB, dated January 17, 2025, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–26A0062 RB, dated January 17, 2025.

Note 1 to paragraph (g): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 757–26A0062, dated January 17, 2025, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–26A0062 RB, dated January 17, 2025.

(h) Exceptions to Requirements Bulletin Specifications

(1) Where the ''Boeing Recommended Compliance Time'' columns in the tables under the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–26A0062 RB, dated January 17, 2025, refer to ''the Original Issue date of Requirements Bulletin 757–26A0062 RB,'' this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–26A0062 RB, dated January 17, 2025, specifies contacting Boeing for repair instructions, this AD requires doing the repair using a method approved in accordance with the procedures in paragraph (i) of this AD.

(i) 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 (j)(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.

(j) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Kathryn Hill, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3626; email: *Kathryn.A.Hill@faa.gov*.

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

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 757–26A0062 RB, dated January 17, 2025.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

(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 March 25, 2025.

Victor Wicklund,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05490 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0271; Airspace Docket No. 25–AEA–2]

RIN 2120–AA66

Removal of Class E Airspace; Sunbury, PA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to amend Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for Sunbury, PA, by removing airspace for Sunbury Community Hospital Airport, Sunbury, PA, which is abandoned and no longer in operation. Controlled airspace is no longer necessary for the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at this heliport.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by FAA Docket No. FAA–2025–0271 and Airspace Docket No. 25–AEA–2 using any of the following methods:

* *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.

* *Mail:* Docket Operations, M–30; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12–140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

* *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except for Federal holidays.

* *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at (202) 493–2251.

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at *www.regulations.gov* at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to the Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except for Federal holidays.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

Comments Invited

The FAA invites interested persons to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments, data, or views. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. To ensure the docket does not contain duplicate comments, commenters should submit only one time if comments are filed electronically, or commenters should send only one copy of written comments if comments are filed in writing.

The FAA will file in the docket all comments it receives, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning this proposed rulemaking. Before acting on this proposal, the FAA will consider all comments it receives on or before the closing date for comments. The FAA will consider comments filed after the comment period has closed if it is possible to do so without incurring expense or delay. The FAA may change this proposal in light of the comments it receives.

Privacy: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edits, including any personal information the commenter provides, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at *www.dot.gov/privacy.*

Availability of Rulemaking Documents

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at *www.regulations.gov.* Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at *www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/airspace_amendments/.*

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Operations office (see **ADDRESSES** section for address, phone number, and hours of operations). An informal docket may also be examined during regular business hours at the office of the Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, Room 210, 1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337.

Incorporation by Reference

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

The Proposal

The FAA proposes an amendment to 14 CFR part 71 to amend Class E airspace by removing airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6-mile radius of the WUVPU Waypoint serving Sunbury Community Hospital Airport, Sunbury, PA. This airport was reported as abandoned in the National Flight Data Digest (NFDD) No. 241, December 16, 2024. Controlled airspace is no longer necessary for the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations in the area.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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

Environmental Review

This proposal will be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, ''Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,'' prior to any final regulatory action by the FAA.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

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

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

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

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

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

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

* * * * *

AEA PA E5 Sunbury, PA [Remove]

Sunbury Community Hospital Airport
(Lat. 40°51′42″ N, long. 76°46′39″ W)
WUVPU Waypoint
(Lat. 40°51′24″ N, long. 76°45′55″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface of the Earth within a 6-mile radius of the WUVPU Waypoint serving the Sunbury Community Hospital Airport.

* * * * *

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on March 27, 2025.

Patrick Young,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05541 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 250326–0054]

RIN 0648–XE313

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Mid-Atlantic Blueline Tilefish and Golden Tilefish Fisheries; 2025–2027 Golden Tilefish Specifications and 2025 Blueline Tilefish Specifications

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

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In this action, NMFS proposes specifications for the 2025 fishing year for the golden tilefish and blueline tilefish fisheries north of the North Carolina/Virginia border and projects specifications for the 2026 and 2027 golden tilefish fishery. The proposed action is necessary to establish allowable harvest levels and other management measures to prevent overfishing while allowing optimum yield, consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) and the Tilefish Fishery Management Plan (FMP).

DATES: Comments must be received on April 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by NOAA–NMFS–2025–0018, by any of the following methods:

• *Electronic Submission:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and enter NOAA–NMFS–2025–0018 in the Search box. Click on the ''Comment'' icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on *https://www.regulations.gov* without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.,* name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter

''N/A'' in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

Copies of the supporting documents for these proposed specifications are available from Dr. Christopher M. Moore, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 North State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901. These documents are also accessible via the internet at *https://www.mafmc.org*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Rigdon, *matthew.rigdon@noaa.gov,* 978–281–9336.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The golden tilefish and blueline tilefish fisheries north of the North Carolina/Virginia border are managed under the Tilefish Fishery Management Plan (FMP), which outlines the process for establishing annual specifications. The Tilefish FMP requires the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) to recommend acceptable biological catch (ABC), annual catch limit (ACL), annual catch target (ACT), total allowable landings (TAL), and other management measures for the commercial and recreational sectors of the fisheries. The Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) provides ABC recommendations for both species to the Council to derive these catch limits. The Council makes recommendations to NMFS that cannot exceed the SSC's ABC recommendation. The Council's recommendations must include supporting documentation concerning the environmental, economic, and social impacts of the recommendations. NMFS reviews these recommendations and, if they are approved, publishes the specifications in the **Federal Register**.

Proposed Specifications

This action proposes to institute primarily status quo blueline tilefish management measures and specifications for 2025, with a lower commercial TAL reduced by the commercial overage in 2024. Consistent with the recommendations of the Council, we set specifications for 2019–2021 based on a 2017 benchmark stock assessment of the blueline tilefish population along the entire East Coast conducted through the Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) process. On the basis of the Council's recommendation, we continued status quo measures for 2022–2024, as no new data or information was available to suggest changes (87 FR 66245; November 3, 2022). The Council has recommended continued blueline tilefish status quo measures (adjusted for the 2024 commercial overage) for a single additional year as the SEDAR operational stock assessment for blueline tilefish is currently ongoing with results expected in 2025. This new assessment would inform specifications for 2026 and future fishing years. Preliminary analysis indicates commercial landings exceeded the 2024 ACL by 5,975 pounds (lb; 2.7 metric tons (mt)). The regulations require an overage to be deducted in the following year. The resulting proposed specifications recommended are summarized in table 1.

TABLE 1—PROPOSED BLUELINE TILEFISH SPECIFICATIONS FOR 2025 WITH 2024 SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMPARISON

Specification	2024	2025
ABC—North of NC/VA line	100,520 lb (45.6 mt)	100,520 lb (45.6 mt).
Recreational ACL	73,380 lb (33.3 mt)	73,380 lb (33.3 mt).
Recreational TAL	71,912 lb (32.6 mt)	71,912 lb (32.6 mt).
Commercial ACL	27,140 lb (12.3 mt)	27,140 lb (12.3 mt).
Overage Adjustment	−4,470 lb (2.0 mt)	−5,975 lb (−2.7 mt).
Adjusted Commercial ACL	22,670 lb (10.3 mt)	21,165 lb (9.6 mt).
Commercial TAL	22,399 lb (10.2 mt)	20,894 lb (9.5 mt).

The directed golden tilefish fishery is managed under an individual fishing quota (IFQ) program, with a small amount of non-IFQ catch allowed under an incidental permit. This action would implement 2025 and project 2026 and 2027 specifications for golden tilefish. The Council's recommended 2025–2027 specifications are based on the results of the golden tilefish management track stock assessment completed in 2024. We are implementing a constant-ABC approach, which members of the golden tilefish fishing industry have historically supported, and proposing the specifications for golden tilefish detailed in table 2.

TABLE 2—PROPOSED GOLDEN TILEFISH SPECIFICATIONS FOR 2025–2027 WITH 2024 SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMPARISON

Specification	2024	2025–2027
ABC	1,964,319 lb (891 mt)	1,878,338 lb (852 mt).
ACL	1,964,319 lb (891 mt)	1,878,338 lb (852 mt).
IFQ ACT	1,763,478 lb (800 mt)	1,733,109 lb (786 mt).
Incidental ACT	92,815 lb (42 mt)	91,216 lb (41 mt).
IFQ TAL	1,763,478 lb (800 mt)	1,728,590 lb (784 mt).
Incidental TAL	75,410 lb (34 mt)	68,949 lb (31 mt).

This action would not change the landing limits for non-IFQ commercial fisheries. A vessel fishing under a non-IFQ Federal commercial tilefish vessel permit would continue to be prohibited from possessing more than 500 lb (227 kilograms (kg)) of gutted golden tilefish at any time, or 50 percent, by weight, of the total of all species, including golden tilefish, being landed (whichever is less). This landing limit does not apply to a vessel authorized to land golden tilefish under a Tilefish IFQ permit. A vessel fishing under a non-IFQ commercial tilefish permit would also continue to be prohibited from possessing more than 500 lb (227 kg) of gutted blueline tilefish per trip. If 70 percent of the blueline tilefish commercial TAL is landed, the Regional Administrator may reduce the blueline tilefish possession limit to 300 lb (136 kg).

This action would not change the recreational management measures for golden or blueline tilefish. Any vessel used to fish recreationally for golden or

blueline tilefish must have the appropriate Federal vessel permit. Boats used to take anglers for hire must have the Charter/Party Tilefish Permit, while private recreational vessels need to have the Private Recreational Tilefish Permit. Both permit types require the submission of vessel trip reports. Additional information about permitting and reporting requirements is available from the Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office's Permits Office at (978) 282–8438 or *NMFS.GAR.Permits@noaa.gov*.

The 2025 fishing year for golden tilefish and blueline tilefish began on January 1, 2025. The regulations include rollover provisions for both species that allow the fisheries to operate under status quo specifications until new specifications are finalized.

Classification

NMFS is issuing this proposed rule pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1855(d)). The reason for using this regulatory authority for this action is that in a previous action taken pursuant to section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1854(b)), the FMP and implementing regulations created the process by which specifications are developed through a NMFS rulemaking process distinct from that of 304(b). See 50 CFR 648.292. As such, NMFS is issuing this rulemaking pursuant to section 305(d). The NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with the Tilefish FMP, other provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable law, subject to further consideration after public comment.

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires publication of proposed regulations in the **Federal Register** with a public comment period of 15 to 60 days. NMFS finds that a 15-day comment period for this action provides a reasonable opportunity for public participation in this action pursuant to Administrative Procedure Act section 553(c) (5 U.S.C. 553(c)), while also ensuring that the final specifications are in place as soon as possible, since the 2025 fishing year is already underway. This is a routine specifications action that occurs every year, and stakeholder and industry groups have been involved with the development of this action and have participated in public meetings throughout their development over the past year. A longer comment period here would be contrary to the public interest, as it could extend this rulemaking even further into the 2025 fishing year, increasing confusion in the tilefish industry around current quotas.

This proposed rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration that this proposed rule, if adopted, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

For Regulatory Flexibility Act purposes, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service has established a size standard for small businesses, including their affiliated operations, whose primary industry is commercial fishing (*see* 50 CFR 200.2). A business primarily engaged in commercial fishing (NAICS code 11411) is classified as small if it is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in its field of operation (including its affiliates), and has combined annual receipts not in excess of $11.0 million for all its affiliated operations worldwide. The Small Business Administration has established size standards for all other major industry sectors in the United States, including defining for-hire fishing firms (NAICS code 487210) as small when their receipts are less than or equal to $8 million.

According to the ownership database, 180 affiliate commercial fishing firms landed golden tilefish and/or blueline tilefish during the 2019–2023 period, with 175 of those business affiliates categorized as small businesses and 5 categorized as large businesses. During this period, 515 primarily for-hire affiliates were identified as potentially affected by this action based on the definitions above. All 515 of these for-hire affiliates were categorized as small businesses.

The proposed specifications are slightly lower for blueline tilefish due to a commercial overage in the prior year and slightly lower for golden tilefish, with the relevant 2025 TALs only 6.7 and 1.9 percent lower, respectively, than in 2024. Recreational measures are not proposed to be changed. These measures are not expected to affect the number or timing of fishing trips for either the commercial or the for-hire sectors of the fishery, and no measures that would have a direct effect on the number, timing, or scope of fishing operations are being changed. Therefore, this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. As a result, an initial regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and none has been prepared. This proposed rule contains no information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

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

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Samuel D. Rauch, III,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05495 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 61
Tuesday, April 1, 2025

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[Document No. AMS–TM–25–0011]

Notice of Extension and Request for Revision of a Currently Approved Information Collection for the Regional Food Business Center Program

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) intention to extend its current approval from the Office of Management and Budget to collect information for the Regional Food Business Center Program under its Local and Regional Foods Division.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by June 2, 2025 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments concerning this information collection notice Comments should be submitted online at *https://www.regulations.gov* or mailed to Samantha Schaffstall Dopp, Local and Regional Foods Division, Outreach and Technical Assistance Branch Chief, AMS Transportation and Marketing Program, 1220 SW 3rd Ave., Suite 305, Portland, OR 97204. Comments should reference the document number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. Comments submitted in response to this notice will be included in the public record and can be viewed at: *https://www.regulations.gov*. Please be advised that the identity of the individuals or entities submitting the comments will be made public on the internet at the address provided above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Samantha Schaffstall Dopp, Local and Regional Foods Division, Outreach and Technical Assistance Branch Chief, AMS Transportation and Marketing Program, 1220 SW 3rd Ave., Suite 305, Portland, OR 97204; Telephone: (202) 236–2668; or Email: *Samantha.Schaffstall@usda.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Regional Food Business Center Program.

OMB Number: 0581–0335.

Expiration Date of Approval: July 31, 2025.

Type of Request: Extension and revision of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: The Regional Food Business Center Program is authorized pursuant to the authority of Division N, Title VII, subtitle B, Section 751 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (Pub. L. 116–260) and is implemented through the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Super Circular) (2 CFR part 200). The AMS Local and Regional Foods Division requests to extend its current approval to collect information for its Regional Food Business Center Program. The Regional Food Business Center Program, authorized and funded by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, is a partnership between Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) and twelve organizations designed to spur business growth, accelerate market development, and enhance supply chain resilience for farms and food businesses across the United States. The Regional Food Business Centers will also provide technical assistance to increase economic viability, create new market opportunities, and enhance competitiveness of small and mid-sized food businesses.

The twelve organizations leading the Regional Food Business Centers have active cooperative agreements with AMS. The information collected is needed to certify that cooperators are complying with applicable program regulations, and the data collected is the minimum information necessary to effectively carry out the program requirements. The information collection requirements in this request are essential to carry out the intent of section 751 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, to provide the respondents service they need, and for AMS to administer this program. AMS is the primary user of the information. The burden of the Regional Food Business Center is as follows:

Estimate of Burden (Total annual burden divided by estimated number of responses per respondent): 25.6.

Respondents: Cooperative agreement recipients.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 12.

Estimated Total Annual Responses including Recordkeeping: 169.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 14.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents and Recordkeepers: 358.

Comments: Comments are invited on: (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

Melissa Bailey,

Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–05566 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Ozark-Ouachita Resource Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Forest Service, Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Ozark-Ouachita Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) will hold a public meeting according to the details shown below. The committee is authorized under the Secure Rural

Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (the Act) and operates in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The purpose of the committee is to improve collaborative relationships and to provide advice and recommendations to the Forest Service concerning projects and funding consistent with Title II of the Act, as well as make recommendations on recreation fee proposals for sites on the Ouachita and Ozark-St. Francis National Forests within the counties of Arkansas and Oklahoma, consistent with the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

DATES: An in-person and virtual meeting will be held on April 16, 2025, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Central Daylight Time.

Written and Oral Comments: Anyone wishing to provide in-person and/or virtual oral comments must pre-register by 11:59 p.m. Central Daylight Time on April 11, 2025. Written public comments will be accepted by 11:59 p.m. Central Daylight Time on April 11, 2025. Comments submitted after this date will be provided to the Agency, but the Committee may not have adequate time to consider those comments prior to the meeting.

All committee meetings are subject to cancellation. For status of the meeting prior to attendance, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will be held in-person and virtually at the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests Supervisor's Office, located at 605 West Main Street, Russellville, Arkansas. Committee information and meeting details can be found at the following website: *https://www.fs.usda.gov/osfnf or* by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Written Comments: Written comments must be sent by email to *caroline.mitchell@usda.gov* via mail (postmarked) to Caroline Mitchell, Ouachita National Forest, P.O. Box 1270, Hot Springs, AR 71902. The Forest Service strongly prefers comments be submitted electronically.

Oral Comments: Persons or organizations wishing to make oral comments must pre-register by 11:59 p.m. Central Daylight Time, April 9, 2025, and speakers can only register for one speaking slot. Oral comments must be sent by email to *caroline.mitchell@usda.gov* or via mail (postmarked) to Caroline Mitchell, Ouachita National Forest, P.O. Box 1270, Hot Springs, AR 71902.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Craig McBroome, Designated Federal Officer, by phone at 479–964–7248 or email r*obert.mcbroome@usda.gov;* or Caroline Mitchell, RAC Coordinator, by phone at 501–321–5318 or email *caroline.mitchell@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the meeting is to:

1. Elect a Chairperson;
2. Hear from Title II project proponents and discuss Title II project proposals;
3. Make funding recommendations on Title II projects;
4. Schedule the next meeting; and
5. Other.

The agenda will include time for individuals to make oral statements of three minutes or less. Individuals wishing to make an oral statement should make a request in writing at least three days prior to the meeting date to be scheduled on the agenda. Written comments may be submitted to the Forest Service up to 14 days after the meeting date listed under **DATES**.

Please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, by or before the deadline, for all questions related to the meeting. All comments, including names and addresses when provided, are placed in the record and are available for public inspection and copying. The public may inspect comments received upon request.

Meeting Accommodations: The meeting location is compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the USDA provides reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities where appropriate. If you are a person requiring reasonable accommodation, please make requests in advance for sign language interpretation, assistive listening devices, or other reasonable accommodation to the person listed under the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section, or contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and TTY) or USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

Equal opportunity practices, in accordance with USDA policies, will be followed in all membership appointments to the Committee.

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Dated: March 25, 2025.

Cikena Reid,

USDA Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–05383 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews

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

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is automatically initiating the five-year reviews (Sunset Reviews) of the antidumping and countervailing duty (AD/CVD) order(s) and suspended investigation(s) listed below. The International Trade Commission (the ITC) is publishing concurrently with this notice its notice of *Institution of Five-Year Reviews,* which covers the same order(s) and suspended investigation(s).

DATES: Applicable April 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Commerce official identified in the *Initiation of Review* section below at AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230. For information from the ITC, contact Mary Messer, Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission at (202) 205–3193.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce's procedures for the conduct of Sunset Reviews are set forth in its *Procedures for Conducting Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders,* 63 FR 13516 (March 20, 1998) and 70 FR 62061 (October 28, 2005). Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to Commerce's conduct of Sunset Reviews is set forth in *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Duty Proceedings; Final*

Modification, 77 FR 8101 (February 14, 2012).

Initiation of Review

In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c), we are initiating the Sunset Reviews of the following antidumping and countervailing duty order(s) and suspended investigation(s):

DOC case No.	ITC case No.	Country	Product	Commerce contact
C–570–991	701–TA–501	China	Chlorinated Isocyanurates (2nd Review)	Thomas Martin (202) 482–3936.

Filing Information

As a courtesy, we are making information related to sunset proceedings, including copies of the pertinent statute and Commerce's regulations, Commerce's schedule for Sunset Reviews, a listing of past revocations and continuations, and current service lists, available to the public on Commerce's website at the following address: *https://enforcement.trade.gov/sunset/.* All submissions in these Sunset Reviews must be filed in accordance with Commerce's regulations regarding format, translation, and service of documents. These rules, including electronic filing requirements via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), can be found at 19 CFR 351.303.

In accordance with section 782(b) of the Act, any party submitting factual information in an AD/CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information. Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g). Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with applicable revised certification requirements.

Letters of Appearance and Administrative Protective Orders

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.103(d), Commerce will maintain and make available a public service list for these proceedings. Parties wishing to participate in any of these five-year reviews must file letters of appearance as discussed at 19 CFR 351.103(d). To facilitate the timely preparation of the public service list, it is requested that those seeking recognition as interested parties to a proceeding submit an entry of appearance within 10 days of the publication of the Notice of Initiation. Because deadlines in Sunset Reviews can be very short, we urge interested parties who want access to proprietary information under administrative protective order (APO) to file an APO application immediately following publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of initiation. Commerce's regulations on submission of proprietary information and eligibility to receive access to business proprietary information under APO can be found at 19 CFR 351.304–306. Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information, until further notice.[1]

Information Required From Interested Parties

Domestic interested parties, as defined in sections 771(9)(C), (D), (E), (F), and (G) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.102(b), wishing to participate in a Sunset Review must respond not later than 15 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of initiation by filing a notice of intent to participate. The required contents of the notice of intent to participate are set forth at 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(ii). In accordance with Commerce's regulations, if we do not receive a notice of intent to participate from at least one domestic interested party by the 15-day deadline, Commerce will automatically revoke the order without further review.[2]

If we receive an order-specific notice of intent to participate from a domestic interested party, Commerce's regulations provide that *all parties* wishing to participate in a Sunset Review must file complete substantive responses not later than 30 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of initiation. The required contents of a substantive response, on an order-specific basis, are set forth at 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3). Note that certain information requirements differ for respondents and domestic parties. Also, note that Commerce's information requirements are distinct from the ITC 's information requirements. Consult Commerce's regulations for information regarding Commerce's conduct of Sunset Reviews. Consult Commerce's regulations at 19 CFR part 351 for definitions of terms and for other general information concerning antidumping and countervailing duty proceedings at Commerce.

Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[3] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the day on which it is due.

In prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their comments, including footnotes. In these sunset reviews, we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their comments, an executive summary for each issue raised in their comments. Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the decision memorandum that will accompany the notice to be published in the **Federal Register**. Finally, we request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue.

This notice of initiation is being published in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c).

Dated: March 12, 2025.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–05537 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[1] *See Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID–19,* 85 FR 41363 (July 10, 2020).

[2] *See* 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(iii).

[3] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings; Final Rule,* 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Advance Notification of Sunset Review

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

Background

Every five years, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission automatically initiate and conduct reviews to determine whether revocation of a countervailing or antidumping duty order or termination of an investigation suspended under section 704 or 734 of the Act would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or a countervailable subsidy (as the case may be) and of material injury.

Upcoming Sunset Reviews for May 2025

Pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, the following Sunset Reviews are scheduled for initiation in May 2025 and will appear in that month's *Notice of Initiation of Five-Year Sunset Reviews* (Sunset Review).

	Department contact
Antidumping Duty Proceedings	
Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China, A–570–012 (2nd Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Silicon Metal from Russia, A–821–817 (4th Review)	Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482–5255.
Ceramic Tile from China, A–570–108 (1st Review)	Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482–5255.
Quartz Surface Products from Turkey, A–489–837 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Quartz Surface Products from India, A–533–889 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Countervailing Duty Proceedings	
Quartz Surface Products from Turkey, C–489–838 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Quartz Surface Products from India, C–533–890 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China, C–570–013 (2nd Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Ceramic Tile from China, C–570–109 (1st Review)	Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482–5255.

Suspended Investigations

No Sunset Review of suspended investigations is scheduled for initiation in May 2025.

Commerce's procedures for the conduct of Sunset Review are set forth in 19 CFR 351.218. The *Notice of Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Review* provides further information regarding what is required of all parties to participate in Sunset Review.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.103(c), Commerce will maintain and make available a service list for these proceedings. To facilitate the timely preparation of the service list(s), it is requested that those seeking recognition as interested parties to a proceeding contact Commerce in writing within 10 days of the publication of the Notice of Initiation.

Please note that if Commerce receives a Notice of Intent to Participate from a member of the domestic industry within 15 days of the date of initiation, the review will continue.

Thereafter, any interested party wishing to participate in the Sunset Review must provide substantive comments in response to the notice of initiation no later than 30 days after the date of initiation. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[1] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the day on which it is due.

In prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their comments, including footnotes. In these sunset reviews, we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their comments, an executive summary for each issue raised in their comments. Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the decision memorandum that will accompany the notice to be published in the **Federal Register**. Finally, we request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue.

This notice is not required by statute but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: March 12, 2025.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–05539 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[1] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings; Final Rule,* 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–935]

Hard Empty Capsules From India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of hard empty capsules (capsules) from India. The period of investigation is April 1, 2023, through March 31, 2024. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: Applicable April 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katie Smith or Gorden Struck, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; (202) 482–0557 or (202) 482–8151, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 20, 2024, Commerce published the notice of initiation of this countervailing duty (CVD) investigation

on capsules from India.[1] On January 15, 2025, Commerce postponed the preliminary determination of this investigation until March 24, 2025.[2] This preliminary determination is made in accordance with section 703(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this investigation, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[3] A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as Appendix II in this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are hard empty capsules from India. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* Appendix I.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations,[4] the *Initiation Notice* set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.,* scope).[5] Certain interested parties commented on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice.* For a summary of the scope comments and rebuttal responses submitted for this preliminary determination, and Commerce's accompanying preliminary analysis of all comments timely received, *see* the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum.[6] Commerce is not preliminarily modifying the scope language as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice.*

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce preliminarily determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a financial contribution by an ''authority'' that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[7] For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary determination, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Alignment

As noted in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce is aligning the final CVD determination in this investigation with the final determination in the concurrent less than fair value (LTFV) investigation of capsules from India, based on a request made by the petitioner.[8] Consequently, the final CVD determination will be issued on the same date as the final LTFV determination, which is currently scheduled to be issued no later than August 5, 2025, unless postponed.

All-Others Rate

Sections 703(d) and 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provide that in the preliminary determination, Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated subsidy rates established for those companies individually examined, excluding any zero and *de minimis* rates and any rates based entirely under section 776 of the Act.

Commerce preliminarily calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for ACG Associated Capsules Private Limited (ACPL) and its affiliates ACG Pam Pharma Technologies Private Limited (ACG PAM) and ACG Universal Capsules Private Limited (AUCPL) (collectively ACG), the only individually examined exporter/producer in this investigation, which is not zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts otherwise available. The countervailable subsidy rate calculated for ACG is the rate assigned to all-other producers and exporters, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:[9]

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
ACG Associated Capsules Private Limited; ACG Pam Pharma Technologies Private Limited; ACG Universal Capsules Private Limited	9.95
All Others	9.95

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties in this preliminary determination within five days of its public announcement, or if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce will analyze and, if appropriate, correct any timely allegations of significant ministerial errors by amending the preliminary determination. However, consistent with 19 CFR 351.224(d), Commerce will not consider incomplete allegations that do not address the significance standard

[1] *See Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations,* 89 FR 91680 (November 20, 2024) (*Initiation Notice*).

[2] *See Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Countervailing Duty Investigations,* 90 FR 3788 (January 15, 2025).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Hard Empty Capsules from India,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[4] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule,* 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

[5] *See Initiation Notice.*

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Less-Than-Fair-Value and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determination,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

[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* Petitioner's Letter, ''Lonza's Request to Align Final Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Determinations,'' dated March 11, 2025.

[9] As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce preliminarily finds ACPL to be cross-owned with the following companies: (1) ACG PAM; and (2) AUCPL.

under 19 CFR 351.224(g) following the preliminary determination. Instead, Commerce will address such allegations in the final determination together with issues raised in the case briefs or other written comments.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise as described in the scope of the investigation entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Further, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.205(d), Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the rates indicated above.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to verify the information relied upon in making its final determination.

Public Comment

All interested parties will have the opportunity to submit scope case and rebuttal briefs on the preliminary decision regarding the scope of the LTFV and CVD investigations. The deadlines to submit scope case and rebuttal briefs are April 14, 2025, and April 21, 2025, respectively. For all scope case and rebuttal briefs, parties must file identical documents simultaneously on the records of all the ongoing LTFV and CVD capsules investigations. No new factual information or business proprietary information may be included in either scope case or rebuttal briefs.

Case briefs or other written comments, excluding scope comments, may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance no later than seven days after the date on which the last verification report is issued in this investigation. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[10] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[11]

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this investigation, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[12] Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final determination in this investigation. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[13]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, limited to issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain the party's name, address, and telephone number, the number of participants, whether any participant is a foreign national, and a list of the issues to be discussed. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined. Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date. All submissions, including case and rebuttal briefs, as well as hearing requests, should be filed using ACCESS. An electronically-filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

U.S. International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 703(f) of the Act, Commerce will notify the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of its determination. If the final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine before the later of 120 days after the date of this preliminary determination or 45 days after the final determination, whether imports of capsules from India are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 703(f) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(c).

Dated: March 24, 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 the scope of this investigation is hard empty capsules, which are comprised of two prefabricated, hollowed cylindrical sections (cap and body). The cap and body pieces each have one closed and rounded end and one open end, and are constructed with different or equal diameters at their open ends.

Hard empty capsules are unfilled cylindrical shells composed of at least 80 percent by weight of a water soluble polymer that is considered non-toxic and appropriate for human or animal consumption by the United States Pharmacopeia—National Formulary (USP–NF), Food Chemical Codex (FCC), or equivalent standards. The most common polymer materials in hard empty capsules are gelatin derived from animal collagen (including, but not limited to, pig, cow, or fish collagen), hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC), and pullulan.

Hard empty capsules may also contain water and additives, such as opacifiers, colorants, processing aids, controlled release agents, plasticizers, and preservatives. Hard empty capsules may also be imprinted or otherwise decorated with markings. Hard empty capsules are covered by the scope of this investigation regardless of polymer material, additives, transparency, opacity, color, imprinting, or other markings.

Hard empty capsules are also covered by the scope of this investigation regardless of their size, weight, length, diameter, thickness, and filling capacity.

Cap and body pieces of hard empty capsules are covered by the scope of this investigation regardless of whether they are imported together or separately, and regardless of whether they are imported in attached or detached form.

Hard empty capsules covered by the scope of this investigation are those that disintegrate in water within 2 hours under tests specified in Chapter 701 of the USP–NF, or equivalent disintegration tests.

Hard empty capsules are classifiable under subheadings 9602.00.1040 or 9602.00.5010 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). In addition, hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 1905.90.9090; gelatin hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 3503.00.5510; HPMC

[10] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Final Rule*).

[11] *See* 19 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[12] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[13] *See APO and Service Final Rule.*

hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 3923.90.0080; and pullulan hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 2106.90.9998. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise covered by this investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2025–05538 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–836]

Glycine From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is issuing the preliminary results of the changed circumstances review (CCR) of the antidumping duty order on glycine from the People's Republic of China (China). Commerce preliminarily finds that Salvi Chemical Industries Limited (Salvi) is eligible to participate in an established certification process. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable April 1, 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 March 29, 1995, Commerce published the *China Order* in the **Federal Register**.[1] On December 10, 2012, Commerce published an affirmative determination of circumvention of the *Order,* finding that glycine processed in India by Salvi using Chinese-origin inputs (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine), and exported to the United States from India is circumventing the *China Order.*[2] Commerce affirmed its preliminary determination [3] that the processing of Chinese-origin technical-grade or crude glycine, including but not limited to AAA–97TE, ACAA–97TE, sodium glycinate and glycine slurry, is not substantially transformed into glycine of Indian-origin, and therefore such glycine remains within the scope of the *China Order.*[4] In its *Glycine China Circumvention Final,* Commerce instituted a countrywide certification mechanism for all imports of glycine from India, to ensure that the inquiry merchandise does not enter the United States as glycine from India.[5] Commerce adopted the certification requirement to ensure that merchandise meeting this scope clarification is properly identified as merchandise subject to the *China Order.*[6] Commerce applied this certification to all imports of glycine from India, with the exception of certain companies, including Salvi, because Commerce determined that glycine produced by Salvi was circumventing the *China Order,* and therefore subject to the rates established for glycine from China.[7]

Salvi requested that Commerce conduct a CCR pursuant to section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.216(b), asserting that Commerce: (1) should permit Salvi to participate in the certification process; (2) should determine that glycine produced by Salvi is not produced from Chinese-origin raw material; and, (3) should not subject Salvi's glycine to cash deposit requirements under the *Glycine China Circumvention Final.*[8] Salvi claims that the raw materials it used to produce glycine in recent years [9] have been produced from non-glycine inputs which are outside the scope of the *China Order,* irrespective of origin.[10] Moreover, Salvi claims that all of the raw materials it used to produce glycine in recent years have been procured from Indian sources.[11] Commerce initiated this CCR, pursuant to the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(d), upon finding that there is sufficient information to warrant a CCR.[12]

We issued supplemental questionnaires to Salvi between November 2024 and January 2025,[13] to which Salvi timely responded.[14] Deer Park Glycine, LLC (DPG), a domestic glycine producer, submitted comments regarding Salvi's supplemental questionnaire responses in January and February 2025.[15]

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the *Order* is glycine, which is a free-flowing crystalline material, like salt or sugar. Glycine is produced at varying levels of purity and is used as a sweetener/taste enhancer, a buffering agent, reabsorbable amino acid, chemical intermediate, and a metal complexing agent. This order covers glycine of all purity levels. Glycine is currently classified under subheading 2922.49.4020 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).[16] Although the HTSUS

[1] *See Antidumping Duty Order: Glycine from the People's Republic of China,* 60 FR 16116 (March 29, 1995) (*China Order*).

[2] *See Glycine from the People's Republic of China: Final Partial Affirmative Determination of Circumvention of the Antidumping Duty Order,* 77 FR at 73426, 73427 (December 10, 2012) (*Glycine China Circumvention Final*).

[3] *See Glycine from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Partial Affirmative Determination of Circumvention of the Antidumping Duty Order and Initiation of Scope Inquiry,* 77 FR 21533, 21535 (April 10, 2012) (*Glycine China Circumvention Prelim*).

[4] *See Glycine China Circumvention Final.*

[5] *Id.,* 77 FR at 73426–27.

[6] *Id.*

[7] *Id.*

[8] *Id.*

[9] In Salvi's CCR Request, Salvi provided evidence relevant to fiscal years 2021–2021 and 2022–2023 to demonstrate the raw materials Salvi sourced to produce glycine sold during fiscal year 2022–2023 were solely sourced from Indian origin raw materials. *See* Salvi's Letter, ''Request for Changed Circumstances Review,'' dated April 10, 2024 (Salvi's CCR Request) at 6 and Exhibits 6–9; *see also* Salvi's Letter, ''Response to Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated January 15, 2025 (Salvi 2SQR) at Exhibits 28 and 28.1 (showing Indian-produced, non-glycine inputs from suppliers in India).

[10] *See* Salvi's CCR Request at 4–6.

[11] *Id.* at 6–8.

[12] *See Glycine from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Changed Circumstances Review,* 89 FR 58104 (July 17, 2024).

[13] *See* Commerce's Letters, ''Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated November 14, 2024 (Salvi 1SQ); ''Second Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated January 2, 2025 (Salvi 2SQ); and ''Third Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated January 29, 2024 (Salvi 3SQ).

[14] *See* Salvi's Letters, ''Response to Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated December 19, 2024 (Salvi 1SQR); Salvi 2SQR; and ''Response to Third Supplemental Questionnaire,'' February 12, 2025 (Salvi 3SQR).

[15] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''DPG Comments on Salvi Supplemental Questionnaire Response,'' dated January 3, 2025; *see also* Petitioner's Letter, ''DPG Comments on Salvi's January 15, 2025 Supplemental Questionnaire Response,'' dated January 27, 2025; Petitioner's Letter, ''DPG Comments on Salvi's January 31, 2025 Response to Petitioner Comments of January 27, 2025,'' dated February 7, 2025; and Petitioner's Letter, ''DPG Comments on Salvi's February 12, 2025 Response to Petitioner to the Department's 3rd Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated February 28, 2025.

[16] In separate scope rulings, Commerce determined that: (a) D(-) Phenylglycine Ethyl Dane Salt is outside the scope of the *Order* and (b)

Continued

subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under the *Order* is dispositive.

Scope of the Final Circumvention Determination [17]

The product covered by *Glycine China Circumvention Final* was glycine, as described in the ''Scope of the *Order*'' section, above, which is exported from India, but processed using Chinese-origin inputs (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine). The *Glycine China Circumvention Final* covers glycine produced by certain companies, including Salvi. Salvi has stated on the record that it also self-produced glycine from Indian-origin inputs. The focus of the *Glycine China Circumvention Final* was to determine whether glycine exported from India is: (1) produced from inputs manufactured in China; (2) processed by certain companies, including Salvi in India; and (3) then exported to the United States as Indian-origin glycine, constituting circumvention of the *China Order* under section 781(b) of the Act.

Analysis

Salvi claimed that it produced glycine during fiscal years 2021–2022 and 2022–2023 using only Indian-origin inputs, and has not exported glycine to the United States which was processed nor produced using Chinese-origin inputs (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine).[18] In order to determine whether Salvi's claims were accurate, and to determine whether Salvi has the ability to make such a determination, including maintaining sufficient records in the ordinary course of business, we requested information about Salvi's sales, any affiliated suppliers of glycine inputs, glycine production processes, and other business records with respect to its 2021–2022 and 2022–2023 fiscal years.[19] We requested that Salvi identify all glycine sales (including export and domestic sales) and all of the purchases of inputs used to produce the subject glycine that it sold to all markets, on a sale-by-sale basis.[20] We also requested that Salvi include inputs used to produce intermediate products that Salvi may have produced, and then further processed, before eventually selling the associated subject glycine finished products.[21] In addition, we reviewed and reconciled Salvi's financial statements and information from Salvi's accounting systems to the reported domestic and import purchase and sales registers.[22] Further, to confirm the overall accuracy of the information Salvi provided, we also requested documents related to specific sales and purchase transactions which we selected.[23] Salvi complied with our requests and provided the requested information.[24]

Based on the information provided by Salvi, we preliminarily find that Salvi has demonstrated that it has eliminated the use of Chinese inputs from its production process, and that Salvi records, and is able to identify, the origin of the inputs used to produce glycine. Further, Salvi is able to track the origin of these inputs through its production processes of glycine and track it to the final glycine it sells.[25] Accordingly, because of the elimination of the use of Chinese inputs in its production process, not solely Salvi's ability to track the origin of its inputs through to non-U.S. sales, we preliminarily determine that Salvi is eligible to participate in the certification process established in *Glycine China Circumvention Final.*

If these preliminary results are adopted in the final results, effective on the publication date of our final results, Salvi, its downstream exporters, and its importers will be eligible, where appropriate, to certify that glycine produced by Salvi in India and exported from India was not processed from Chinese-origin glycine (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) or other Chinese-origin raw material inputs. Glycine entering the United States with such certification will not be subject to suspension of liquidation and a requirement to post cash deposits of estimated antidumping duties associated with the *China Order.* However, glycine entering the United States with such certification will be subject to suspension of liquidation and cash deposits related to the *India Order.*[26] The draft certification language is attached as an appendix to this notice. Interested parties are invited to comment on the draft certification language in their case briefs.

Certification Requirements

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(l)(3), the notice of suspension of liquidation and of the certification requirements for entries of glycine produced in India using Chinese-origin glycine inputs (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) or other Chinese-origin raw material inputs occurred with the publication of the *Glycine China Circumvention Final.*[27] If the final results of this CCR remain unchanged from the preliminary results, glycine produced by Salvi in India using non-glycine inputs or using non-Chinese-origin inputs (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) and subsequently exported to in the United States, will no longer be subject to the *China Order,* as the subject glycine sourced and produced by Salvi in India is of Indian origin. However, imports of such merchandise will remain subject to the certification requirements, and cash deposits applicable to glycine from China may be required if the certification requirements are not satisfied. Accordingly, if an importer enters glycine produced by Salvi in India, and claims that the subject glycine was produced in India using inputs of non-Chinese-origin, in order not to be subject to cash deposit requirements the importer and exporter are required to meet the certification and documentation requirements described in the certification.[28] Where no certification is provided for an entry of subject glycine produced by Salvi in India and exported from India to the United States, the *China Order* will apply to that entry and Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash

Chinese glycine exported from India remains the same class or kind of merchandise as the China-origin glycine imported into India. *See Notice of Scope Rulings and Anticircumvention Inquiries,* 62 FR 62288 (November 21, 1997); *see also Glycine China Circumvention Final.*

[17] *See Glycine China Circumvention Final,* 77 FR at 73426.

[18] *See, e.g.,* Salvi's CCR Request at 4–6.

[19] *See* Salvi 1SQ at 4–11; *see also* Salvi 2SQ at 4–6; and Salvi 3SQ at 4–5.

[20] *Id.*

[21] *See* Salvi 1SQ at 4–5; *see also* Salvi 3SQ at 4.

[22] *See* Salvi's CCR Request at 5–8, Exhibits 6–9, 11, and 12; s*ee also* Salvi 1SQR at 2–4, Exhibits 13, 13.1, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 21, 21.1, and 22; Salvi 2SQR at 2–5, Exhibits 28, 28.1, 29, 30, 30.1, 32 and 34; and Salvi 3SQR at 5, Exhibits 35 and 35.1.

[23] *See* Salvi's CCR Request at 6 and Exhibit 10; s*ee also* Salvi 1SQR at 7–9, Exhibits 21, 21.2, and 22; Salvi 2SQ at 5–6, and Exhibit 33; and Salvi 3SQR at 3 and Exhibit 36.

[24] *See* Salvi 1SQR at 1–13; s*ee also* Salvi 2SQR at 2–8; and Salvi 3SQR at 1–4.

[25] *See* Salvi's CCR Request at 5–8, Exhibits 6–12; *see also* Salvi 1SQR at 2–13, Exhibits 13–14.3, 21–22; Salvi 2SQR at 2–8, Exhibits 28–30, 30.1, 32–34; and Salvi 3SQR at 1–5, Exhibits 35 and 35.1.

[26] *See Glycine from India and Japan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Orders,* 84 FR 29170 (June 21, 2019) (*India Order*).

[27] *See Glycine China Circumvention Final,* 77 FR at 73426; *see also* U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Message 2353309, ''Final Affirmative Determination of Circumvention of the Antidumping Duty Order on Glycine from the People's Republic of China (A–570–836/A–533–975),'' dated December 18, 2012 (CBP Message 2353309); and CBP Message 2270302, ''Preliminary Scope Determination Antidumping Duty Order on Glycine from the People's Republic of China (China) that is Processed in India (A–570–836 and A–533–975),'' dated September 26, 2012 (CBP Message 2270302).

[28] *See Glycine China Circumvention Final,* 77 FR at 73426 at ''Scope Ruling;'' *see also* CBP Message number 2270302, dated September 29, 2012.

deposits of estimated antidumping duties equal to the cash deposit rates established for entries of subject merchandise from China.[29]

For shipments and/or entry summaries made on or after the date of publication of the initiation of the CCR through 30 days after the date of publication of the final results of this CCR for which certifications are required, importers and exporters should complete the required certification within 45 days after the publication of the final results of this CCR in the **Federal Register**. Accordingly, where appropriate, the relevant item in the certification should be modified to reflect that the certification was completed within the time frame specified above. For such entries/shipments, importers and exporters each have the option to complete a blanket certification covering multiple entries/shipments, individual certifications for each entry/shipment, or a combination thereof. For shipments and/or entries made on or after 31 days after the date of publication of the final results of this CCR in the **Federal Register**, for which certifications are required, importers should complete the required certification at or prior to the date of entry summary, and exporters should complete the required certification and provide it to the importer at or prior to the date of shipment.

Public Comment

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), interested parties may submit case briefs to Commerce no later than seven days after the publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[30] All comments are to be filed electronically using Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.[31]

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this CCR, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[32] Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this CCR. We request that the interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the respective case briefs. An electronically filed hearing request must be received successfully in its entirety by Commerce's electronic record system, ACCESS, by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within seven days after the date of publication of this notice. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, parties will be notified of the time and date for the hearing, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.310(d).

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.216(e), we intend to issue the final results of this CCR no later than 270 days after the date on which these reviews were initiated, or within 45 days after the publication of the preliminary results if all parties in this CCR agree to our preliminary results. This notice is published in accordance with sections 751(b)(1) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(b), 351.221(b) and 351.221(c)(3).

Notifications to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing this notice of preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(b)(1) and 777(i) of the Act, 19 CFR 351.216, and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(i).

Dated: March 25, 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—Certification

Importer Certification

I hereby certify that:

A. My name is {IMPORTING COMPANY OFFICIAL'S NAME} and I am an official of {IMPORTING COMPANY}, located at {ADDRESS OF IMPORTING COMPANY}.

B. I have direct personal knowledge of the facts regarding the importation into the Customs territory of the United States of the glycine (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) in India that entered under entry summary number(s), identified below, and are covered by this certification. ''Direct personal knowledge'' refers to facts the certifying party is expected to have in its own records. For example, the importer should have direct personal knowledge of the importation of PRODUCT, including the exporter's and/or foreign seller's identity and location.

C. If the importer is acting on behalf of the first U.S. customer, include the following sentence as paragraph C of this certification:

The glycine (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) covered by this certification was imported by {IMPORTING COMPANY} on behalf of {U.S. CUSTOMER}, located at {ADDRESS OF U.S. CUSTOMER}.

If the importer is not acting on behalf of the first U.S. customer, include the following sentence as paragraph C of this certification:

{NAME OF IMPORTING COMPANY} is not acting on behalf of the first U.S. customer.

D. The glycine *e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine covered by this certification were shipped to {NAME OF PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE MERCHANDISE WAS FIRST SHIPPED}, located at {U.S. ADDRESS TO WHICH MERCHANDISE WAS SHIPPED}.

E. I have personal knowledge of the facts regarding the production of the imported products covered by this certification. ''Personal knowledge'' includes facts obtained from another party, (*e.g.,* correspondence received by the importer (or exporter) from the producer regarding the source of the inputs used to produce the imported products).

F. This certification applies to the following entries (repeat this block as many times as necessary):

Entry Summary #:
Entry Summary Line Item #:
Foreign Seller:
Foreign Seller's Address:
Foreign Seller's Invoice #:
Foreign Seller's Invoice Line Item #:
Country of Origin of glycine (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) and non-glycine inputs to produce glycine:
Producer:
Producer's Address:

G. The glycine (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) covered by this certification does not contain glycine nor non-glycine

[29] *See Glycine China Circumvention Final,* 77 FR at 73426–27; *see also Glycine China Circumvention Prelim,* 77 FR at 21533; CBP Message 2270302; CBP Message 2353309; and *China Order,* 60 FR at 16116.

[30] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d).

[31] *See* 19 CFR 351.303(b).

[32] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

inputs produced in the People's Republic of China (China) or of Chinese origin.

H. I understand that {IMPORTING COMPANY} is required to maintain a copy of this certification and sufficient documentation supporting this certification (*i.e.,* documents maintained in the normal course of business, or documents obtained by the certifying party, for example, laboratory reports, certificates of origin, product data sheets, mill test reports, productions records, purchase invoices, certificate of origin, *etc.*) until the later of (1) the date that is five years after the latest entry date of the entries covered by the certification or (2) the date that is three years after the conclusion of any litigation in the United States courts regarding such entries.

I. I understand that {IMPORTING COMPANY} is required to maintain a copy of the exporter's certification (attesting to the production and/or exportation of the imported merchandise identified above), and any supporting documentation provided to the importer by the exporter, until the later of (1) the date that is five years after the latest entry date of the entries covered by the certification or (2) the date that is three years after the conclusion of any litigation in United States courts regarding such entries.

J. I understand that {IMPORTING COMPANY}is required to provide U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and/or the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) with the importer certification, and any supporting documentation, and a copy of the exporter's certification, and any supporting documentation provided to the importer by the exporter, upon request of either agency.

K. I understand that the claims made herein, and the substantiating documentation, are subject to verification by CBP and/or Commerce.

L. I understand that failure to maintain the required certification and supporting documentation, or failure to substantiate the claims made herein, or not allowing CBP and/or Commerce to verify the claims made herein, may result in a *de facto* determination that all entries to which this certification applies are within the scope of the ANTIDUMPING DUTY (AD) ORDERS on glycine (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) from China. I understand that such finding will result in:

(i) suspension of liquidation of all unliquidated entries (and entries for which liquidation has not become final) for which these requirements were not met;

(ii) the importer being required to post the ANTIDUMPING duty cash deposits determined by Commerce; and

(iii) the importer no longer being allowed to participate in the certification process.

M. I understand that agents of the importer, such as brokers, are not permitted to make this certification.

N. This certification was completed by the time of filing the entry summary or within 45 days of the date on which Commerce published notice of its final changed circumstances review findings in the **Federal Register**.

O. I am aware that U.S. law (including, but not limited to, 18 U.S.C. 1001) imposes criminal sanctions on individuals who knowingly and willfully make material false statements to the U.S. government.

Signature
{NAME OF COMPANY OFFICIAL}
{TITLE OF COMPANY OFFICIAL}
{DATE}

Exporter Certification

The party that made the sale to the United States should fill out the exporter certification.

I hereby certify that:

A. My name is {COMPANY OFFICIAL'S NAME} and I am an official of {NAME OF FOREIGN COMPANY THAT MADE THE SALE TO THE UNITED STATES}, located at {ADDRESS OF FOREIGN COMPANY THAT MADE THE SALE TO THE UNITED STATES}.

B. I have direct personal knowledge of the facts regarding the production and exportation of the glycine (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) for which sales are identified below. ''Direct personal knowledge'' refers to facts the certifying party is expected to have in its own records. For example, an exporter should have direct personal knowledge of the producer's identity and location.

C. The glycine (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) covered by this certification were shipped to {NAME OF PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM MERCHANDISE WAS FIRST SHIPPED}, located at {U.S. ADDRESS TO WHICH MERCHANDISE WAS SHIPPED}.

D. The glycine (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) covered by this certification does not contain glycine nor non-glycine inputs produced in the People's Republic of China (China), regardless of whether sourced directly from a Chinese producer or from a downstream seller.

E. This certification applies to the following sales to {NAME OF U.S. CUSTOMER}, located at {ADDRESS OF U.S. CUSTOMER} (repeat this block as many times as necessary):

Foreign Seller's Invoice # to U.S. Customer:
Foreign Seller's Invoice to U.S. Customer Line item #:
Producer Name:
Producer's Address:
Producer's Invoice # to Foreign Seller: *(State ''N/A'' if the foreign seller and the producer are the same party)*
Name of Producer of glycine (technical glycine, *etc.*) and non-glycine inputs to produce glycine: *(State ''N/A'' if the producer did not use glycine (technical glycine, etc.) and non-glycine inputs in the production of glycine)*
Location (Country) of Producer of glycine (technical glycine, *etc.*) and non-glycine inputs: *(State ''N/A'' if the producer did not use glycine (technical glycine, etc.) and non-glycine inputs in the production of glycine)*

F. I understand that {NAME OF FOREIGN COMPANY THAT MADE THE SALE TO THE UNITED STATES} is required to maintain a copy of this certification and sufficient documentation supporting this certification (*i.e.,* documents maintained in the normal course of business, or documents obtained by the certifying party, for example, laboratory reports, certificates of analysis, mill test reports, productions records, purchase invoices, certificate of origin, *etc.*) until the later of: (1) the date that is five years after the latest date of the entries covered by the certification; or (2) the date that is three years after the conclusion of any litigation in the United States courts regarding such entries.

G. I understand that {NAME OF FOREIGN COMPANY THAT MADE THE SALE TO THE UNITED STATES}is required to provide the U.S. importer with a copy of this certification and is required to provide U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and/or the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) with this certification, and any supporting documents, upon request of either agency.

H. I understand that the claims made herein, and the substantiating documentation, are subject to verification by CBP and/or Commerce.

I. I understand that failure to maintain the required certification and supporting documentation, or failure to substantiate the claims made herein, or not allowing CBP and/or Commerce to verify the claims made herein, may result in a *de facto* determination that all sales to which this certification applies are within the scope of the ANTIDUMPING DUTY orders on glycine (*e.g.,* crude or technical-grade glycine) from China. I understand that such a finding will result in:

(i) suspension of all unliquidated entries (and entries for which liquidation has not become final) for which these requirements were not met;

(ii) the importer being required to post the ANTIDUMPING DUTY cash deposits determined by Commerce; and

(iii) the seller/exporter no longer being allowed to participate in the certification process.

J. I understand that agents of the seller/exporter, such as freight forwarding companies or brokers, are not permitted to make this certification.

K. This certification was completed at time of shipment or within 45 days of the date on which Commerce published notice of its final changed circumstances review findings in the **Federal Register**.

L. I am aware that U.S. law (including, but not limited to, 18 U.S.C. 1001) imposes criminal sanctions on individuals who knowingly and willfully make material false statements to the U.S. government.

Signature
{NAME OF COMPANY OFFICIAL}
{TITLE OF COMPANY OFFICIAL}
{DATE}

[FR Doc. 2025–05513 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review and Join Annual Inquiry Service List

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brenda E. Brown, Office of AD/CVD Operations, Customs Liaison Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482–4735.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Each year during the anniversary month of the publication of an antidumping duty (AD) or countervailing duty (CVD) order, finding, or suspended investigation, an interested party, as defined in section 771(9) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), may request, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213, that the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) conduct an administrative review of that AD or CVD order, finding, or suspended investigation.

All deadlines for the submission of comments or actions by Commerce discussed below refer to the number of calendar days from the applicable starting date.

Respondent Selection

In the event Commerce limits the number of respondents for individual examination for administrative reviews initiated pursuant to requests made for the orders identified below, Commerce intends to select respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports during the period of review (POR). We intend to release the CBP data under Administrative Protective Order (APO) to all parties having an APO within five days of publication of the initiation notice and to make our decision regarding respondent selection within 35 days of publication of the initiation **Federal Register** notice. Therefore, we encourage all parties interested in commenting on respondent selection to submit their APO applications on the date of publication of the initiation notice, or as soon thereafter as possible. Commerce invites comments regarding the CBP data and respondent selection within five days of placement of the CBP data on the record of the review.

In the event Commerce decides it is necessary to limit individual examination of respondents and conduct respondent selection under section 777A(c)(2) of the Act:

1. In general, Commerce finds that determinations concerning whether particular companies should be ''collapsed'' (*i.e.,* treated as a single entity for purposes of calculating AD rates) require a substantial amount of detailed information and analysis, which often require follow-up questions and analysis. Accordingly, Commerce will not conduct collapsing analyses at the respondent selection phase of a review and will not collapse companies at the respondent selection phase unless there has been a determination to collapse certain companies in a previous segment of this AD proceeding (*i.e.,* investigation, administrative review, new shipper review, or changed circumstances review).

2. For any company subject to a review, if Commerce determined, or continued to treat, that company as collapsed with others, Commerce will assume that such companies continue to operate in the same manner and will collapse them for respondent selection purposes. Otherwise, Commerce will not collapse companies for purposes of respondent selection.

3. Parties are requested to: (a) identify which companies subject to review previously were collapsed; and (b) provide a citation to the proceeding in which they were collapsed.

4. Further, if companies are requested to complete a Quantity and Value Questionnaire for purposes of respondent selection, in general, each company must report volume and value data separately for itself. Parties should not include data for any other party, even if they believe they should be treated as a single entity with that other party. If a company was collapsed with another company or companies in the most recently completed segment of a proceeding where Commerce considered collapsing that entity, complete quantity and value data for that collapsed entity must be submitted.

Deadline for Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), a party that requests a review may withdraw that request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. The regulation provides that Commerce may extend this time if it is reasonable to do so. Determinations by Commerce to extend the 90-day deadline will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Deadline for Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 504 of the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015 amended the Act by adding the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of constructed value under section 773(e) of the Act.[1] Section 773(e) of the Act states that ''if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.'' When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v) set a deadline for the submission of PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of initial Section D responses.

Opportunity to Request a Review: Not later than the last day of April 2025,[2] interested parties may request administrative review of the following orders, findings, or suspended investigations, with anniversary dates in April for the following periods:

[1] *See* Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, Public Law 114–27, 129 Stat. 362 (2015).

[2] Or the next business day, if the deadline falls on a weekend, Federal holiday or any other day when Commerce is closed.

	Period
Antidumping Duty Proceedings	
ARGENTINA: Biodiesel, A–357–820	4/1/24–3/31/25
BAHRAIN: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–525–001	4/1/24–3/31/25
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVIA: Silicon Metal, A–893–001	4/1/24–3/31/25
BRAZIL: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–351–854	4/1/24–3/31/25
CROATIA: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–891–001	4/1/24–3/31/25
CZECH REPUBLIC: Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe, A–851–804	4/1/24–3/31/25
EGYPT: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–729–803	4/1/24–3/31/25
GERMANY: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–428–849	4/1/24–3/31/25
ICELAND: Silicon Metal, A–400–001	4/1/24–3/31/25
INDIA:	
Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod, A–533–887	4/1/24–3/31/25
Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–533–895	4/1/24–3/31/25
INDONESIA:	
Biodiesel, A–560–830	4/1/24–3/31/25
Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–560–835	4/1/24–3/31/25
ITALY: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–475–842	4/1/24–3/31/25
OMAN: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–523–814	4/1/24–3/31/25
ROMANIA: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–485–809	4/1/24–3/31/25
REPUBLIC OF KOREA: Phosphor Copper, A–580–885	4/1/24–3/31/25
REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–489–839	4/1/24–3/31/25
SERBIA: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–801–001	4/1/24–3/31/25
SLOVENIA: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–856–001	4/1/24–3/31/25
SOUTH AFRICA: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–791–825	4/1/24–3/31/25
SPAIN: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–469–820	4/1/24–3/31/25
TAIWAN: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, A–583–867	4/1/24–3/31/25
THAILAND: Rubber Bands, A–549–835	4/1/24–3/31/25
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:	
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (R–134A), A–570–044	4/1/24–3/31/25
Activated Carbon, A–570–904	4/1/24–3/31/25
Aluminum Foil, A–570–053	4/1/24–3/31/25
Alloy and Certain Carbon Steel Threaded Rod, A–570–104	4/1/24–3/31/25
Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks, A–570–983	4/1/24–3/31/25
Magnesium Metal, A–570–896	4/1/24–3/31/25
Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof, A–570–139	4/1/24–3/31/25
Non-Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings, A–570–875	4/1/24–3/31/25
Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip, A–570–042	4/1/24–3/31/25
Steel Threaded Rod, A–570–932	4/1/24–3/31/25
Twist Ties, A–570–131	4/1/24–3/31/25
Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof, A–570–106	4/1/24–3/31/25
Countervailing Duty Proceedings	
BAHRAIN: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, C–525–002	1/1/24–12/31/25
INDIA:	
Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod, C–533–888	1/1/24–12/31/24
Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, C–533–896	1/1/24–12/31/24
MEXICO: Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh, C–201–854	1/1/24–12/31/24
MOROCCO: Phosphate Fertilizers, C–714–001	1/1/24–12/31/24
REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet, C–489–840	1/1/24–12/31/24
RUSSIA: Phosphate Fertilizers, C–821–825	1/1/24–12/31/24
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:	
Aluminum Foil, C–570–054	1/1/24–12/31/24
Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod, C–570–105	1/1/24–12/31/24
Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks, C–570–984	1/1/24–12/31/24
Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip, C–570–043	1/1/24–12/31/24
Twist Ties, C–570–132	1/1/24–12/31/24
Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components, Thereof, C–570–107	1/1/24–12/31/24
THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN: Silicon Metal, C–834–811	1/1/24–12/31/24

Suspension Agreements

None.

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(b), an interested party as defined by section 771(9) of the Act may request in writing that Commerce conduct an administrative review. For both AD and CVD reviews, the interested party must specify the individual producers or exporters covered by an AD finding or an AD or CVD order or suspension agreement for which it is requesting a review. In addition, a domestic interested party or an interested party described in section 771(9)(B) of the Act must state why it desires Commerce to review those particular producers or exporters. If the interested party intends for Commerce to review sales of merchandise by an exporter (or a producer if that producer also exports merchandise from other suppliers) which was produced in more than one country of origin and each country of origin is subject to a separate order, then the interested party must state specifically, on an order-by-order basis, which exporter(s) the request is intended to cover.

Note that, for any party Commerce was unable to locate in prior segments, Commerce will not accept a request for an administrative review of that party

absent new information as to the party's location. Moreover, if the interested party who files a request for review is unable to locate the producer or exporter for which it requested the review, the interested party must provide an explanation of the attempts it made to locate the producer or exporter at the same time it files its request for review, in order for Commerce to determine if the interested party's attempts were reasonable, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.303(f)(3)(ii).

As explained in *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003), and *Non-Market Economy Antidumping Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 76 FR 65694 (October 24, 2011), Commerce clarified its practice with respect to the collection of final antidumping duties on imports of merchandise where intermediate firms are involved. The public should be aware of this clarification in determining whether to request an administrative review of merchandise subject to antidumping findings and orders.[3]

Commerce no longer considers the non-market economy (NME) entity as an exporter conditionally subject to an AD administrative review.[4] Accordingly, the NME entity will not be under review unless Commerce specifically receives a request for, or self-initiates, a review of the NME entity.[5] In administrative reviews of AD orders on merchandise from NME countries where a review of the NME entity has not been initiated, but where an individual exporter for which a review was initiated does not qualify for a separate rate, Commerce will issue a final decision indicating that the company in question is part of the NME entity. However, in that situation, because no review of the NME entity was conducted, the NME entity's entries were not subject to the review and the rate for the NME entity is not subject to change as a result of that review (although the rate for the individual exporter may change as a function of the finding that the exporter is part of the NME entity). Following initiation of an AD administrative review when there is no review requested of the NME entity, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate entries for all exporters not named in the initiation notice, including those that were suspended at the NME entity rate.

All requests must be filed electronically in Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) on Enforcement and Compliance's ACCESS website at *https://access.trade.gov*.[6] Further, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(f)(l)(i), a copy of each request must be served on the petitioner and each exporter or producer specified in the request. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[7]

Commerce will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of ''Initiation of Administrative Review of Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation'' for requests received by the last day of April 2025. If Commerce does not receive, by the last day of April 2025, a request for review of entries covered by an order, finding, or suspended investigation listed in this notice and for the period identified above, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping or countervailing duties on those entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping or countervailing duties required on those entries at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption and to continue to collect the cash deposit previously ordered.

For the first administrative review of any order, there will be no assessment of antidumping or countervailing duties on entries of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the relevant provisional-measures ''gap'' period of the order, if such a gap period is applicable to the period of review.

Establishment of and Updates to the Annual Inquiry Service List

On September 20, 2021, Commerce published the final rule titled ''*Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*'' in the **Federal Register**.[8] On September 27, 2021, Commerce also published the notice entitled ''*Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions*'' in the **Federal Register**.[9] The *Final Rule* and *Procedural Guidance* provide that Commerce will maintain an annual inquiry service list for each order or suspended investigation, and any interested party submitting a scope ruling application or request for circumvention inquiry shall serve a copy of the application or request on the persons on the annual inquiry service list for that order, as well as any companion order covering the same merchandise from the same country of origin.[10]

In accordance with the *Procedural Guidance,* for orders published in the **Federal Register** before November 4, 2021, Commerce created an annual inquiry service list segment for each order and suspended investigation. Interested parties who wished to be added to the annual inquiry service list for an order submitted an entry of appearance to the annual inquiry service list segment for the order in ACCESS and, on November 4, 2021, Commerce finalized the initial annual inquiry service lists for each order and suspended investigation. Each annual inquiry service list has been saved as a public service list in ACCESS, under each case number, and under a specific segment type called ''AISL-Annual Inquiry Service List.'' [11]

As mentioned in the *Procedural Guidance,* beginning in January 2022, Commerce will update these annual inquiry service lists on an annual basis when the *Opportunity Notice* for the anniversary month of the order or suspended investigation is published in the **Federal Register**.[12] Accordingly, Commerce will update the annual inquiry service lists for the above-listed AD and CVD proceedings. All interested

[3] *See* the Enforcement and Compliance website at *https://www.trade.gov/us-antidumping-and-countervailing-duties.*

[4] *See Antidumping Proceedings: Announcement of Change in Department Practice for Respondent Selection in Antidumping Duty Proceedings and Conditional Review of the Nonmarket Economy Entity in NME Antidumping Duty Proceedings,* 78 FR 65963 (November 4, 2013).

[5] In accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(b)(1), parties should specify that they are requesting a review of entries from exporters comprising the entity, and to the extent possible, include the names of such exporters in their request.

[6] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures,* 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011).

[7] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings; Final Rule,* 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

[8] *See Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws,* 86 FR 52300 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*).

[9] *See Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions,* 86 FR 53205 (September 27, 2021) (*Procedural Guidance*).

[10] *Id.*

[11] This segment has been combined with the ACCESS Segment Specific Information (SSI) field which will display the month in which the notice of the order or suspended investigation was published in the **Federal Register**, also known as the anniversary month. For example, for an order under case number A–000–000 that was published in the **Federal Register** in January, the relevant segment and SSI combination will appear in ACCESS as ''AISL-January Anniversary.'' Note that there will be only one annual inquiry service list segment per case number, and the anniversary month will be pre-populated in ACCESS.

[12] *See Procedural Guidance,* 86 FR at 53206.

parties wishing to appear on the updated annual inquiry service list must take one of the two following actions: (1) new interested parties who did not previously submit an entry of appearance must submit a new entry of appearance at this time; (2) interested parties who were included in the preceding annual inquiry service list must submit an amended entry of appearance to be included in the next year's annual inquiry service list. For these interested parties, Commerce will change the entry of appearance status from ''Active'' to ''Needs Amendment'' for the annual inquiry service lists corresponding to the above-listed proceedings. This will allow those interested parties to make any necessary amendments and resubmit their entries of appearance. If no amendments need to be made, the interested party should indicate in the area on the ACCESS form requesting an explanation for the amendment that it is resubmitting its entry of appearance for inclusion in the annual inquiry service list for the following year. As mentioned in the *Final Rule,*[13] once the petitioners and foreign governments have submitted an entry of appearance for the first time, they will automatically be added to the updated annual inquiry service list each year.

Interested parties have 30 days after the date of this notice to submit new or amended entries of appearance. Commerce will then finalize the annual inquiry service lists five business days thereafter. For ease of administration, please note that Commerce requests that law firms with more than one attorney representing interested parties in a proceeding designate a lead attorney to be included on the annual inquiry service list.

Commerce may update an annual inquiry service list at any time as needed based on interested parties' amendments to their entries of appearance to remove or otherwise modify their list of members and representatives, or to update contact information. Any changes or announcements pertaining to these procedures will be posted to the ACCESS website at *https://access.trade.gov.*

Special Instructions for Petitioners and Foreign Governments

In the *Final Rule,* Commerce stated that, ''after an initial request and placement on the annual inquiry service list, both petitioners and foreign governments will automatically be placed on the annual inquiry service list in the years that follow.'' [14] Accordingly, as stated above and pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(n)(3), the petitioners and foreign governments will not need to resubmit their entries of appearance each year to continue to be included on the annual inquiry service list. However, the petitioners and foreign governments are responsible for making amendments to their entries of appearance during the annual update to the annual inquiry service list in accordance with the procedures described above.

This notice is not required by statute but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–05563 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[13] *See Final Rule,* 86 FR at 52335.

[14] *Id.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE707]

Marine Mammals; File No. 27514–02

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of permit amendment.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a major amendment to Permit No. 27514–01 has been issued to Heather E. Liwanag, Ph.D., California Polytechnic State University, 1 Grand Avenue, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407–0401.

ADDRESSES: The permit amendment and related documents are available for review upon written request via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Skidmore or Sara Young, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 10, 2025, notice was published in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 1965) that a request for an amendment to Permit No. 27514–01 had been submitted by the above-named applicant. This permit authorizes research on northern elephant seals (*Mirounga angustirostris*) in California. The requested permit amendment has been issued under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR part 216), and the Fur Seal Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1151 *et seq.*).

Permit No. 27514, issued on March 21, 2024 (89 FR 27418, April 17, 2024), authorizes the permit holder to conduct research on northern elephant seals (*Mirounga angustirostris*) in California, including unintentional harassment of California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*), harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*), and northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*). This permit (27514–01) was amended on July 11, 2024, increasing the unintentional harassment for California sea lions and northern fur seals. This permit amendment (27514–02) increases the number of northern elephant seals that may be taken during the thermography study and updates to the acoustic conditions associated with the 2024 NMFS Technical Guidance. In addition, this amendment authorizes the opportunistic collection of molt for the thermography study and clarifies the number of animals that may be taken in Appendix A of the permit.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), a final determination has been made that the activity proposed is categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Dated: March 27, 2025.

Julia M. Harrison,

Chief, Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–05546 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

Take notice that the Commission has received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: CP25–160–000.

Applicants: National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC.

Description: National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation et. al. submit Joint Abbreviated Application for Approval of Capacity Lease Agreement between National Fuel and Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC.

Filed Date: 3/25/25.
Accession Number: 20250325–5113.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/15/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–739–000.
Applicants: Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC.
Description: 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rate Filing—EOG & Hartree to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/25/25.
Accession Number: 20250325–5136.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–740–000.
Applicants: Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, et al. v. *Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC.*
Description: Complaint of *Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, et al.* v. *Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC.*
Filed Date: 3/25/25.
Accession Number: 20250325–5194.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/24/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–741–000.
Applicants: Elba Express Company, L.L.C.
Description: Compliance filing: Annual Interruptible Revenue Crediting Report 2025 to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 3/25/25.
Accession Number: 20250325–5193.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–742–000.
Applicants: Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.
Description: 4(d) Rate Filing: 3.26.25 Negotiated Rates—United Energy Trading, LLC R–5095–28 to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5034.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–743–000.
Applicants: Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.
Description: 4(d) Rate Filing: 3.26.25 Negotiated Rates—Radiate Energy LLC R–8115–02 to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5054.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–744–000.
Applicants: Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.
Description: 4(d) Rate Filing: 3.26.25 Negotiated Rates—Radiate Energy LLC R–8115–03 to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5057.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–745–000.
Applicants: Trunkline Gas Company, LLC.
Description: 4(d) Rate Filing: Amended Exhibit A with BP Energy Company to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5076.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–746–000.
Applicants: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC.
Description: 4(d) Rate Filing: Rate Schedule GSS/LSS Fuel Retention Percentage Tracker Filing—2025 to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5086.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–747–000.
Applicants: Stagecoach Pipeline & Storage Company LLC.
Description: 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rate Agreements—Various Shippers Apr 2025 to be effective 4/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5120.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

Filings in Existing Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP25–189–002.
Applicants: Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Compliance to Remove NC Agmt—Range Resources to be effective 5/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5110.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/7/25.

Any person desiring to protest in any the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rule 211 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (*https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp*) by querying the docket number.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05560 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket Nos. ER22–2306–000; ER22–2303–000; ER22–2307–000; ER22–2346–000; ER22–2356–001; ER22–2348–000; ER22–2349–000]

Notice of Motion for Deferral of Effective Date: Black Hills Colorado Electric, LLC; Black Hills Power, Inc.; Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Company; El Paso Electric Company; Public Service Company of Colorado; Tucson Electric Power Company; UNS Electric, Inc.

On March 19, 2025, Black Hills Power, Inc., Black Hills Colorado Electric, LLC, Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Company, El Paso Electric Company, Public Service Company of Colorado, Tucson Electric Power Company, and UNS Electric, Inc. (collectively, SPP West Customers) filed a joint motion for deferral of the effective date for the Open Access Transmission Tariff (Tariff) revisions approved by the Commission [1] to comply with the requirements of Order Nos. 881 and 881–A.[2] The SPP West Customers request that the Commission grant a deferral of the effective date of these Tariff revisions from July 12, 2025, until September 1, 2026. The SPP West Customers explain that they receive reliability coordinator services from the Southwest Power Pool, Inc. (SPP), which recently filed a motion for deferral of the effective date for its

[1] *See Black Hills Colo. Elec., LLC,* 184 FERC ¶ 61,171, at P 1 (2023); *Black Hills Power, Inc.,* 183 FERC ¶ 61,039, at P 1 (2023); *Cheyenne Light, Fuel & Power Co.,* 184 FERC ¶ 61,049, at P 1 (2023); *El Paso Elec. Co.,* 183 FERC ¶ 61,104, P 1 (2023); *Pub. Serv. Co. of Colo.,* 183 FERC ¶ 61,105, at P 1 (2023); *Tucson Elec. Power Co.,* 184 FERC ¶ 61,175, at P 1 (2023); *UNS Elec., Inc.,* 184 FERC ¶ 61,178, at P 1 (2023).

[2] *Managing Transmission Line Ratings,* Order No. 881, 177 FERC ¶ 61,179 (2021), *order addressing arguments raised on reh'g,* Order No. 881–A, 179 FERC ¶ 61,125 (2022).

Order No. 881 tariff provisions due to delays in the delivery of crucial software necessary for SPP, and SPP transmission owners, to test and implement the systems and process necessary to comply with Order No. 881. Accordingly, the SPP West Customers have determined they must also request deferral of their respective Order No. 881 compliance tariff provisions. The SPP West Customers request that the Commission issue an order on the joint motion by May 2, 2025.

Answers to the motion must be filed by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Wednesday, April 9, 2025.

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05554 Filed 3–31–25; 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 rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER24–1554–002.
Applicants: Duke Energy Progress, LLC, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC submits tariff filing per 35: Third Compliance Filing Containing Revisions to Attachment K to be effective 11/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5155.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER24–2133–000.
Applicants: New York Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: Motion of New York Independent System Operator, Inc. to defer effective date and request for waiver.
Filed Date: 3/25/25.
Accession Number: 20250325–5219.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/15/25.

Docket Numbers: ER24–2825–003.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: Compliance filing: Limited Modification to Compliance Filing—Tariff to Implement JTIQ Framework to be effective 11/14/2024.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5222.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1342–000.
Applicants: Second Imperial Geothermal Company L.P.
Description: Amendment to 02/19/2025, Second Imperial Geothermal Company LLC tariff filing.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5140.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1758–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: 2025–03–25_Att X—ISD/COD filing to be effective 5/25/2025.
Filed Date: 3/25/25.
Accession Number: 20250325–5167.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/15/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1759–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Ministerial Clean-Up for Rate Schedule 43 to Rate Schedule 50 to be effective 9/17/2010.
Filed Date: 3/25/25.
Accession Number: 20250325–5179.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/15/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1760–000.
Applicants: Braintree MA BESS 1 LLC.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Braintree MA BESS 1 LLC MBR Tariff to be effective 3/26/2025.
Filed Date: 3/25/25.
Accession Number: 20250325–5188.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/15/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1761–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA Service Agreement SA No. 7605; Project Identifier No. AF1–283 to be effective 2/24/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5018.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1762–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, SA No. 5958; Queue No. AC1–074/AC2–075 (amend) to be effective 5/26/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5070.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1763–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: 2025–03–26_SA 3500 METC-Calhoun County Solar 2nd Rev GIA (J857) to be effective 3/20/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5073.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1764–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: 2025–03–26_SA 3974 Termination of ITC Midwest-Interstate Power E&P (J1734) to be effective. 3/27/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5075.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1765–000.
Applicants: Dominion Energy South Carolina, Inc.
Description: Compliance filing: Compliance Filing-new docket to be effective 4/26/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5138.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1766–000.
Applicants: AES Pike County Energy Storage, LLC.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Revised Market-Based Rate Tariff to be effective 5/26/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5079.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1767–000.
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 205: Upgrade Construction Agrmnt for Scriba-Volney (SA2880) to be effective 3/12/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5083.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1768–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, SA No. 1365; Queue No. H21_W68/K11 to be effective 5/26/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5087.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1769–000.
Applicants: Alabama Power Company, Georgia Power Company, Mississippi Power Company.
Description: Compliance filing: Alabama Power Company submits tariff filing per 35: Order No. 904 Compliance Filing to be effective 6/24/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5089.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1770–000.
Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: SCE 2025 TACBAA Update to be effective 6/1/2025.
Filed Date: 3/26/25.
Accession Number: 20250326–5105.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1771–000.

Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: SCE Revision to Formula Rate Tariff Authorized 2025 PBOPs Expense Amount to be effective 1/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/26/25.

Accession Number: 20250326–5127.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1772–000.

Applicants: Otter Tail Power Company.

Description: Compliance filing: Order No. 904 Compliance Filing to be effective 6/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/26/25.

Accession Number: 20250326–5137.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1773–000.

Applicants: El Paso Electric Company.

Description: Compliance filing: OATT Order No. 904 Compliance Filing—Schedule 2, Attachments M and N to be effective 6/24/2025.

Filed Date: 3/26/25.

Accession Number: 20250326–5160.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1774–000.

Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: LGIA, J90 Energy Storage (TOT1044/Q2059—SA No. 335) to be effective 3/27/2025.

Filed Date: 3/26/25.

Accession Number: 20250326–5175.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1775–000.

Applicants: Alliant Energy Corporate Services, Inc.

Description: Compliance filing: Capacity Transaction, Capacity Commitment Transaction to be effective 3/31/2025.

Filed Date: 3/26/25.

Accession Number: 20250326–5201.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1776–000.

Applicants: NorthWestern Corporation.

Description: Compliance filing: Order 904 Compliance Filing to be effective 3/27/2025.

Filed Date: 3/26/25.

Accession Number: 20250326–5225.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/16/25.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (*https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp*) by querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05559 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. EL25–65–000]

Notice of Institution of Section 206 Proceeding and Refund Effective Date; Hill Top Energy Center LLC

On March 26, 2025, the Commission issued an order in Docket No. EL25–65–000, pursuant to section 206 of the Federal Power Act (FPA), 16 U.S.C. 824e, instituting an investigation to determine whether Hill Top Energy Center LLC's Rate Schedule is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential, or otherwise unlawful. *Hill Top Energy Ctr. LLC,* 190 FERC ¶ 61,186 (2024).

The refund effective date in Docket No. EL25–65–000, established pursuant to section 206(b) of the FPA, will be the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Any interested person desiring to be heard in Docket No. EL25–65–000 must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate, with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.214 (2024), within 21 days of the date of issuance of the order.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (*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. From FERC's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field. User assistance is available for eLibrary and the FERC's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at 202–502–6652 (toll free at 1–866–208–3676) or email at *ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov,* or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502–8371, TTY (202) 502–8659. Email the Public Reference Room at *public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.*

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments, protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the ''eFile'' link at *http://www.ferc.gov.* 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.*

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05553 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–1306; FR ID 287083]

Information Collections Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection(s). Comments are requested concerning: whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and ways to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid OMB control number.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before June 2, 2025. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contacts below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Cathy Williams, FCC, via email to *PRA@fcc.gov* and to *Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection, contact Cathy Williams at (202) 418–2918.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–1306.

Title: Do Not Originate Requirements Voice Service Providers Report and Order.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities, and state, local, or tribal government.

Number of Respondents: 6,493 respondents; 77,916 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 2 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for these collections are contained in sections 4(i), 4(j), 201, 202, 217, 227, 227b, 251(e), 303(r), and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 154(j), 201, 202, 217, 227, 227b, 251(e), 303(r), and 403.

Total Annual Burden: 155,832 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No cost.

Needs and Uses: This notice and request for comments seeks to revise an existing information collection as it pertains to the Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls Sixth Report and Order and Call Authentication Trust Anchor Fifth Report and Order (''Gateway Provider Report and Order''), FCC 22–37. These revisions stem from the Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls Eighth Report and Order (''Call Blocking Eighth Report and Order''), FCC 25–15. Unwanted and illegal robocalls have long been the Commission's top source of consumer complaints and one of the Commission's top consumer protection priorities. Foreign-originated robocalls represent a significant portion of illegal robocalls, and gateway providers serve as a critical choke-point for reducing the number of illegal robocalls received by American consumers. In the Gateway Provider Report and Order, the Commission took steps to prevent these foreign-originated illegal robocalls from reaching consumers and to help track these calls back to the source.

Call Blocking Eighth Report and Order, FCC 25–15, paras. 9–14, 47 CFR 64.1200(o).

A voice service provider must block any calls purporting to originate from a number on a reasonable do-not-originate list. A list so limited in scope that it leaves out obvious numbers that could be included with little effort may be deemed unreasonable. The do-not-originate list may include only:

(i) Numbers for which the subscriber to which the number is assigned has requested that calls purporting to originate from that number be blocked because the number is used for inbound calls only;

(ii) North American Numbering Plan numbers that are not valid;

(iii) Valid North American Numbering Plan Numbers that are not allocated to a provider by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator; and

(iv) Valid North American Numbering Plan numbers that are allocated to a provider by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator, but are unused, so long as the provider blocking the calls is the allocatee of the number and confirms that the number is unused or has obtained verification from the allocatee that the number is unused at the time of blocking.

The modified information collection for which OMB approval is sought comes from the revisions in the Eighth Call Blocking Report and Order (Call Blocking Eighth Report and Order at paras. 9–14) to the requirement originally adopted in the Gateway Provider Report and Order (Gateway Provider Order. at paras. 87–91). The categories of numbers that may be included on the reasonable DNO list are the same categories of numbers for which the Commission first authorized blocking in 2017 (Gateway Provider Order. at paras. 87–88; Call Blocking Eighth Report and Order at paras. 9–14), and did not change in the Eighth Call Blocking Report and Order. There is no valid reason for a caller to originate a call from these numbers calls purporting to originate from these numbers are highly likely to be illegal.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05552 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–1096, OMB 3060–1222; FR ID 286900]

Information Collections Being Submitted for Review and Approval to Office of Management and Budget

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or the Commission) invites the general

public and other Federal Agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, the FCC seeks specific comment on how it might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

The Commission may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid OMB control number.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted on or before May 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*. Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. Your comment must be submitted into *www.reginfo.gov* per the above instructions for it to be considered. In addition to submitting in *www.reginfo.gov* also send a copy of your comment on the proposed information collection to Nicole Ongele, FCC, via email to *PRA@fcc.gov* and to *Nicole.Ongele@fcc.gov*. Include in the comments the OMB control number as shown in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection, contact Nicole Ongele at (202) 418–2991. To view a copy of this information collection request (ICR) submitted to OMB: (1) go to the web page *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain,* (2) look for the section of the web page called ''Currently Under Review,'' (3) click on the downward-pointing arrow in the ''Select Agency'' box below the ''Currently Under Review'' heading, (4) select ''Federal Communications Commission'' from the list of agencies presented in the ''Select Agency'' box, (5) click the ''Submit'' button to the right of the ''Select Agency'' box, (6) when the list of FCC ICRs currently under review appears, look for the Title of this ICR and then click on the ICR Reference Number. A copy of the FCC submission to OMB will be displayed.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), the FCC invited the general public and other Federal Agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Comments are requested concerning: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), the FCC seeks specific comment on how it might ''further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.''

OMB Control Number: 3060–1096.

Title: Prepaid Calling Card Service Provider Certification, WC Docket No. 05–68.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 121 respondents; 1,452 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 2.5 hours–20 hours.

Frequency of Response: Quarterly reporting requirement, third party disclosure requirement and recordkeeping requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Mandatory. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in *47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i), 201, 202* and *254* of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Total Annual Burden: 12,100 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No cost.

Needs and Uses: Prepaid calling card service providers must report quarterly the percentage of interstate, intrastate and international access charges to carriers from which they purchase transport services. Prepaid calling card providers must also file certifications with the Commission quarterly that include the above information and a statement that they are contributing to the federal Universal Service Fund based on all interstate and international revenue, except for revenue from the sale of prepaid calling cards by, to, or pursuant to contract with the Department of Defense (DoD) or a DoD entity.

OMB Control Number: 3060–1222.

Title: Incarcerated People's Communications Services (IPCS) Provider Annual Reporting, Certification, and Other Requirements, WC Docket Nos. 23–62, 12–375.

Form Number(s): FCC Form 2301(a) and FCC Form 2301(b).

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved information collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 35 respondents; 47 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 5–200 hours.

Frequency of Response: Annual reporting and certification reporting requirements, third party disclosure requirements, and on-occasion reporting requirements.

Obligation to Respond: Mandatory. Statutory authority for this collection of information is contained in sections 1, 2, 4(i)–(j), 5(c), 201(b), 218, 220, 225, 255, 276, 403, and 716 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i)–(j), 155(c), 201(b), 218, 220, 225, 255, 276, 403, and 617, and the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act of 2022, Public Law 117–338, 136 Stat. 6156.

Total Annual Burden: 15,175 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No cost.

Needs and Uses: This notice addresses the paperwork burdens associated with several sets of new and revised rules that the Commission adopted to implement the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act of 2022 (Martha Wright-Reed Act or Act), which expands the Commission's statutory authority over communications between incarcerated people and the non-incarcerated to include ''any audio or video communications service used by inmates . . . regardless of technology used.'' The new Act also amends section 2(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act), to make clear that the Commission's authority extends to intrastate as well as interstate and international communications services used by incarcerated people.

The Act directs the Commission to ''promulgate any regulations necessary to implement'' it, including the mandate that the Commission establish a ''compensation plan'' ensuring that all rates and charges for IPCS ''are just and reasonable,'' not earlier than 18 months and not later than 24 months after the Act's January 5, 2023 enactment date. Pursuant to that directive, on July 22,

2024, the Commission released the *2024 IPCS Order,* FCC 24–75, 89 FR 77244 (Sept. 20, 2024), which fundamentally reforms the regulation of IPCS in all correctional facilities, regardless of the technology used to deliver these services, and significantly lowers the IPCS rates that incarcerated people and their loved ones will pay.

The *2024 IPCS Order* comprehensively reforms the regulation of the IPCS industry to implement the Martha Wright-Reed Act, addressing six major rulemaking areas that implicate the PRA. This submission seeks OMB review of five of these areas: disability access (new paperwork requirements), alternate pricing plans (new paperwork requirements), inactive accounts (new paperwork requirements), consumer disclosure (revised paperwork requirements), and waiver requests (revised paperwork requirements). These revisions include the addition of new rules addressing disability access, alternate pricing plans, and inactive accounts; and changes to the rules addressing consumer disclosure, annual reporting and certification rules, waiver reporting, rate cap, site commission, and ancillary service charges. Separately, we are seeking comment on paperwork burdens arising from the sixth area—revisions to the annual reporting and certification rules.

New Rules Requiring OMB Review

47 CFR 64.6040(f) (Accessible formats)—requiring among other information collection requirements, that the information and documentation IPCS providers furnish to current or potential consumers of IPCS is accessible;

47 CFR 64.6130(d) through (f) and (h) through (k) (Protection of consumer funds in inactive accounts)—requiring, among other information requirements, that providers follow certain specified procedures when an IPCS account is deemed inactive, including contacting account holders when an incarcerated person is released or transferred; and

47 CFR 64.6140(c) and (d), (e)(2) through (4), and (f)(2) and (4) (Alternate Pricing Plans)—requiring, among other information collection requirements, that providers choosing to offer alternate pricing plans comply with the rules generally applicable to all IPCS, in addition to specific consumer protection and disclosure rules.

Revised Requirements for Which the Commission Is Seeking OMB Review

47 CFR 64.6110(a) and (c) through (g) (Consumer Disclosure of Incarcerated People's Communications Services Rates)—requiring, among other information collection requirements, that providers post on their public websites clear, accurate, and conspicuous information about their IPCS offerings, including information on rates, charges, and associated practices; and

47 CFR 64.6120 (Waiver process)—requiring, among other information collection requirements, that providers follow certain procedures when filing waiver requests, including a showing that the request will not result in unjust and unreasonable IPCS rates and charges.

Previously-Approved Information Collection Requirements

47 CFR 64.6040(c) (Communications Access for Incarcerated People with Communications Disabilities)—requiring, among other information collection requirements, that providers, as part of their obligation to provide access to Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS), notify the TRS provider(s) when an incarcerated person who has individually registered to use Video Relay Service (VRS), internet Protocol Relay Service (IP Relay), or internet Protocol Captioned Telephone Service (IP CTS) is released from incarceration or transferred to another correctional facility.

47 CFR 64.6060 (Annual Reporting and Certification Requirements)—requiring IPCS providers, among other information collection requirements, to file certain pricing and related data and information annually to promote transparency and heighten IPCS providers' accountability. In 2015, the Commission released the Second Report and Order and Third Notice of Further Proposed Rulemaking, WC Docket No. 12–375, 30 FCC Rcd 12763, 80 FR 79135 (Dec. 18, 2015) (2015 ICS Order), in which it required that inmate calling services (ICS) providers file Annual Reports providing data and other information on their ICS operations, as well as Annual Certifications that the reported information is complete and accurate and complies with the Commission's ICS rules. Pursuant to the authority delegated them by the Commission, WCB and the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (collectively, the Bureaus) released an Order on January 8, 2025, WC Docket Nos. 23–62, 12–375, DA 25–23 (rel. Jan. 8, 2025) (*2025 Annual Reports Order*), *https://www.fcc.gov/document/2025-ipcs-annual-reports-order,* revising the instructions and reporting templates for the Annual Reports, as well as the associated certification form. The revisions reflect previous proposals by the Bureaus, including those regarding access to IPCS and TRS by persons with communication disabilities, as well as refinements and modifications made in response to comments in support of more streamlined, and therefore less burdensome, overall reporting obligations. The revisions also reflect the Commission's expanded authority under the Martha Wright-Reed Act, including authority over video IPCS and video-only IPCS providers.

In this submission, we are seeking OMB review of the paperwork burdens arising from the new rules addressing disability access, alternate pricing plans and inactive accounts and from the revisions to the consumer disclosure rules and waiver reporting requirements. We are also seeking renewal of the previously-approved paperwork requirements for communications access for incarcerated people with communication disabilities in section 64.6040(c) of the Commission's rules, as well as renewal of the previously approved paperwork requirements for the annual reporting and certification rule.

We will continue to address the paperwork burdens associated with the revisions to the annual reporting and certification rules separately.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05548 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION NOTICE OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 90 FR 12534.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: Thursday, March 27, 2025, following the conclusion of the audit hearing.

CHANGE IN THE MEETING: The following item was also discussed:

Draft Advisory Opinion 2025–04: Government Accountability Institute

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Myles Martin, Deputy Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694–1221.

(Authority: Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b)

Vicktoria J. Allen,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–05590 Filed 3–28–25; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS–10912]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is announcing an opportunity for the public to comment on CMS' intention to collect information from the public. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, and to allow a second opportunity for public comment on the notice. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions, the accuracy of the estimated burden, ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected, and the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

DATES: Comments on the collection(s) of information must be received by the OMB desk officer by May 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*. Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, please access the CMS PRA website by copying and pasting the following web address into your web browser: *https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/PaperworkReductionActof1995/PRA-Listing.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Parham at (410) 786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. The term ''collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires federal agencies to publish a 30-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, CMS is publishing this notice that summarizes the following proposed collection(s) of information for public comment:

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* New Collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Medicare Transaction Facilitator for 2026 and 2027 under Sections 11001 and 11002 of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA); *Use:* Under the authority in sections 11001 and 11002 of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (*Pub. L. 117–169*), the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is implementing the Medicare Drug Price Negotiation Program, codified in sections 1191 through 1198 of the Social Security Act (''the Act''). The Act establishes the Negotiation Program to negotiate maximum fair prices (''MFPs''), defined at 1191(c)(3) of the Act, for certain high expenditure, single source selected drugs covered under Medicare Part B and Part D (''selected drugs''). In accordance with section 1193(a) of the Act, any Primary Manufacturer of a selected drug that continues to participate in the Negotiation Program and reaches agreement upon an MFP must provide access to the MFP to MFP-eligible individuals, defined in section 1191(c)(2)(A) of the Act, and to pharmacies, mail order services, other dispensing entities, providers and suppliers with respect to such MFP-eligible individuals who are dispensed that selected drug during a price applicability period. The purpose of this information collection request (ICR) is for CMS to collect information from manufacturers of drugs covered under Part D selected for negotiation under the Inflation Reduction Act for the initial price applicability years 2026 and 2027 and the dispensing entities that dispense the selected drugs to MFP-eligible individuals. To facilitate the effectuation of the MFP, CMS will engage a Medicare Transaction Facilitator (''MTF''). The MTF system will be composed of two modules: the MTF Data Module (MTF DM), and the MTF Payment Module (MTF PM).

Medicare Transaction Facilitator Data Elements: The MTF system will be composed of two modules: the MTF Data Module (MTF DM), and the MTF Payment Module (MTF PM). Primary Manufacturers participating in the Negotiation Program are required to participate in the MTF DM. Further, CMS intends to propose in future rulemaking to require Part D plan sponsors to include in their pharmacy agreements provisions requiring dispensing entities to participate in the MTF DM for purposes of data exchange. As such, for the purposes of this ICR, CMS assumes full participation in the MTF DM by affected Primary Manufacturers and dispensing entities. Meanwhile, participation in the MTF PM, for use in passing through payment from the Primary Manufacturer to dispensing entities, will be optional for Primary Manufacturers; as a result, dispensing entities may receive fund transfers from the MTF PM, or via an alternative process established by a Primary Manufacturer. As discussed in section 40.4 of the Medicare Drug Price Negotiation Program: Final Guidance, Implementation of Sections 1191–1198 of the Social Security Act for Initial Price Applicability Year 2027 and Manufacturer Effectuation of the Maximum Fair Price (MFP) in 2026 and 2027 (''final guidance''),[1] CMS will engage the MTF DM to facilitate the exchange of certain claim-level data elements and payment elements for selected drugs. The data exchange component of the MTF will involve both the transmission of certain claim-level data elements to the Primary Manufacturer and receipt of claim-level payment elements from the Primary Manufacturer. Both Primary Manufacturers and dispensing entities will need to provide certain information at the onset of their enrollment in the MTF DM system to facilitate effectuation of the MFP via refunds from Primary Manufacturers. Both Primary Manufacturers and dispensing entities will be able to submit complaints and disputes through their participation in the MTF DM. Primary Manufacturers

[1] *https://www.cms.gov/files/document/medicare-drug-price-negotiation-final-guidance-ipay-2027-and-manufacturer-effectuation-mfp-2026-2027.pdf.*

will also submit information to fulfill their requirement to provide an MFP Effectuation Plan and transmit recurring data submissions reflecting their payment elements, as described in the final guidance. Given these information collection requirements, this ICR includes the following forms: (A) Drug Price Negotiation Program MTF DM Dispensing Entity and Third-Party Support Enrollment Form; (B) Drug Price Negotiation Program MTF DM Primary Manufacturer Maximum Fair Price (MFP) Effectuation Plan Form; (C) Drug Price Negotiation Program MTF DM Primary Manufacturer Payment Elements Form; and (D) Drug Price Negotiation Program Complaint and Dispute Intake Form. *Form Number:* CMS–10912 (OMB control number: 0938–New); *Frequency:* Once and Daily; *Affected Public:* Private sector, Business or other for-profit, and individuals; *Number of Respondents:* 85,853; *Total Annual Responses:* 93,120; *Total Annual Hours:* 877,510. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Brennan Folsom at 667–414–0014.)

Trenesha Fultz-Mimms,

Federal Register Liaison, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2025–05530 Filed 3–27–25; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Drug Abuse; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute on Drug Abuse Special Emphasis Panel; Effect of HIV and Substance Use Comorbidity on the Placenta and Maternal Outcomes.

Date: April 28, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 301 North Stonestreet Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Devon Rene Oskvig, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Division of Extramural Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH, 301 North Stonestreet Avenue, MSC 6021, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 402–6965, *devon.oskvig@nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.277, Drug Abuse Scientist Development Award for Clinicians, Scientist Development Awards, and Research Scientist Awards; 93.278, Drug Abuse National Research Service Awards for Research Training; 93.279, Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 27, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–05562 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Human Genome Research Institute; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Inherited Disease Research Access Committee.

Date: May 9, 2025.

Time: 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, 6700B Rockledge Drive, Room 3172, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual.

Contact Person: Barbara J. Thomas, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, 6700B Rockledge Drive, Room 3172, Bethesda MD 20817, 301–402–8837, *barbara.thomas@nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.172, Human Genome Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 26, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–05515 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council.

The meeting will be open to the public as indicated below, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council.

Date: June 9–10, 2025.

Open: June 09, 2025, 12:00 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.

Agenda: Call to order and introductory remarks; Director's Report; Voice of the Participant; Council Business.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Address: Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, 6710B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Closed: June 10, 2025, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Address: Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, 6710B Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Rebekah S. Rasooly, Ph.D., Director, Division of Extramural Activities, *Eunice Kennedy Shriver* National Institute of

Child Health and Human Development, National Institute of Health, 6710B Rockledge Drive, Room: 2316, Bethesda, MD 20817, Email: *rebekah.rasooly@nih.gov.*

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: *https://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/advisory/council,* where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.864, Population Research; 93.865, Research for Mothers and Children; 93.929, Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research; 93.209, Contraception and Infertility Loan Repayment Program, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–05529 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Current List of HHS-Certified Laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities Which Meet Minimum Standards To Engage in Urine and Oral Fluid Drug Testing for Federal Agencies

AGENCY: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) notifies Federal agencies of the laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities (IITFs) currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs (Mandatory Guidelines) using Urine and the laboratories currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines using Oral Fluid.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anastasia Flanagan, Division of Workplace Programs, SAMHSA/CSAP, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 16N06B, Rockville, Maryland 20857; 240–276–2600 (voice); *Anastasia.Flanagan@samhsa.hhs.gov* (email).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) publishes a notice listing all HHS-certified laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities (IITFs) in the **Federal Register** during the first week of each month, in accordance with Section 9.19 of the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs (Mandatory Guidelines) using Urine and Section 9.17 of the Mandatory Guidelines using Oral Fluid. If any laboratory or IITF certification is suspended or revoked, the laboratory or IITF will be omitted from subsequent lists until such time as it is restored to full certification under the Mandatory Guidelines.

If any laboratory or IITF has withdrawn from the HHS National Laboratory Certification Program (NLCP) during the past month, it will be listed at the end and will be omitted from the monthly listing thereafter.

This notice is also available on the internet at *https://www.samhsa.gov/workplace/drug-testing-resources/certified-lab-list.*

HHS separately notifies Federal agencies of the laboratories and IITFs currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines using Urine and of the laboratories currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines using Oral Fluid.

The Mandatory Guidelines using Urine were first published in the **Federal Register** on April 11, 1988 (53 FR 11970), and subsequently revised in the **Federal Register** on June 9, 1994 (59 FR 29908); September 30, 1997 (62 FR 51118); April 13, 2004 (69 FR 19644); November 25, 2008 (73 FR 71858); December 10, 2008 (73 FR 75122); April 30, 2010 (75 FR 22809); January 23, 2017 (82 FR 7920); and on October 12, 2023 (88 FR 70768).

The Mandatory Guidelines using Oral Fluid were first published in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 2019 (84 FR 57554) with an effective date of January 1, 2020, and subsequently revised in the **Federal Register** on October 12, 2023 (88 FR 70814).

The Mandatory Guidelines were initially developed in accordance with Executive Order 12564 and section 503 of Public Law 100–71 and allowed urine drug testing only. The Mandatory Guidelines using Urine have since been revised, and new Mandatory Guidelines allowing for oral fluid drug testing have been published. The Mandatory Guidelines require strict standards that laboratories and IITFs must meet in order to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on specimens for Federal agencies. HHS does not allow IITFs to conduct oral fluid testing.

To become certified, an applicant laboratory or IITF must undergo three rounds of performance testing plus an on-site inspection. To maintain that certification, a laboratory or IITF must participate in a quarterly performance testing program plus undergo periodic, on-site inspections.

Laboratories and IITFs in the applicant stage of certification are not to be considered as meeting the minimum requirements described in the HHS Mandatory Guidelines using Urine and/or Oral Fluid. An HHS-certified laboratory or IITF must have its letter of certification from HHS/SAMHSA (formerly: HHS/NIDA), which attests that the test facility has met minimum standards. HHS does not allow IITFs to conduct oral fluid testing.

HHS-Certified Laboratories Approved To Conduct Oral Fluid Drug Testing

In accordance with the Mandatory Guidelines using Oral Fluid effective October 10, 2023 (88 FR 70814), the following HHS-certified laboratories meet the minimum standards to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on oral fluid specimens:

At this time, there are no laboratories certified to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on oral fluid specimens.

HHS-Certified Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities Approved To Conduct Urine Drug Testing

In accordance with the Mandatory Guidelines using Urine effective February 1, 2024 (88 FR 70768), the following HHS-certified IITFs meet the minimum standards to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on urine specimens:

Dynacare*, 6628 50th Street NW, Edmonton, AB Canada T6B 2N7, 780–784–1190 (Formerly: Gamma-Dynacare Medical Laboratories)

HHS-Certified Laboratories Approved To Conduct Urine Drug Testing

In accordance with the Mandatory Guidelines using Urine effective February 1, 2024 (88 FR 70768), the following HHS-certified laboratories meet the minimum standards to conduct drug and specimen validity tests on urine specimens:

Alere Toxicology Services, 1111 Newton St., Gretna, LA 70053, 504–361–8989/800–433–3823 (Formerly: Kroll Laboratory Specialists, Inc., Laboratory Specialists, Inc.)

Alere Toxicology Services, 450 Southlake Blvd., Richmond, VA 23236, 804–378–9130 (Formerly: Kroll Laboratory Specialists, Inc., Scientific Testing Laboratories, Inc.; Kroll Scientific Testing Laboratories, Inc.)

Clinical Reference Laboratory, Inc., 8433 Quivira Road, Lenexa, KS 66215–2802, 800–445–6917

Desert Tox, LLC, 5425 E Bell Rd, Suite 125, Scottsdale, AZ 85254, 602–457–5411/623–748–5045

DrugScan, Inc., 200 Precision Road, Suite 200, Horsham, PA 19044, 800–235–4890
Dynacare*, 245 Pall Mall Street, London, ONT, Canada N6A 1P4, 519–679–1630 (Formerly: Gamma-Dynacare Medical Laboratories)
ElSohly Laboratories, Inc., 5 Industrial Park Drive, Oxford, MS 38655, 662–236–2609
LabOne, Inc. d/b/a Quest Diagnostics, 10101 Renner Blvd., Lenexa, KS 66219, 913–888–3927/800–873–8845 (Formerly: Quest Diagnostics Incorporated; LabOne, Inc.; Center for Laboratory Services, a Division of LabOne, Inc.)
Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 7207 N. Gessner Road, Houston, TX 77040, 713–856–8288/800–800–2387
Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 69 First Ave., Raritan, NJ 08869, 908–526–2400/800–437–4986 (Formerly: Roche Biomedical Laboratories, Inc.)
Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 1904 TW Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, 919–572–6900/800–833–3984 (Formerly: LabCorp Occupational Testing Services, Inc., CompuChem Laboratories, Inc.; CompuChem Laboratories, Inc., A Subsidiary of Roche Biomedical Laboratory; Roche CompuChem Laboratories, Inc., A Member of the Roche Group)
Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, 1120 Main Street, Southaven, MS 38671, 866–827–8042/800–233–6339 (Formerly: LabCorp Occupational Testing Services, Inc.; MedExpress/National Laboratory Center)
MedTox Laboratories, Inc., 402 W. County Road D, St. Paul, MN 55112, 651–636–7466/800–832–3244
Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Forensic Toxicology Laboratory, 1 Veterans Drive, Minneapolis, MN 55417, 612–725–2088. Testing for Veterans Affairs (VA) Employees Only
Omega Laboratories, Inc.*, 2150 Dunwin Drive, Unit 1 & 2, Mississauga, ON, Canada L5L 5M8, 289–919–3188
Pacific Toxicology Laboratories, 9348 DeSoto Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311, 800–328–6942 (Formerly: Centinela Hospital Airport Toxicology Laboratory)
Phamatech, Inc., 15175 Innovation Drive, San Diego, CA 92128, 888–635–5840
US Army Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory, 2490 Wilson St., Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755–5235, 301–677–7085, Testing for Department of Defense (DoD) Employees Only

The following laboratory is voluntarily withdrawing from the National Laboratory Certification Program effective January 10, 2025:

Laboratory Corporation of America, 1225 NE 2nd Ave., Portland, OR 97323, 503–413–5295/800–950–5295 (Formerly: Legacy Laboratory Services Toxicology MetroLab)

* The Standards Council of Canada (SCC) voted to end its Laboratory Accreditation Program for Substance Abuse (LAPSA) effective May 12, 1998. Laboratories certified through that program were accredited to conduct forensic urine drug testing as required by U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations. As of that date, the certification of those accredited Canadian laboratories continued under DOT authority. The responsibility for conducting quarterly performance testing plus periodic on-site inspections of those LAPSA-accredited laboratories was transferred to the U.S. HHS, with the HHS' NLCP contractor continuing to have an active role in the performance testing and laboratory inspection processes. Other Canadian laboratories wishing to be considered for the NLCP may apply directly to the NLCP contractor just as U.S. laboratories do.

Upon finding a Canadian laboratory to be qualified, HHS will recommend that DOT certify the laboratory as meeting the minimum standards of the current Mandatory Guidelines published in the **Federal Register**. After receiving DOT certification, the laboratory will be included in the monthly list of HHS-certified laboratories and participate in the NLCP certification maintenance program. DOT established this process in July 1996 (61 FR 37015) to allow foreign laboratories to participate in the DOT drug testing program.

Anastasia D. Flanagan,

Public Health Advisor, Division of Workplace Programs.

[FR Doc. 2025–05547 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4162–20–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7106–N–01]

Privacy Act of 1974; Matching Program

AGENCY: Office of Housing, Multifamily Housing (MFH), and Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH), Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

ACTION: Notice of a new matching program.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended by the Computer Matching and Privacy Act of 1988 and the Computer Matching and Privacy Protections Amendment of 1990 (Privacy Act), and following the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance on the conduct of matching programs, notice is hereby given of the establishment of a matching program between the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Do Not Pay (DNP) Treasury Working System. This program aims to enhance the detection and prevention of fraud, waste, abuse and improper and unsupported payments in Federal benefit programs administered by HUD.

DATES: Comments on this matching notice must be received no later than 30 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register**. If no public comments are received during the period allowed for comment, the new agreement will be effective May 1, 2025, which is a minimum of 30 days after the publication date.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this notice:

- *Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions provided on the site to submit comments electronically.
- *Fax:* 202–619–8365.
- *Email: privacy@hud.gov.*

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this rulemaking. All comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bradley S. Jewitt, Senior Agency Official for Privacy, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Room 6204, Washington, DC 20410, telephone number (202) 402–4025. [This is not a toll-free number.] HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit *https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Members of the public desiring specific information concerning an ongoing

matching activity may request a copy of the applicable computer matching agreement at the address provided above.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: The Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Office of Housing, Multifamily Housing (MFH), and Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH); and the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

AUTHORITY FOR CONDUCTING THE MATCHING PROGRAM: The statutory authorities for the matching program include the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (31 U.S.C. 3351 *et seq.*), OMB Memorandums M–21–19, M–18–20, the Presidential Memorandum on Enhancing Payment Accuracy through a ''Do Not Pay List'' (June 18, 2010), and Executive Order 13520 ''Reducing Improper Payments and Eliminating Waste in Federal Programs'' (November 20, 2009).

PURPOSE(S): The purpose of this Computer Matching Agreement (CMA) is to establish the conditions, safeguards, and procedures under which HUD will conduct a matching program with the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service), Do Not Pay Business Center (DNP), to provide identifying information through Treasury's Working System. The information will be used by HUD to detect suspected instances of programmatic fraud, waste, and abuse (FW&A). The CMA provides prompt access to up-to-date information and avoids the need for manual file comparison.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS: Individuals applying for or receiving benefits under HUD-administered programs.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS: Data elements will be sent by HUD to Fiscal Service for matching against Treasury's Working System including Tax Identification Number (TIN), entity Name, Person First Name, Person Middle Name, Person Last Name.

SYSTEM(S) OF RECORDS: The records involved in the matching program are maintained in systems including Bureau of the Fiscal Service .017, HUD/PIH–01, HUD/HOU–11, HUD/CFO–03, and HUD/PIH–5.

Ladonne White,

Acting Senior Agency Official for Privacy, Department of Housing & Urban Development.

[FR Doc. 2025–05555 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

[GX25LR000F60100; OMB Control Number 1028–0053/Renewal]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Nonferrous Metals Surveys (26 Forms)

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS, we) proposes to renew an information collection with revisions.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments. To be considered, we must receive your comments on or before May 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send your comments on this information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget's Desk Officer for the Department of the Interior by email at *OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov;* or via facsimile to (202) 395–5806. Please provide a copy of your comments by mail to U.S. Geological Survey, Information Collections Clearance Officer, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, MS 159, Reston, VA 20192; or by email to *gs-info_collections@usgs.gov.* Please reference OMB Control Number 1028–0053 Nonferrous Metals Surveys in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth S. Sangine by email at *escottsangine@usgs.gov,* or by telephone at 703–648–7720. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States. You may also view the ICR at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the PRA, as part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we provide the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

A **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day public comment period on this information collection was published on November 12, 2024 (89 FR 89025). One comment was received from the Bureau of Economic Analysis supporting the collection of this data as nationally important. We are again soliciting comments on the proposed ICR that is described below. We are especially interested in public comments addressing the following issues:

(1) is the collection necessary to the proper functions of the USGS minerals information mission; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the USGS enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the USGS minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personally identifiable information (PII) in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your PII—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your PII from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: Respondents will provide the USGS with domestic production and consumption data for 22 ores, concentrates, and metals, some of which are considered strategic and critical. This data will help determine national defense stockpile goals. USGC will collect this data through the use of on-line electronic and paper forms. These data and derived information will be published as chapters in minerals yearbooks, monthly mineral industry surveys, annual mineral commodity summaries, and special publications for use by government agencies, congressional offices, educational institutions, research organizations, financial institutions, consulting firms, industry, academia, and the general public.

We will add a currently OMB-exempt ''Battery Recycling'' (USGS Form 9–4147–A) canvass that will permanently exceed 9 potential respondents and convert to OMB-exempt status the

''Alumina'' (USGS Form 9–4055–A) and ''Pig Tin'' (USGS Form 9–4090–M) canvasses because of a permanent reduction in the number of potential respondents.

OMB-exempt canvasses are the canvasses with less than 10 expected potential respondents. Canvasses with less than 10 potential respondents are exempted under the PRA, and, therefore, are not included in ICRs. Such canvasses contain the statement ''OMB approval not required'' in the upper right corner. We also include the following statement on the canvass instrument: ''This canvass is exempt from requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 35) and does not require clearance from OMB.''

Title of Collection: Nonferrous Metals Surveys.

OMB Control Number: 1028–0053.

Form Number: Various (26 USGS forms).

Type of Review: Renewal with revisions of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profit institutions; U.S. nonfuel minerals producers and consumers of nonferrous metals and related materials.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 1,508.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 4,885.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: For each form, we will include an average burden time ranging from 20 minutes to 90 minutes.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 3,616.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Frequency of Collection: monthly, quarterly, or annually.

Total Estimated Annual Non-hour Burden Cost: There are no ''non-hour cost'' burdens associated with this ICR.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, nor is a person required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authorities for this action are the PRA, the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), the National Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21(a)), the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98 *et seq.*), and the Defense Production Act (50 U.S.C. 2061 *et seq.*).

Braden Harker,

Director, National Minerals Information Center, U.S. Geological Survey.

[FR Doc. 2025–05542 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4338–11–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 701–TA–501 (Second Review)]

Chlorinated Isocyanurates From China; Institution of a Five-Year Review

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice that it has instituted a review pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), as amended, to determine whether revocation of the countervailing duty order on chlorinated isocyanurates from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury. Pursuant to the Act, interested parties are requested to respond to this notice by submitting the information specified below to the Commission.

DATES: Instituted April 1, 2025. To be assured of consideration, the deadline for responses is May 1, 2025. Comments on the adequacy of responses may be filed with the Commission by June 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alexis Yim (202–708–1446), 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 this proceeding may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background.—On November 13, 2014, the Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') issued a countervailing duty order on imports of chlorinated isocyanurates from China (79 FR 67424). Following the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective May 7, 2020, Commerce issued a continuation of the countervailing duty order on imports of chlorinated isocyanurates from China (85 FR 27207). The Commission is now conducting a second review pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), to determine whether revocation of the order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time. Provisions concerning the conduct of this proceeding may be found in the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure at 19 CFR part 201, subparts A and B, and 19 CFR part 207, subparts A and F. The Commission will assess the adequacy of interested party responses to this notice of institution to determine whether to conduct a full or expedited review. The Commission's determination in any expedited review will be based on the facts available, which may include information provided in response to this notice.

Definitions.—The following definitions apply to this review:

(1) *Subject Merchandise* is the class or kind of merchandise that is within the scope of the five-year review, as defined by Commerce.

(2) The *Subject Country* in this review is China.

(3) The *Domestic Like Product* is the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the *Subject Merchandise.* In its original determination and its expedited five-year review determination, the Commission defined a single *Domestic Like Product* consisting of all chlorinated isocyanurates, coextensive with Commerce's scope.

(4) The *Domestic Industry* is the U.S. producers as a whole of the *Domestic Like Product,* or those producers whose collective output of the *Domestic Like Product* constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. In its original determinations, the Commission defined the *Domestic Industry* as all domestic integrated producers of chlorinated isocyanurates, as well as all domestic tableters of chlorinated isocyanurates. One Commissioner defined the *Domestic Industry* differently. In its expedited five-year review determination, the Commission defined the *Domestic Industry* as consisting of all U.S. producers of chlorinated isos, including tableters.

(5) An *Importer* is any person or firm engaged, either directly or through a parent company or subsidiary, in importing the *Subject Merchandise* into the United States from a foreign manufacturer or through its selling agent.

Participation in the proceeding 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 the proceeding as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in § 201.11(b)(4) of the Commission's rules, no later than 21 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. The Secretary will maintain a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the proceeding.

Former Commission employees who are seeking to appear in Commission five-year reviews are advised that they may appear in a review even if they participated personally and substantially in the corresponding underlying original investigation or an earlier review of the same underlying investigation. The Commission's designated agency ethics official has advised that a five-year review is not the same particular matter as the underlying original investigation, and a five-year review is not the same particular matter as an earlier review of the same underlying investigation for purposes of 18 U.S.C. 207, the post-employment statute for Federal employees, and Commission rule 201.15(b) (19 CFR 201.15(b)), 79 FR 3246 (Jan. 17, 2014), 73 FR 24609 (May 5, 2008). Consequently, former employees are not required to seek Commission approval to appear in a review under Commission rule 19 CFR 201.15, even if the corresponding underlying original investigation or an earlier review of the same underlying investigation was pending when they were Commission employees. For further ethics advice on this matter, contact Charles Smith, Office of the General Counsel, at 202–205–3408.

Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and APO service list.—Pursuant to § 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make BPI submitted in this proceeding available to authorized applicants under the APO issued in the proceeding, provided that the application is made no later than 21 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Authorized applicants must represent interested parties, as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(9), who are parties to the proceeding. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO.

Certification.—Pursuant to § 207.3 of the Commission's rules, any person submitting information to the Commission in connection with this proceeding must certify that the information is accurate and complete to the best of the submitter's knowledge. In making the certification, the submitter will acknowledge that information submitted in response to this request for information and throughout this proceeding or other proceeding may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

Written submissions.—Pursuant to § 207.61 of the Commission's rules, each interested party response to this notice must provide the information specified below. The deadline for filing such responses is 5:15 p.m. on May 1, 2025. Pursuant to § 207.62(b) of the Commission's rules, eligible parties (as specified in Commission rule 207.62(b)(1)) may also file comments concerning the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct an expedited or full review. The deadline for filing such comments is 5:15 p.m. on June 13, 2025. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of § 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of §§ 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. Also, in accordance with §§ 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the Commission's rules, each document filed by a party to the proceeding must be served on all other parties to the proceeding (as identified by either the public or APO service list as appropriate), and a certificate of service must accompany the document (if you are not a party to the proceeding you do not need to serve your response).

Please note the Secretary's Office will accept only electronic filings at 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.

No response to this request for information is required if a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (''OMB'') number is not displayed; the OMB number is 3117 0016/USITC No. 25–5–633, expiration date June 30, 2026. Public reporting burden for the request is estimated to average 15 hours per response. Please send comments regarding the accuracy of this burden estimate to the Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436.

Inability to provide requested information.—Pursuant to § 207.61(c) of the Commission's rules, any interested party that cannot furnish the information requested by this notice in the requested form and manner shall notify the Commission at the earliest possible time, provide a full explanation of why it cannot provide the requested information, and indicate alternative forms in which it can provide equivalent information. If an interested party does not provide this notification (or the Commission finds the explanation provided in the notification inadequate) and fails to provide a complete response to this notice, the Commission may take an adverse inference against the party pursuant to § 776(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1677e(b)) in making its determination in the review.

Information to be Provided in Response to this Notice of Institution: As used below, the term ''firm'' includes any related firms.

Those responding to this notice of institution are encouraged, but not required, to visit the USITC's website at *https://usitc.gov/reports/response_noi_worksheet*, where one can download and complete the ''NOI worksheet'' Excel form for the subject proceeding, to be included as attachment/exhibit 1 of your overall response.

(1) The name and address of your firm or entity (including World Wide Web address) and name, telephone number, fax number, and Email address of the certifying official.

(2) A statement indicating whether your firm/entity is an interested party under 19 U.S.C. 1677(9) and if so, how, including whether your firm/entity is a U.S. producer of the *Domestic Like Product,* a U.S. union or worker group, a U.S. importer of the *Subject Merchandi*se, a foreign producer or exporter of the *Subject Merchandise,* a U.S. or foreign trade or business association (a majority of whose members are interested parties under the statute), or another interested party (including an explanation). If you are a union/worker group or trade/business

association, identify the firms in which your workers are employed or which are members of your association.

(3) A statement indicating whether your firm/entity is willing to participate in this proceeding by providing information requested by the Commission.

(4) A statement of the likely effects of the revocation of the countervailing duty order on the *Domestic Industry* in general and/or your firm/entity specifically. In your response, please discuss the various factors specified in section 752(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675a(a)) including the likely volume of subject imports, likely price effects of subject imports, and likely impact of imports of *Subject Merchandise* on the *Domestic Industry.*

(5) A list of all known and currently operating U.S. producers of the *Domestic Like Product.* Identify any known related parties and the nature of the relationship as defined in section 771(4)(B) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1677(4)(B)).

(6) A list of all known and currently operating U.S. importers of the *Subject Merchandise* and producers of the *Subject Merchandise* in the *Subject Country* that currently export or have exported *Subject Merchandise* to the United States or other countries after 2018.

(7) A list of 3–5 leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the *Domestic Like Product* and the *Subject Merchandise* (including street address, World Wide Web address, and the name, telephone number, fax number, and Email address of a responsible official at each firm).

(8) A list of known sources of information on national or regional prices for the *Domestic Like Product* or the *Subject Merchandise* in the U.S. or other markets.

(9) If you are a U.S. producer of the *Domestic Like Product,* provide the following information on your firm's operations on that product during calendar year 2024, except as noted (report quantity data in pounds and value data in U.S. dollars, f.o.b. plant). If you are a union/worker group or trade/business association, provide the information, on an aggregate basis, for the firms in which your workers are employed/which are members of your association.

(a) Production (quantity) and, if known, an estimate of the percentage of total U.S. production of the *Domestic Like Product* accounted for by your firm's(s') production;

(b) Capacity (quantity) of your firm to produce the *Domestic Like Product* (that is, the level of production that your establishment(s) could reasonably have expected to attain during the year, assuming normal operating conditions (using equipment and machinery in place and ready to operate), normal operating levels (hours per week/weeks per year), time for downtime, maintenance, repair, and cleanup, and a typical or representative product mix);

(c) the quantity and value of U.S. commercial shipments of the *Domestic Like Product* produced in your U.S. plant(s);

(d) the quantity and value of U.S. internal consumption/company transfers of the *Domestic Like Product* produced in your U.S. plant(s); and

(e) the value of (i) net sales, (ii) cost of goods sold (COGS), (iii) gross profit, (iv) selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses, and (v) operating income of the *Domestic Like Product* produced in your U.S. plant(s) (include both U.S. and export commercial sales, internal consumption, and company transfers) for your most recently completed fiscal year (identify the date on which your fiscal year ends).

(10) If you are a U.S. importer or a trade/business association of U.S. importers of the *Subject Merchandise* from the *Subject Country,* provide the following information on your firm's(s') operations on that product during calendar year 2024 (report quantity data in pounds and value data in U.S. dollars). If you are a trade/business association, provide the information, on an aggregate basis, for the firms which are members of your association.

(a) The quantity and value (landed, duty-paid but not including countervailing duties) of U.S. imports and, if known, an estimate of the percentage of total U.S. imports of *Subject Merchandise* from the *Subject Country* accounted for by your firm's(s') imports;

(b) the quantity and value (f.o.b. U.S. port, including countervailing duties) of U.S. commercial shipments of *Subject Merchandise* imported from the *Subject Country;* and

(c) the quantity and value (f.o.b. U.S. port, including countervailing duties) of U.S. internal consumption/company transfers of *Subject Merchandise* imported from the *Subject Country.*

(11) If you are a producer, an exporter, or a trade/business association of producers or exporters of the *Subject Merchandise* in the *Subject Country,* provide the following information on your firm's(s') operations on that product during calendar year 2024 (report quantity data in pounds and value data in U.S. dollars, landed and duty-paid at the U.S. port but not including countervailing duties). If you are a trade/business association, provide the information, on an aggregate basis, for the firms which are members of your association.

(a) Production (quantity) and, if known, an estimate of the percentage of total production of *Subject Merchandise* in the *Subject Country* accounted for by your firm's(s') production;

(b) Capacity (quantity) of your firm(s) to produce the *Subject Merchandise* in the *Subject Country* (that is, the level of production that your establishment(s) could reasonably have expected to attain during the year, assuming normal operating conditions (using equipment and machinery in place and ready to operate), normal operating levels (hours per week/weeks per year), time for downtime, maintenance, repair, and cleanup, and a typical or representative product mix); and

(c) the quantity and value of your firm's(s') exports to the United States of *Subject Merchandise* and, if known, an estimate of the percentage of total exports to the United States of *Subject Merchandise* from the *Subject Country* accounted for by your firm's(s') exports.

(12) Identify significant changes, if any, in the supply and demand conditions or business cycle for the *Domestic Like Product* that have occurred in the United States or in the market for the *Subject Merchandise* in the *Subject Country* after 2018, and significant changes, if any, that are likely to occur within a reasonably foreseeable time. Supply conditions to consider include technology; production methods; development efforts; ability to increase production (including the shift of production facilities used for other products and the use, cost, or availability of major inputs into production); and factors related to the ability to shift supply among different national markets (including barriers to importation in foreign markets or changes in market demand abroad). Demand conditions to consider include end uses and applications; the existence and availability of substitute products; and the level of competition among the *Domestic Like Product* produced in the United States, *Subject Merchandise* produced in the *Subject Country,* and such merchandise from other countries.

(13) (OPTIONAL) A statement of whether you agree with the above definitions of the *Domestic Like Product* and *Domestic Industry;* if you disagree with either or both of these definitions, please explain why and provide alternative definitions.

Authority: This proceeding is being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is

published pursuant to § 207.61 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 25, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–05355 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1232 (Enforcement II)]

Certain Chocolate Milk Powder and Packaging Thereof; Notice of Institution of Formal Enforcement Proceeding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to institute a formal enforcement proceeding relating to the general exclusion order (''GEO'') issued on November 15, 2022 and cease and desist orders (''CDOs'') issued on November 18, 2024, in the above-referenced investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Lall, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2043. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.* For help accessing EDIS, please email *EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.* General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at *https://www.usitc.gov.* Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted the original investigation on December 1, 2020, based on a complaint filed on behalf of Meenaxi Enterprise Inc. (''Meenaxi'') of Edison, New Jersey. 85 FR 77237–38 (Dec. 1, 2020). The complaint alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1337, based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain chocolate milk powder and packaging thereof by reason of infringement of U.S. Trademark Registration No. 4,206,026 (''the '026 mark''). The Commission's notice of investigation named several respondents, including but not limited to Bharat Bazar of Union City, California; Coconut Hill of Sunnyvale, California; Organic Food d/b/a Namaste Plaza Indian Super Market (''Organic Food'') of Fremont, California; and New India Bazar of San Jose, California. *Id.* at 77237. The Office of Unfair Import Investigations (''OUII'') was also a party to the investigation. *Id.*

In the underlying investigation, all respondents were found in default. *See* Order No. 6 (Feb. 10, 2021), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Mar. 2, 2021); Order No. 23 (May 19, 2022), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Jun. 14, 2022). On May 24, 2021, Meenaxi moved for summary determination of violations of section 337 by the respondents found in default by Order No. 6 and requested a GEO. On December 1, 2021, the former chief administrative law judge (''former CALJ'') granted the motion as an initial determination (Order No. 15), but noted discrepancies with respect to respondent Organic Food, calling into question whether that respondent was ever properly served with the complaint and notice of investigation and with the former CALJ's order to show cause why the respondents should not be found in default, Order No. 5 (Jan. 13, 2021). *See* Order No. 15 at 1 n.1. No petitions for review of Order No. 15 were filed. The Commission determined *sua sponte* to review Order No. 15 and ordered reconsideration of Order No. 6 as to Organic Food and/or any other respondents who may not have been properly served with documents in the underlying investigation. *See* Comm'n Notice at 3 (Jan. 18, 2022). The Commission remanded the investigation to an ALJ for further proceedings. *Id.*

On remand, the current chief administrative law judge (''CALJ'') issued Order No. 18, granting Meenaxi's unopposed motion for leave to amend the complaint and notice of investigation to (i) substitute Organic Food with proposed respondent Organic Ingredients of San Diego, California; (ii) correct the address of respondent New India; (iii) correct the address of respondent Bharat Bazar; and (iv) supplement the complaint with Exhibits 9–a, 9–b, and 9–c, concerning Organic Food and/or Organic Ingredients. Order No. 18 at 1–5 (Mar. 11, 2022), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Apr. 12, 2022); *see also* 87 FR 22940–41 (Apr. 18, 2022). Meenaxi also demonstrated that Bharat Bazar had been actually served with all of the documents in the investigation (prior to remand) despite incorrectly spelling Bharat Bazar's address as being on ''Niled Road'' instead of ''Niles Road.'' *See* Order No. 18 at 4.

The CALJ conducted remand proceedings as to Organic Ingredients and New India with respect to service of the amended complaint and notice of investigation, and upon the failure of these respondents to respond to the amended complaint and notice of investigation, the CALJ ordered them to respond to an order to show cause why they should not be found in default. *See* Order No. 19 (Mar. 11, 2022); Order No. 21 at 2–3 (May 3, 2022). On May 19, 2022, the CALJ issued an initial determination finding Organic Ingredients and New India in default. Order No. 23 (May 19, 2022), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (June 14, 2022). Accordingly, the Commission found all respondents in default (collectively with the respondents previously found in default, the ''Defaulting Respondents'').

On June 13, 2022, Meenaxi again moved for summary determination of violations by the Defaulting Respondents and requested a GEO. On July 6, 2022, OUII filed a response supporting the motion.

On August 3, 2022, the CALJ issued a remand ID (''RID'') (Order No. 27), granting the second motion for summary determination and finding a violation of section 337 with respect to the '026 mark. The RID found that all Defaulting Respondents met the importation requirement and that Meenaxi satisfied the domestic industry requirement. *See* 19 U.S.C. 1337(a)(2)–(3). No party petitioned for review of the RID.

On September 19, 2022, the Commission determined not to review the RID. *See* 87 FR 58130–32 (Sept. 23, 2022). On November 15, 2022, the Commission issued a final determination finding a violation, issuing a GEO prohibiting the unlicensed importation of chocolate milk powder and packaging thereof that infringe the '026 mark, and terminating the investigation. *See* 87 FR 70864–66 (Nov. 21, 2022). The GEO is currently in effect and prohibits the unlicensed importation of ''chocolate milk powder in consumer-sized container with the Bournvita label.'' *Id.;* GEO at 2 (Nov. 15, 2022). On the same day, the Commission issued an opinion explaining the basis for its final determination. *See* Comm'n Op. (Nov. 15, 2022) (Conf. Ver.); Comm'n Op. (Dec. 9, 2022) (Pub. Ver.).

Approximately ten (10) months later, the Enforcement Complaint was filed with the Commission on behalf of Meenaxi to enforce the GEO entered in the original investigation, seeking, *inter alia,* issuance of CDOs for alleged

violations of the GEO. On November 9, 2023, upon consideration of Meenaxi's Enforcement Complaint, the Commission issued a notice of its determination to institute an enforcement proceeding under Commission Rule 210.75 to investigate alleged violations of the GEO by the four Enforcement Respondents. *See* Comm'n Notice, EDIS Doc. ID 808258 (Nov. 9, 2023). This enforcement proceeding was instituted by publication in the **Federal Register** on November 16, 2023. *See* 88 FR 78786–87 (Nov. 16, 2023) (''NOI''). OUII is also named as a party. *Id.* at 78787. On the same day the Commission determined to institute, the Commission issued an order (the ''Commission Order'') certifying the enforcement proceeding to the CALJ for designation of a presiding Administrative Law Judge to conduct any necessary proceedings, issue an Enforcement Initial Determination, and make a recommendation on appropriate enforcement measures. *See* Comm'n Order (Nov. 9, 2023), EDIS Doc. ID 808290. Meenaxi filed proof that the Enforcement Complaint and Exhibits, the Commission's November 9th notice, and the Commission Order were served on each of the four Enforcement Respondents. *See* Nov. 14, 2023 Letter from Anil Gandhi to Secretary Barton, Ex. A, EDIS Doc. ID 808539. No responses to the Enforcement Complaint and NOI were filed.

On January 10, 2024, the presiding ALJ issued an order directing the Enforcement Respondents to show cause why they should not be found in default and why judgment should not be rendered against them for failing to respond to the Enforcement Complaint and NOI. *See* Order No. 6 (Jan. 10, 2024). Order No. 6 directed the Enforcement Respondents to make any showing of good cause by no later than February 2, 2024. *Id.* at 3. Meenaxi filed proof that Order No. 6 was served on each of the four Enforcement Respondents. *See* Jan. 16, 2024 Letter from Llofel Rogolifoi to Secretary Barton, Ex. A, EDIS Doc. ID 812042. No party responded to Order No. 6. *See* Order No. 8 at 1 (Feb. 13, 2024).

On March 14, 2024, the Commission determined that the four Enforcement Respondents were in default. *See* Order No. 8 (Feb. 13, 2024), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Mar. 15, 2024). On March 15, 2024, Meenaxi filed a motion requesting summary determination of violation of the GEO and the issuance of CDOs against the four Enforcement Respondents. *See* Order No. 9 at 5 (Aug. 16, 2024).

On August 16, 2024, the presiding ALJ issued the subject ID granting Meenaxi's motion for summary determination and recommending issuance of the requested CDOs. The ALJ concluded that ''the unrebutted evidence [ ] demonstrates that the Enforcement Respondents have imported and/or sold after importation chocolate milk powder products bearing the 'Bournvita' label'' in violation of the GEO. ID at 16–17. The ID noted that Meenaxi alleged that the Enforcement Respondents have violated the GEO by offering for sale, selling, advertising, and aiding and abetting the sale of Cadbury's ''BOURNVITA'' products. *Id.* at 17–18. The ID explained that ''[t]hese (or similar) products were found to infringe the '026 Mark during the violation phase'' of this investigation. *Id.* at 18. The ID applied the same trademark infringement analysis to the products accused of violating the GEO in Meenaxi's Enforcement Complaint. *See id.* at 19–26. Meenaxi filed proof that the ID was served on each of the four Enforcement Respondents. *See* Aug. 30, 2024 Letter from Llofel Rogolifoi to Secretary Barton, Ex. A, EDIS Doc. ID 831085. No party filed a petition seeking review of the ID.

On August 19, 2024, the Commission issued a notice soliciting submissions on public interest issues raised by the recommended relief should the Commission find a violation of the GEO, specifically, CDOs against the four Enforcement Respondents. *See* 89 FR 68203–04 (Aug. 23, 2024). No comments were received in response to the notice.

On October 28, 2024, the Commission determined to review the ID's findings that the Enforcement Respondents have violated the GEO. See 89 FR 81547–49 (Oct. 8, 2024). In connection with these findings, the Commission requested responses from the parties to the issues under review. See 89 FR at 81548. The Commission also requested parties to the investigation, interested government agencies, and any other interested parties to file written submissions on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding. Id. at 81549.

On November 18, 2024, the Commission issued a final determination finding that all four enforcement respondents violated the GEO, issuing a CDO order against each of them, and terminating the investigation. 89 FR 92722–23. On the same day, the Commission issued an opinion explaining the basis for its final determination.

On February 24, 2025, Meenaxi filed a second enforcement complaint requesting that the Commission institute an enforcement proceeding under Commission Rule 210.75 to investigate alleged violations of the GEO and the CDOs by the same four enforcement respondents: (1) Organic Ingredients; (2) New India; (3) Bharat Bazar; and (4) Coconut Hill Inc. Meenaxi asserts that the four proposed enforcement respondents continue to import, sell for importation, advertise, market, distribute, and offer to sell ''Bournvita'' products that infringe the '026 mark despite the GEO and CDOs. Meenaxi also alleges that the four proposed enforcement respondents are in continuing violation of the GEO and CDOs and as a result, it is sustaining ''immediate and irreparable harm.'' None of the respondents answered Meenaxi's enforcement complaint.

Having examined the enforcement complaint and the supporting documents, the Commission has determined to institute a formal enforcement proceeding, pursuant to Commission Rule 210.75(a) (19 CFR 210.75(a)), to determine whether violations of the GEO, issued on November 15, 2022, and CDOs, issued on November 18, 2024, in the above-referenced investigation, have occurred and to determine what, if any, enforcement measures are appropriate. The named respondents are: (1) Organic Ingredients Inc. d/b/a Namaste Plaza Indian Super Market; (2) New India Bazar Inc.; (3) Bharat Bazar Inc.; and (4) Coconut Hill Inc. d/b/a Coconut Hill. OUII is also named as a party.

In the Order issued concurrently herewith, the Commission has delegated this enforcement proceeding to the CALJ for designation of a presiding Administrative Law Judge to conduct any necessary proceedings, issue an Enforcement Initial Determination, and make a recommendation on appropriate enforcement measures, if any.

The Commission's vote on this determination took place on March 26, 2025.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 26, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–05516 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. 24–12]

Phong H. Tran, M.D.; Decision and Order

On October 4, 2023, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Phong H. Tran, M.D. (Respondent). OSC, at 1, 3. The OSC proposed the denial of Respondent's application for a DEA Certificate of Registration (registration), Control No. W22138631C, in California, alleging that Respondent has been mandatorily excluded from participation in Medicare, Medicaid, and all Federal health care programs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(a). *Id.* at 1–2 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(5)).

A hearing was held before DEA Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Teresa A. Wallbaum who, on August 9, 2024, issued her Recommended Rulings, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision of the Administrative Law Judge (RD). The RD recommended that Respondent's application be denied. RD, at 29. Neither party filed exceptions to the RD. Having reviewed the entire record, the Agency adopts and hereby incorporates by reference the entirety of the ALJ's rulings, credibility findings,[1] findings of fact, conclusions of law, sanctions analysis, and recommended sanction in the RD, and summarizes and expands upon portions thereof herein.

The Agency also adopts the ALJ's conclusion that ''Respondent lacks state authority to handle controlled substances in the State of California, the state in which he is registered. . . .'' RD, at 29.[2]

I. Loss of State Authority

A. Findings of Fact

On August 2, 2024, the Medical Board of California revoked Respondent's California medical license. RD, at 2, 4; ALJ Exhibit (ALJX) 34.[3] According to California's online records, of which the Agency takes official notice, Respondent's California medical license remains revoked.[4] California DCA License Search, *https://search.dca.ca.gov/* (last visited date of signature of this Order). Accordingly, the Agency finds substantial record evidence that Respondent is not licensed to practice medicine in California, the state in which he is registered with DEA.[5]

B. Discussion

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), the Attorney General is authorized to suspend or revoke a registration issued under 21 U.S.C. 823 ''upon a finding that the registrant . . . has had his State license or registration suspended . . . [or] revoked . . . by competent State authority and is no longer authorized by State law to engage in the . . . dispensing of controlled substances.''

With respect to a practitioner, DEA has also long held that the possession of authority to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which a practitioner engages in professional practice is a fundamental condition for obtaining and maintaining a practitioner's registration. *Gonzales* v. *Oregon,* 546 U.S. 243, 270 (2006) (''The Attorney General can register a physician to dispense controlled substances 'if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.' . . . The very definition of a 'practitioner' eligible to prescribe includes physicians 'licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by the United States or the jurisdiction in which he practices' to dispense controlled substances. § 802(21).''). The Agency has applied these principles consistently. *See, e.g., James L. Hooper, M.D.,* 76 FR 71371, 71372 (2011), *pet. for rev. denied,* 481 F. App'x 826 (4th Cir. 2012); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.,* 43 FR 27616, 27617 (1978).[6]

According to California statute, ''dispense'' means ''to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user or research subject by or pursuant to the lawful order of a practitioner, including the prescribing, furnishing, packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for that delivery.'' Cal. Health & Safety Code section 11010 (2024). Further, a ''practitioner'' means a person ''licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to, or administer, a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research in [the] state.'' *Id.* section 11026(c).

Here, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Respondent currently lacks authority to practice medicine in California. As discussed above, a physician must be a licensed practitioner to dispense a controlled substance in California. Thus, because

[1] The Agency adopts the ALJ's summary of the witnesses' testimonies as well as the ALJ's assessment of the witnesses' credibility. RD, at 5–29. The Agency agrees with the ALJ that the testimony from the DEA Diversion Investigator (DI), which was primarily focused on the introduction of the Government's documentary evidence, was ''sufficiently plausible, internally consistent, and corroborated by the documentary evidence to be afforded full credibility.'' *Id.* at 8.

[2] The lack of state authority allegation was not noticed in the OSC. However, DEA has consistently held that because the possession of state authority is a prerequisite for obtaining and maintaining a registration, the issue of state authority can be raised at any stage of a proceeding. *See, e.g., Hatem M. Ataya, M.D.,* 81 FR 8221, 8244 (2016) (noting that ''because the possession of state authority is a prerequisite for obtaining a registration and for maintaining a registration, the issue can be raised *sua sponte* even at this stage of the proceeding''); *Joe W. Morgan, D.O.,* 78 FR 61961, 61973–74 (2013); *see also Gonzales* v. *Oregon,* 546 U.S. 243, 270 (2006) (finding that the possession of authority to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which a practitioner engages in professional practice is a fundamental condition for obtaining and maintaining a practitioner's registration). Neither the CSA nor DEA's implementing regulations requires that the Government amend the OSC to add a lack of state authority allegation if the Government obtains evidence during the pendency of a proceeding of a registrant's lack of state authority. Here, Respondent raised the issue of his lack of state authority in his Post-Hearing Brief, ALJX 31, at 2 n.2, and the ALJ afforded both parties notice and an opportunity to be heard on the issue before issuing the RD. RD, at 2; ALJX 33.

[3] *See also* Respondent's Post-Hearing Brief, at 2 n.2 (''The court is hereby notified that Respondent's California medical license was revoked by the Medical Board, effective August 2, 2024.'').

[4] Under the Administrative Procedure Act, an agency ''may take official notice of facts at any stage in a proceeding—even in the final decision.'' United States Department of Justice, Attorney General's Manual on the Administrative Procedure Act 80 (1947) (Wm. W. Gaunt & Sons, Inc., Reprint 1979).

[5] Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 556(e), ''[w]hen an agency decision rests on official notice of a material fact not appearing in the evidence in the record, a party is entitled, on timely request, to an opportunity to show the contrary.'' The material fact here is that Respondent, as of the date of this decision, is not licensed to practice medicine in California. Accordingly, Respondent may dispute the Agency's finding by filing a properly supported motion for reconsideration of findings of fact within fifteen calendar days of the date of this Order. Any such motion and response shall be filed and served by email to the other party and to the DEA Office of the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration at *dea.addo.attorneys@dea.gov.*

[6] This rule derives from the text of two provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). First, Congress defined the term ''practitioner'' to mean ''a physician . . . or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by . . . the jurisdiction in which he practices. . . . , to distribute, dispense, . . . [or] administer . . . a controlled substance in the course of professional practice.'' 21 U.S.C. 802(21). Second, in setting the requirements for obtaining a practitioner's registration, Congress directed that ''[t]he Attorney General shall register practitioners . . . if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.'' 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1). Because Congress has clearly mandated that a practitioner possess state authority in order to be deemed a practitioner under the CSA, DEA has held repeatedly that revocation of a practitioner's registration is the appropriate sanction whenever he is no longer authorized to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which he practices. *See, e.g., James L. Hooper, M.D.,* 76 FR 71371–72; *Sheran Arden Yeates, M.D.,* 71 FR 39130, 39131 (2006); *Dominick A. Ricci, M.D.,* 58 FR 51104, 51105 (1993); *Bobby Watts, M.D.,* 53 FR 11919, 11920 (1988); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.,* 43 FR 27617.

Respondent currently lacks authority to practice medicine in California and, therefore, is not currently authorized to handle controlled substances in California, Respondent is not eligible to obtain or maintain a DEA registration. Accordingly, the Agency will order that Respondent's application for a DEA registration be denied.

II. Mandatory Exclusion From Federal Health Care Programs [7]

A. Findings of Fact

In 2018, Respondent pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to commit honest services mail fraud and healthcare fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1349. RD, at 3; Government Exhibit (GX) 5, 7. As a result of Respondent's criminal conviction based on his guilty plea, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Inspector General (HHS/OIG), excluded Respondent, effective September 20, 2022, from participation in Medicare, Medicaid, and all federal health care programs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(a) for a period of twelve years.[8] RD, at 3; GX 8. Accordingly, the Agency finds substantial record evidence that Respondent has been, and continues to be, excluded from participation in federal healthcare programs.

B. Discussion

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(5), the Attorney General is authorized to suspend or revoke a registration upon finding that the registrant ''has been excluded (or directed to be excluded) from participation in a program pursuant to section 1320a–7(a) of Title 42.'' *Id.* section 824(a)(5).[9] The Agency has consistently held that it may also deny an application upon finding that an applicant has been excluded from a federal health care program. *Arvinder Singh, M.D.,* 81 FR 8247, 8248 n.3 (2016) (quoting *Kwan Bo Jin, M.D.,* 77 FR 35021, 35021 n.2 (2012)) (''[W]here a registration can be revoked under [21 U.S.C.] 824, it can, *a fortiori,* be denied under [21 U.S.C.] 823 since the law would not require an agency to indulge in the useless act of granting a license on one day only to withdraw it on the next.''); *Robert Wayne Locklear, M.D.,* 86 FR 33745 (citing *South Corp.* v. *United States,* 690 F.2d 1369, 1374 (Fed. Cir. 1982)) (''A statutory construction which would impute a useless act to Congress will be viewed as unsound and rejected.'').

The Agency agrees with the ALJ and finds substantial record evidence that Respondent has been, and remains, mandatorily excluded from federal health care programs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(a),[10] and Respondent has admitted to the same. RD, at 4, 14–16; GX 5–9; Respondent's Post-Hearing Brief, at 3. Accordingly, the Agency finds that substantial record evidence establishes the Government's *prima facie* case for denying Respondent's application under 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(5). *See also* 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1).

C. Sanction

Where, as here, the Government has met its *prima facie* burden of showing that Respondent's application for a registration should be denied, the burden shifts to Respondent to show why he can be entrusted with a registration. *Morall* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 412 F.3d. 165, 174 (D.C. Cir. 2005); *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy, LLC* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 881 F.3d 823, 830 (11th Cir. 2018); *Garrett Howard Smith, M.D.,* 83 FR 18882 (2018). The issue of trust is necessarily a fact-dependent determination based on the circumstances presented by the individual respondent. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46968, 46972 (2019); *see also Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833. Moreover, as past performance is the best predictor of future performance, DEA Administrators have required that a registrant who has committed acts inconsistent with the public interest must accept responsibility for those acts and demonstrate that he will not engage in future misconduct. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833. A registrant's acceptance of responsibility must be unequivocal. *Id.* at 830–31. In addition, a registrant's candor during the investigation and hearing has been an important factor in determining acceptance of responsibility and the appropriate sanction. *Id.* Further, DEA Administrators have found that the egregiousness and extent of the misconduct are significant factors in determining the appropriate sanction. *Id.* at 834 & n.4. DEA Administrators have also considered the need to deter similar acts by the respondent and by the community of registrants. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46972–73.

The Agency agrees with the ALJ that Respondent failed to unequivocally accept responsibility for his misconduct. Respondent testified that following his criminal conviction in 2018, he volunteered with the Buddhist Meditation Center and stayed in the temple for at least two one-week periods so that he could ''learn about the right thing to do in life, and then meditate [himself] to stay in control.'' Tr. 79–80; *see* RD, at 10. Respondent also testified that he volunteered with several nonprofit organizations in his community and generally stated that he ''help[ed] out the seniors.'' Tr. 80–83; *see* RD, at 10. In 2021, Respondent received a Juris Doctor from Pacific Coast University so that he could ''learn more about what's right and what's wrong.'' Tr. 104; *see* RD, at 10; RX 4.

[7] Although DEA lacks authority to grant Respondent's registration application because he lacks state authority, DEA considers Respondent's mandatory exclusion from federal healthcare programs as a separate, independent ground to deny Respondent's application.

[8] The HHS/OIG initially excluded Respondent from participating in federal health care programs for a period of 17 years. GX 8. However, the HHS/OIG later reduced the exclusion period to 12 years. RD, at 7; *see also* Transcript (Tr.) 58–59.

[9] In its OSC, the Government relies upon grounds Congress provided to support revocation/suspension, not denial of an application. Prior Agency decisions have addressed whether it is appropriate to consider a provision of 21 U.S.C. 824(a) when determining whether or not to grant a practitioner registration application. For over forty-five years, Agency decisions have concluded that it is. *Robert Wayne Locklear, M.D.,* 86 FR 33738, 33744–45 (2021) (collecting cases).

[10] DEA has consistently held that it may deny an application under 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(5) even if the conviction underlying the exclusion does not relate to controlled substances. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46968, 46,971–72 (2019); *see also Narciso Reyes, M.D.,* 83 FR 61678, 61681 (2018); *KK Pharmacy,* 64 FR 49507, 49510 (1999) (collecting cases); *Melvin N. Seglin, M.D.,* 63 FR 70431, 70433 (1998); *Stanley Dubin, D.D.S.,* 61 FR 60727, 60728 (1996). As the Agency explained in *Jeffrey Stein,* this interpretation is ''well founded in the CSA'' for several reasons. 84 FR 46,971–72. ''First, only one of the four mandatory exclusion categories is related to controlled substances (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(a)(4)),'' yet ''Congress specifically cited to the entirety of 1320a–7(a) of Title 42 in 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(5), rather than only including Section 1320a–7(a)(4).'' *Id.* at 46,971. Second, the legislative history supports DEA's plain language reading of the statute. *Id.* at 46,971–72. For example, the Senate Report announcing the amendment of the CSA to add this basis for revocation does not signal an intent to exclude any categories of exclusions; it states, ''The bill would amend the Controlled Substances Act to add exclusion from Medicare or a State health care program as a basis for the denial, revocation, or suspension of registration to manufacture, distribute or dispense a controlled substance.'' S. Rep. 100–109, at 22 (1987); *Jeffrey Stein,* 84 FR 46972. Finally, if 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(5) were read to only permit DEA to revoke a registration if the exclusion were based on a controlled substance conviction, this section would be largely duplicative of 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(2), which permits DEA to revoke a registration when the registrant ''has been convicted of a felony . . . relating to any substance defined in this subchapter as a controlled substance or a list I chemical.'' *Jeffrey Stein,* 84 FR 46972. ''To limit the application of Section 824(a)(5) to crimes involving controlled substances would be an impermissible statutory construction, because it would render Congress's amendment superfluous.'' *Id.* (citing *Dept. of Def., Army Air Force Exchange Serv.* v. *Fed. Labor Relations Auth.,* 659 F.2d 1140, 1160 (D.C. Cir. 1981), *cert. denied,* 455 U.S. 945 (1982) (A statute should be read in a ''manner which effectuates rather than frustrates the major purpose of the legislative draftsmen.'')).

Respondent also attended a continuing medical education course about controlled substances and ''basically learn[ed] about opiates.'' Tr. 106–07; *see* RD, at 10. Finally, Respondent stated that he attended an ethics course ''to learn more about ethics and boundaries, unprofessional conduct, and learned [sic] things to avoid so that I don't re-offended [sic] again.'' Tr. 75–76; *see* RD, at 10.

Though Respondent engaged in activities that he believed would help him avoid future violations of the law, he did not unequivocally accept responsibility for his actions. The Agency agrees with the ALJ that ''Respondent's testimony repeatedly minimized the nature, seriousness, and scope of his criminal actions and minimized Respondent's responsibility for *intentionally* entering into a sweeping, complex conspiracy to commit honest services fraud that used his staff, abused the trust of his patients, and cost the state of California millions of dollars.'' RD, at 20–21 (emphasis in original). At the hearing, Respondent failed to acknowledge his specific illegal conduct regarding the charges of honest services mail fraud and healthcare fraud. Instead, he described his misconduct in generalized terms stating: ''I feel that is dishonest conduct, unprofessional conduct, and I accept the responsibility for my misconduct.'' Tr. 72–73. Respondent also failed to demonstrate that he understood how his fraudulent acts impacted his patients, his office staff, the State of California, and the U.S. government. RD, at 20; *see Bernadette U. Iguh, M.D.,* 87 FR 56709, 56711 (2022) (''Respondent's emphasis on her ignorance as the cause of her misconduct, in tandem with Respondent's lack of emphasis on the damages she caused, both serve to downplay the extent to which her own actions and decisions were harmful.'').[11] Respondent's attempts to minimize this egregious misconduct undermine any purported acceptance of responsibility. *Michael A. White* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 626 F. App'x 493, 496–97 (5th Cir. 2015).

The Agency further agrees with the ALJ that ''Respondent never acknowledged *what* he did wrong, *what* his triggers were, or *what* he had done to ensure that his fraudulent behavior would not reoccur.'' RD, at 20 (emphasis in original). Indeed, ''[e]nsuring that a registrant is trustworthy to comply with all relevant aspects of the CSA without constant oversight is crucial to the Agency's ability to complete its mission of preventing diversion within such a large regulated population.'' *Robert Wayne Locklear, M.D.,* 86 FR 33748 (citing *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46974). Ultimately, the ALJ concluded, and the Agency agrees, that Respondent has not demonstrated unequivocal acceptance of responsibility for his actions. RD, at 21.[12]

In addition to acceptance of responsibility, the Agency considers both specific and general deterrence when determining an appropriate sanction. *Daniel A. Glick, D.D.S.,* 80 FR 74810. Regarding specific deterrence, the Agency agrees with the ALJ that ''Respondent's sentence of one year of probation, with limited restrictions, did not apparently instill in Respondent a full understanding of the scope of his misconduct, in particular, the damage he has done to his victims,'' including his patients and his employees. RD, at 28–29; Tr. 126, 136.[13] Regarding general deterrence, the Agency agrees with the ALJ that the interests of general deterrence also support a denial of Respondent's application, as a lack of sanction in the current matter would send a message to the registrant community that a registrant can commit similar misconduct without consequences. RD, at 28.

The Agency also agrees with the ALJ that ''the egregious nature of Respondent's exclusion from Medicare/Medicaid for more than five years and the egregious nature of the underlying criminal convictions weigh in favor of denial of his application.'' *Id.* The record reflects that Respondent was involved in a ''sophisticated and complex'' fraudulent scheme over a period of three years that involved bribes, kickbacks, sham lease agreements, disguise payments, and coded text messages, which all resulted in millions of dollars of damages. *Id.* at 27; *see id.* at 7–8, 22. Respondent entered a plea agreement with the U.S. government acknowledging that he had violated federal law and that he had ''acted willfully and intended to defraud.'' GX 5; *see* Tr. 37–39, 133–34.[14] The Agency agrees with the ALJ's description that the criminal convictions involved ''the abuse of patients' trust, the creation of straw companies and false salary records, and the use of employees to further the fraud, and millions of dollars of damages.'' *Id.* at 22.

In sum, Respondent has not offered any credible evidence on the record to rebut the Government's *prima facie* case for denial of his application and Respondent has not demonstrated that he can be entrusted with the responsibility of registration. *Id.* at 19. Accordingly, the Agency will order that Respondent's application be denied.

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1) and 824(a)(5), I hereby deny the pending application for a DEA Certificate of Registration, Control No. W22138631C, submitted by Phong H. Tran, M.D., as well as any other pending application of Phong H. Tran, M.D., for additional registration in California. This Order is effective [insert Date Thirty Days From the Date of Publication in the **Federal Register**].

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on March 25, 2025, by Acting Administrator Derek Maltz. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

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[11] Respondent stated that he ''realize[d] that [he] hurt a lot of people,'' but he did not discuss his fraudulent activities and its impact on the people that he had served and supervised. Tr. 126.

[12] When a registrant fails to make the threshold showing of acceptance of responsibility, the Agency need not address the registrant's remedial measures. *Ajay S. Ahuja, M.D.,* 84 FR 5479, 5498 n.33 (2019) (citing *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy, L.L.C. & SND Health Care, L.L.C.,* 81 FR 79188, 79202–03 (2016)); *Daniel A. Glick, D.D.S.,* 80 FR 74800, 74801, 74810 (2015).

[13] Respondent stated that he ''was very remorseful about [his misconduct] and tried to do everything to redeem [him]self.'' Tr. 98. But Respondent also stated that he wanted to redeem himself by ''being an anesthesiologist because [he's] talented at what [he] do[es] as [sic] anesthesiologist.'' Tr. 126–27. Here, Respondent failed to explain how his ability as an anesthesiologist would redeem his prior dishonest misconduct. *See Daniel A. Glick, D.D.S.,* 80 FR 74810.

[14] Respondent even attempted to disguise the unlawful referral payments by covering up the fees as ''basic rent'' and ''salary'' under various shell companies. GX 5; *see* RD, at 6. Respondent also involved his ''office staff and medical professionals at his clinic to act in ways to further his kickback scheme.'' Tr. 133; *see* GX 5.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Baijes Bissonnet Pharmacy; Decision and Order

On December 15, 2023, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Baijes Bissonnet Pharmacy of Stafford, Texas (Applicant). Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 1, at 1, 9. The OSC proposed the denial of Applicant's application for DEA registration, Control No. W22147152A, alleging that Applicant's registration is inconsistent with the public interest. *Id.* at 1 (citing 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)).

Specifically, the OSC/ISO alleges that ''[Applicant] repeatedly filled prescriptions for Schedule II through V controlled substances that contained multiple red flags indicative of diversion and/or abuse without addressing or resolving those red flags, and [Applicant's decision] to fill those prescriptions despite unresolved red flags, . . . [violated] federal and Texas law, including 21 CFR 1306.04(a), 1306.06; Tex. Health & Safety Code sections 481.074(a), 481.128; 22 Tex. Admin. Code sections 291.33(c)(2)(A)(ii), (iv), 291.29(f).'' RFAAX 1, at 4.

The OSC notified Applicant of its right to file with DEA a written request for hearing within 30 days after the date of receipt of the OSC. *Id.* at 8 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43(a)). The OSC also notified Applicant that if it failed to file such a request, it would be deemed to have waived its right to a hearing and be in default. *Id.* (citing 21 CFR 1301.43(c) through (e)). The OSC further instructed Applicant that a hearing request should be submitted to the DEA Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ) email inbox.[1] *Id.*

On December 19, 2023, a DEA Diversion Investigator personally served the OSC on Applicant's owner and pharmacist-in-charge (PIC).[2] RFAAX 2, at 2. Based on this date of service, the deadline for filing a hearing request was January 18, 2024. RFAAX 1, at 8; *see also* 21 CFR 1301.37(d)(1), 1301.43(a). The day before the filing deadline, January 17, 2024, Applicant mailed a hearing request letter through the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). RFAAX 3, at 5.[3] Contrary to the OSC's clear instructions to send mail to the OALJ Hearing Clerk at the specific address listed in the OSC, Applicant addressed the letter to the DEA Hearing Facility in Arlington, Virginia, a building that does not accept mail. RFAA, at 4; RFAAX 3, at 5. Because Applicant sent the hearing request to the wrong address, it was returned to Applicant without ever being received by the OALJ Hearing Clerk. RFAA, at 4; RFAAX 3, at 6.

On February 29, 2024, Applicant sent a second hearing request letter through USPS, which was delivered on March 4, 2024, nearly two months after the deadline for filing a hearing request had passed. RFAA, at 3; RFAAX 3, at 1; RFAAX 4, at 1. Although Applicant mailed its second hearing request letter to the correct mailing address, Applicant addressed the letter to the wrong DEA office, specifically the Office of Chief Counsel (CC). RFAA, at 3, 5; RFAAX 3, at 1. The second hearing request was also never received by the OALJ Hearing Clerk. *Id.*

To summarize, the OSC, which was personally served on Applicant's owner/PIC, contained clear instructions detailing how to file a hearing request, where to send the hearing request, and the deadline for doing so. Nonetheless, Applicant mailed its first hearing request letter to the wrong mailing address and wrong recipient. Even if Applicant's first hearing request letter had been sent to the correct mailing address, it likely would have been received, and therefore filed, several days after the filing deadline. Further, although Applicant mailed a second hearing request letter to the DEA mailing address, Applicant again failed to address it to the OALJ Hearing Clerk as instructed by the OSC. The second hearing request letter was sent nearly a month and a half after the filing deadline.

To date, Applicant has not filed a hearing request with the OALJ Hearing Clerk, has not provided good cause for its failure to timely request a hearing,[4] and has not filed a motion to excuse the default with the Office of the Administrator.[5] 21 CFR 1301.43(c)(1). Accordingly, the Agency finds that Applicant is in default.

''A default, unless excused, shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the [applicant's] right to a hearing and an admission of the factual allegations of the [OSC].'' 21 CFR 1301.43(e). Further, ''[i]n the event that [an applicant] . . . is deemed to be in default . . . DEA may then file a request for final agency action with the Administrator, along with a record to support its request. In such circumstances, the Administrator may enter a default final order pursuant to [21 CFR] § 1316.67.'' 21 CFR 1301.43(f)(1). Here, the Government has requested final agency action based on Applicant's default pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43(d), (e), (f)(1), 1301.46. RFAA, at 1; *see also* 21 CFR 1316.67.

I. Applicable Law

As already discussed, the OSC/ISO alleges that Applicant violated multiple provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its implementing regulations. As the Supreme Court stated in *Gonzales* v. *Raich,* ''the main objectives of the CSA were to conquer drug abuse and to control the legitimate and illegitimate traffic in controlled substances. . . . To effectuate these goals, Congress devised a closed regulatory system making it unlawful to . . . dispense[ ] or possess any controlled substance except in a manner authorized by the CSA.'' 545 U.S. 1, at 12–13 (2005). In maintaining this closed regulatory system, ''[t]he CSA and its implementing regulations set forth strict requirements regarding registration, . . . drug security, and recordkeeping.'' *Id.* at 14.

The OSC/ISO's allegations concern the CSA's ''statutory and regulatory provisions . . . mandating . . . compliance with . . . prescription requirements'' and, therefore, go to the heart of the CSA's ''closed regulatory system'' specifically designed ''to conquer drug abuse and to control the legitimate and illegitimate traffic in controlled substances,'' and ''to prevent the diversion of drugs from legitimate to illicit channels.'' *Id.* at 12–14, 27.

[1] Alternatively, the OSC instructed that a hearing request could be mailed to the OALJ Hearing Clerk. RFAAX 1, at 8–9; *see also* 21 CFR 1316.47, 1321.01. The OSC also informed Applicant that a hearing request is filed once it is received by the OALJ Hearing Clerk. *Id.* at 9 (citing 21 CFR 1316.45).

[2] Applicant's owner/PIC signed a Form DEA–12 acknowledging receipt of the OSC on December 19, 2023. RFAAX 2, Attachment 1, at 1.

[3] The USPS receipt indicates that the expected delivery date was January 22, 2024, four days after the 30-day deadline for requesting a hearing. *Id.*

[4] In its second letter, Applicant acknowledged that the first letter was returned by USPS because it used the incorrect mailing address. RFAAX 3, at 4. Under these facts, using the incorrect address does not constitute good cause for failing to timely file a hearing request, especially when the OSC clearly informed Applicant to send hearing requests to the OALJ email inbox or the ''Hearing Clerk, [OALJ, DEA], 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, VA 22152''; moreover, the hearing request was projected to be untimely even had it been addressed correctly. RFAAX 1, at 8–9; RFAAX 3, at 5; 21 CFR 1316.45; *see also Keith Ky Ly, D.O.,* 80 FR 29025, 29028 (2015) (finding good cause was not shown where a registrant mailed a hearing request to the incorrect address).

[5] A party found in default may file a motion showing good cause to set aside the default no later than 30 days from the date of issuance of a final order. 21 CFR 1301.43(f)(3). Such motion must be filed with the Office of the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, at *dea.addo.attorneys@dea.gov.*

The Allegation That Applicant Filled Prescriptions Without Addressing or Resolving Red Flags of Abuse and/or Diversion

According to the CSA's implementing regulations, a lawful prescription for controlled substances is one that is ''issued for a legitimate medical purpose by an individual practitioner acting in the usual course of his professional practice.'' 21 CFR 1306.04(a); *see Gonzales* v. *Oregon,* 546 U.S. 243, 274 (2006), *United States* v. *Hayes,* 595 F.2d 258 (5th Cir. 1979), *rehearing den.,* 598 F.2d 620 (5th Cir. 1979), *cert. denied,* 444 U.S. 866 (1979); RFAAX 1, at 2. Although ''[t]he responsibility for the proper prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances is upon the prescribing practitioner . . . a corresponding responsibility rests with the pharmacist who fills the prescription.'' 21 CFR 1306.04(a); *United States* v. *Moore,* 423 U.S. 122, 136 n.12 (1975); *United States* v. *Armstrong,* 550 F.3d 382, 387 n.6 (5th Cir. 2008); RFAAX 1, at 2. The corresponding responsibility requires ''pharmacists to identify and resolve suspicions that a prescription is illegitimate . . . before 'knowingly filling such a purported prescription.' '' *Trinity Pharmacy II,* 83 FR 7304, 7331 (2018); RFAAX 1, at 2; *see also Suntree Pharmacy and Suntree Medical Equipment, LLC* v. *Drug Enf't Agency,* 2022 WL 444,357, *6 (11th Cir.) (upholding the Agency's revocation order, which was ''[b]ased on [the] finding that Suntree violated its corresponding responsibility by filling prescriptions for controlled substances without resolving obvious red flags that the prescriptions lacked a legitimate medical purpose''). A respondent pharmacy ''fail[s] to comply with its corresponding responsibility not to fill prescriptions written for illegitimate purposes'' when it fails to ''tak[e] and document[ ] steps to resolve . . . red flags or refus[e] to fill prescriptions with unresolvable red flags.'' *Pharmacy Doctors Enterprises Inc., d.b.a. Zion Clinic Pharmacy,* 789 F. App'x 724, 731 (11th Cir. 2020). DEA regulations further require that a ''prescription for a controlled substance may only be filled by a pharmacist, acting in the usual course of his [or her] professional practice.'' 21 CFR 1306.06; RFAAX 1, at 2.

As for state law, Texas regulations have a similar requirement that pharmacists ensure that controlled substance prescriptions are ''issued for a legitimate medical purpose by a practitioner in the course of medical practice.'' 22 Tex. Admin. Code section 291.29(b); RFAAX 1, at 2, 4; *see also* Tex. Health & Safety Code sections 481.074(a), 481.128(a)(1). If the pharmacist observes any problem that raises doubts about the legitimacy of a prescription, the pharmacist must ''verify the order with the practitioner prior to dispensing.'' *Id.* section 291.29(a); RFAAX 1, at 4.

Texas regulations set forth various ''red flag factors'' that a pharmacist must consider in preventing the non-therapeutic dispensing of controlled substances. 22 Tex. Admin. Code section 291.29(f); RFAAX 1, at 3. Pharmacists should consider these red flags ''by evaluating the totality of the circumstances rather than any single factor.'' 22 Tex. Admin. Code section 291.29(f). These red flags include instances where:

(f)(1) ''the pharmacy dispenses a reasonably discernible pattern of substantially identical prescriptions for the same controlled substances . . . ,''

(f)(3) ''prescriptions by a prescriber presented to the pharmacy are routinely for controlled substances commonly known to be abused drugs, including opioids, benzodiazepines, muscle relaxants, psychostimulants, and/or cough syrups containing codeine, or any combination of these drugs,''

(f)(10) ''the Texas Prescription Monitoring Program indicates the person presenting the prescriptions is obtaining similar drugs from multiple practitioners, and/or that the persons [sic] is being dispensed similar drugs at multiple pharmacies,'' and

(f)(12) ''persons consistently pay for controlled substance prescriptions with cash or cash equivalents more often than through insurance.''

RFAAX 1, at 2–3, 5–7. In addition to evaluating these red flag factors, a Texas pharmacist may not fill a prescription when a pharmacist has reason to believe that a prescription is inaccurate, inauthentic, or not issued for a legitimate medical purpose. *See* 22 Tex. Admin. Code section 291.29(a), (b).

Texas regulations further require pharmacists to ''review the patient's medication record'' to ensure the ''therapeutic appropriateness'' of the prescription, and if a problem is observed, the pharmacist must ''avoid or resolve the problem including consultation with the prescribing practitioner.'' 22 Tex. Admin. Code sections 291.33(c)(2)(A)(i)–(ii); RFAAX 1, at 2–3. A pharmacist must resolve all problems raised by a prescription before dispensing it and must document how the problem was resolved. *Id.* section 291.33(c)(2)(A)(iv); RFAAX 1, at 3; *see also* section 291.33(c)(2)(C) (outlining the information that such documentation must include).

II. Findings of Fact

The Allegation That Applicant Filled Prescriptions Without Addressing or Resolving Red Flags of Abuse and/or Diversion

The Agency finds that, in light of Applicant's default, the factual allegations in the OSC are deemed admitted. 21 CFR 1301.43(e). Accordingly, Applicant is deemed to have admitted and the Agency finds that Applicant repeatedly dispensed prescriptions in violation of the minimum practice standards that govern pharmacy practice in Texas. RFAAX 1, at 4–8. Specifically, from at least March 2021 through August 2022, Applicant repeatedly filled prescriptions for controlled substances that raised multiple red flags of abuse and/or diversion without addressing or resolving the red flags.[6] *Id.*

A. Pattern Prescribing

As discussed above, *see supra* Section I, Texas regulations identify the following prescribing patterns as red flag factors: ''the pharmacy dispenses a reasonably discernible pattern of substantially identical prescriptions for the same controlled substances . . . ,'', and ''the Texas Prescription Monitoring Program indicates the person presenting the prescriptions is obtaining similar drugs from multiple practitioners, and/or that the persons [sic] is being dispensed similar drugs at multiple pharmacies.'' 22 Tex. Admin. Code sections 291.29(f)(1), (f)(10). RFAAX 1, at 5.

Applicant is deemed to have admitted that Applicant failed to identify and resolve the red flag of pattern prescribing which is indicative of a lack of individualized care for patients. RFAAX 1, at 3, 5. Applicant admits that ''prescriptions dispensed for seven patients were essentially identical prescriptions issued by the same prescriber and/or similar drugs from multiple practitioners.'' *Id.* at 5. Specifically, Applicant admits that he dispensed the following: six essentially identical prescriptions to J.F. for hydrocodone-acetaminophen 10/325 mg (a Schedule II opioid) and carisoprodol 350 mg (a Schedule IV muscle relaxant) issued by Drs. B.N. and A.N.; three essentially identical prescriptions to P.R. for oxycodone 30 mg (a Schedule II opioid) issued by Drs. B.N. and A.N.; five essentially identical prescriptions to M.R.S. for oxycodone 30 mg issued

[6] Applicant's misconduct which forms the basis of the OSC, and which Applicant is deemed to have admitted, occurred under Applicant's prior DEA registration, which Applicant surrendered for cause on August 25, 2022. *Id.*

by Drs. B.N., A.P., and D.F.; seven essentially identical prescriptions for hydrocodone-acetaminophen 10/325 mg and five essentially identical prescriptions for carisoprodol 350 mg to M.S. issued by Drs. A.P., J.A., M.A., and E.P.; seven essentially identical prescriptions to J.V. for oxycodone 30 mg issued by Drs. A.N., B.N., A.P., and D.F.; and nine essentially identical prescriptions to C.W. for oxycodone 30 mg issued by Drs. A.N., B.N., A.P., and D.F. *Id.*

Accordingly, the Agency finds substantial record evidence that Applicant filled 42 prescriptions to six individuals without first resolving the prescriptions' red flag of pattern prescribing. *Id.*

B. Cash Payments

Texas regulations identify the following prescribing pattern as a red flag factor: ''[P]ersons consistently pay for controlled substance prescriptions with cash or cash equivalents more often than through insurance.'' 22 Tex. Admin. Code section 291.29(f)(12); RFAAX 1, at 5–6.

Applicant is deemed to have admitted that it failed to identify and resolve the red flag of cash payments for controlled substances, which is a common red flag because it allows a patient to avoid the scrutiny associated with the use of insurance. RFAAX 1, at 5–6. Specifically, from at least March 9, 2021, to June 22, 2022, Applicant accepted cash payments for 492 out of 575 total controlled substance prescriptions (85% of controlled substance prescriptions). *Id.* at 6.

Accordingly, the Agency finds substantial record evidence that Applicant filled 492 prescriptions without resolving the red flag of cash payments for controlled substance prescriptions. *Id.*

C. Long Distances

Applicant is deemed to have admitted that it repeatedly filled controlled substance prescriptions without identifying and resolving the red flag of patients traveling long distances to obtain or fill the prescriptions.[7] *Id.* at 6–7. Specifically, Applicant is deemed to have admitted that it filled prescriptions for at least four individuals, B.H. (two prescriptions), B.M. (two prescriptions), P.R. (three prescriptions), and C.Y. (three prescriptions), who each traveled over 100 miles one way from their listed address to Applicant's location to purchase controlled substances prescriptions with cash. *Id.* at 7.

Accordingly, the Agency finds substantial record evidence that Applicant filled these ten controlled substance prescriptions without first resolving the red flag of patients traveling long distance to obtain their prescriptions. *Id.* Additionally, Applicant is deemed to have admitted, and the Agency finds substantial record evidence, that Applicant filled these prescriptions outside the usual course of professional practice. *Id.*

D. Drug Cocktails

Texas regulations identify the following prescribing pattern as a red flag factor: ''[P]rescriptions by a prescriber presented to the pharmacy are routinely for controlled substances commonly known to be abused drugs, including opioids, benzodiazepines, muscle relaxants, psychostimulants, and/or cough syrups containing codeine, or any combination of these drugs.'' 22 Tex. Admin. Code section 291.29(f)(3); RFAAX 1, at 7.

Applicant is deemed to have admitted that it repeatedly filled controlled substance prescriptions without identifying and resolving the red flag of drug cocktails. RFAAX 1, at 7. Specifically, Applicant is deemed to have admitted that on approximately nine occasions, Applicant dispensed a drug cocktail containing an opioid (hydrocodone-acetaminophen) and a muscle relaxant (carisoprodol) to seven patients: J.F., B.H., B.M., P.R., L.S., M.S., and C.Y. *Id.*

Accordingly, the Agency finds substantial record evidence that Applicant filled these nine prescriptions without first resolving the red flag of drug cocktails. *Id.*

E. Other Red Flags[8]

A Texas pharmacist may not fill a prescription when the pharmacist has reason to believe that a prescription is inaccurate, inauthentic, or not issued for a legitimate medical purpose. *See* 22 Tex. Admin. Code section 291.29(a), (b); RFAAX 1, at 7–8. Applicant is deemed to have admitted that it repeatedly filled controlled substance prescriptions when it had reason to doubt the accuracy or legitimacy of multiple prescriptions. RFAAX 1, at 7.

Specifically, Applicant admits that it ''had reason to doubt the accuracy or legitimacy of several prescriptions when the patients who were receiving controlled substances for chronic pain had several late fills.'' *Id.* On six occasions from September 23, 2021, to January 25, 2022, Applicant filled for J.F. multiple controlled substances prescriptions 35 or more days after the prescriptions were written. *Id.* at 8. On multiple occasions from May 12, 2021, to May 5, 2022, Applicant filled for L.S. multiple controlled substances prescriptions 30 or more days after the prescriptions were written. *Id.* Finally, on multiple occasions from October 15, 2021, to August 4, 2022, Applicant filled for J.V. multiple controlled substances prescriptions 30 or more days after the prescriptions were written. *Id.*

Accordingly, the Agency finds substantial record evidence that Applicant filled multiple prescriptions for three patients even though it had reason to doubt their accuracy or legitimacy. *Id.* at 7–8.

F. Expert Review

DEA retained an independent pharmacy expert who concluded that the above prescription data presented multiple red flags that were highly indicative of abuse and diversion. *Id.* at 8. Applicant is deemed to have admitted that ''these red flags were not resolved by a pharmacist acting in the usual course of professional practice prior to dispensing, and, therefore, that each prescription was filled outside the standard of care of pharmacy practice in Texas.'' *Id.*

Accordingly the Agency finds substantial record evidence that Applicant dispensed the above-referenced prescriptions without first resolving the red flags of pattern prescribing, cash payments, long distances, and/or drug cocktails, or when it had reason to doubt the accuracy or legitimacy of the prescriptions. The Agency further finds substantial record evidence that Applicant's dispensing of these prescriptions was outside the usual course of professional practice.

III. Discussion

A. The Five Public Interest Factors

Under Section 304 of the CSA, ''[a] registration . . . to . . . distribute[ ] or dispense a controlled substance . . . may be suspended or revoked by the Attorney General upon a finding that the registrant . . . has committed such

[7] Though long distances are not specifically mentioned in the Texas regulations as a red flag factor, the OSC notes that ''DEA has found that traveling long distances to obtain or fill controlled substance prescriptions is a well-known red flag of abuse or diversion.'' RFAAX 1, at 6 (citing, *e.g., E. Main St. Pharmacy,* 75 FR 66149, 66164 (2010) (finding that ''the fact that the patients were driving so far to get their prescriptions filled 'would be a major red flag to any pharmacist' '').

[8] Although the OSC refers to the following alleged conduct as ''Other Red Flags,'' these forms of alleged conduct are not specifically listed in the Texas regulations as red flags under 22 Texas Administrative Code section 291.29(f). Instead, the following alleged conduct constitutes violations of 22 Texas Administrative Code section 291.29(a)–(b).

acts as would render his registration under . . . [21 U.S.C. 823] inconsistent with the public interest as determined by such section.'' 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4). In the case of a ''practitioner,'' which is defined in 21 U.S.C. 802(21) to include a ''pharmacy,'' Congress directed the Attorney General to consider five factors in making the public interest determination. 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)(A–E).[9] The five factors are considered in the disjunctive. *Gonzales* v. *Oregon,* 546 U.S. at 292–93 (2006) (Scalia, J., dissenting) (''It is well established that these factors are to be considered in the disjunctive,'' citing *In re Arora,* 60 FR 4447, 4448 (1995)); *Robert A. Leslie, M.D.,* 68 FR 15227, 15230 (2003). Each factor is weighed on a case-by-case basis. *Morall* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 412 F.3d 165, 173–74 (D.C. Cir. 2005). Any one factor, or combination of factors, may be decisive. *Penick Corp.* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 491 F.3d 483, 490 (D.C. Cir. 2007); *Morall,* 412 F.3d. at n.2; *David H. Gillis, M.D.,* 58 FR 37507, 37508 (1993).

In this matter, while all of the 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1) factors have been considered, the Agency finds that the Government's evidence in support of its *prima facie* case is confined to Factors B and D.[10] *See* RFAAX 1, at 4. Moreover, the Government has the burden of proof in this proceeding. 21 CFR 1301.44.

Here, the Agency finds that the Government's evidence satisfies its *prima facie* burden of showing that Applicant's registration would be ''inconsistent with the public interest.'' 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1).

B. Allegation That Applicant's Registration Is Inconsistent With the Public Interest

Factors B and/or D—Applicant's Experience in Dispensing Controlled Substances and Compliance With Applicable Laws Related to Controlled Substances

Evidence is considered under Public Interest Factors B and D when it reflects compliance or non-compliance with federal and local laws related to controlled substances and experience dispensing controlled substances. 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)(B) and (D); *see also Kareem Hubbard, M.D.,* 87 FR 21156, 21162 (2022). Here, as found above, Applicant is deemed to have admitted and the Agency finds that Applicant repeatedly filled prescriptions for controlled substances that contained red flags of abuse and/or diversion without addressing or resolving those red flags. RFAAX 1, at 4–8. DEA's independent pharmacy expert concluded that these red flags were highly indicative of abuse and diversion. *Id.* at 8. Applicant has further admitted that none of the above-referenced controlled substance prescriptions were filled for a legitimate medical purpose in the usual course of professional practice. *Id.*

As such, the Agency finds substantial record evidence that the Government established a *prima facie* case that Applicant violated 21 CFR 1306.04, 1306.06; 22 Texas Administrative Code sections 291.29, 291.33; and Texas Health & Safety Code sections 481.074, 481.128. The Agency further finds that Factors B and D weigh in favor of denial of Applicant's application and that Applicant's registration would be inconsistent with the public interest in balancing the factors of 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1). Accordingly, the Agency finds that the Government established a *prima facie* case, that Applicant did not rebut that *prima facie* case, and that there is substantial record evidence supporting the denial of Applicant's application. 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1).

IV. Sanction

Where, as here, the Government has met its *prima facie* burden of showing that Applicant's registration is inconsistent with the public interest due to its numerous violations pertaining to controlled substances, the burden shifts to Applicant to show why it can be entrusted with a registration. *Morall,* 412 F.3d. at 174; *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d 823, 830 (11th Cir. 2018); *Garrett Howard Smith, M.D.,* 83 FR 18882 (2018). The issue of trust is necessarily a fact-dependent determination based on the circumstances presented by the individual resgistrant. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46968, 46972 (2019); *see also Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833. Moreover, as past performance is the best predictor of future performance, DEA Administrators have required that a registrant who has committed acts inconsistent with the public interest must accept responsibility for those acts and demonstrate that it will not engage in future misconduct. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833. A registrant's acceptance of responsibility must be unequivocal. *Id.* at 830–31. In addition, a registrant's candor during the investigation and hearing has been an important factor in determining acceptance of responsibility and the appropriate sanction. *Id.* Further, DEA Administrators have found that the egregiousness and extent of the misconduct are significant factors in determining the appropriate sanction. *Id.* at 834 and n.4. DEA Administrators have also considered the need to deter similar acts by the specific registrant and by the community of registrants. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46972–73.

Here, Applicant did not timely or properly request a hearing and was deemed to be in default. 21 CFR 1301.43(c)(1), (e), (f)(1); RFAA, at 1–9. To date, Applicant has not filed a motion with the Office of the Administrator to excuse the default. 21 CFR 1301.43(c)(1). Applicant has thus failed to answer the allegations contained in the OSC and has not otherwise availed itself of the opportunity to refute the Government's case. As such, Applicant has made no representations as to its future compliance with the CSA nor made any demonstration that it can be entrusted with registration. Moreover, the evidence presented by the Government shows that Applicant violated the CSA, further indicating that Applicant cannot be entrusted.

Accordingly, the Agency will order the denial of Applicant's application.

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby deny the pending application for a DEA Certificate of Registration, Control No. W22147152A, submitted by Baijes Bissonnet Pharmacy, as well as any other pending application of Baijes Bissonnet Pharmacy for additional registration in Texas. This Order is effective May 1, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on March 25, 2025, by Acting Administrator Derek Maltz. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in

[9] The five factors of 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)(A–E) are: (A) The recommendation of the appropriate State licensing board or professional disciplinary authority. (B) The applicant's experience in dispensing, or conducting research with respect to controlled substances. (C) The applicant's conviction record under Federal or State laws relating to the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of controlled substances. (D) Compliance with applicable State, Federal, or local laws relating to controlled substances. (E) Such other conduct which may threaten the public health and safety.

[10] The Agency need not adjudicate the criminal violations alleged in the instant OSC. *Ruan* v. *United States,* 597 U.S. 450 (2022) (decided in the context of criminal proceedings).

electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–05527 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Mary Massullo, D.O.; Decision and Order

On April 8, 2024, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Mary Massullo, D.O. of Brookfield, Ohio (Registrant). Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 2, at 1, 4. The OSC proposed the revocation of Registrant's Certification of Registration No. BM0548238,[1] alleging that Registrant's registration should be revoked because Registrant is ''currently without authority to handle controlled substances in the State of Ohio, the state in which [she is] registered with DEA.'' RFAAX 2, at 2 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3)).[2]

The OSC notified Registrant of her right to file a written request for hearing, and that if she had failed to file such a request, she would be deemed to have waived her right to a hearing and be in default. RFAAX 2, at 2 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). Here, Registrant did not request a hearing. RFAA, at 2.[3] ''A default, unless excused, shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the registrant's/applicant's right to a hearing and an admission of the factual allegations of the [OSC].'' 21 CFR 1301.43(e).

Further, ''[i]n the event that a registrant . . . is deemed to be in default . . . DEA may then file a request for final agency action with the Administrator, along with a record to support its request. In such circumstances, the Administrator may enter a default final order pursuant to [21 CFR] § 1316.67.'' *Id.* § 1301.43(f)(1). Here, the Government has requested final agency action based on Registrant's default pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43(e), (f), 1301.46. RFAA, at 3; *see also* 21 CFR 1316.67.

Findings of Fact

The Agency finds that, in light of Registrant's default, the factual allegations in the OSC are admitted. According to the OSC, effective January 31, 2024, Registrant's Ohio medical license was permanently revoked. RFAAX 2, at 2. According to Ohio online records, of which the Agency takes official notice, Registrant's Ohio medical license remains under a ''Permanent Revocation'' status.[4] eLicense Ohio Professional Licensure License Look-Up, *https://elicense.ohio.gov/oh_verifylicense* (last visited date of signature of this Order). Accordingly, the Agency finds that Registrant is not licensed to practice medicine in Ohio, the state in which she is registered with DEA.[5]

Discussion

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), the Attorney General is authorized to suspend or revoke a registration issued under 21 U.S.C. 823 ''upon a finding that the registrant . . . has had his State license or registration suspended . . . [or] revoked . . . by competent State authority and is no longer authorized by State law to engage in the . . . dispensing of controlled substances.'' With respect to a practitioner, DEA has also long held that the possession of authority to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which a practitioner engages in professional practice is a fundamental condition for obtaining and maintaining a practitioner's registration. *Gonzales* v. *Oregon,* 546 U.S. 243, 270 (2006) (''The Attorney General can register a physician to dispense controlled substances 'if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.' . . . The very definition of a 'practitioner' eligible to prescribe includes physicians 'licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by the United States or the jurisdiction in which he practices' to dispense controlled substances. § 802(21).''). The Agency has applied these principles consistently. *See, e.g., James L. Hooper, M.D.,* 76 FR 71371, 71372 (2011), *pet. for rev. denied,* 481 F. App'x 826 (4th Cir. 2012); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.,* 43 FR 27616, 27617 (1978).[6]

According to Ohio statute, ''[n]o person shall knowingly obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog,'' except pursuant to a ''prescription issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs if the prescription was issued for a legitimate medical

[1] According to Agency records, Registrant's registration expired on January 31, 2025. The fact that a registrant allows her registration to expire during the pendency of an OSC does not impact the Agency's jurisdiction or prerogative under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) to adjudicate the OSC to finality. *Jeffrey D. Olsen, M.D.,* 84 FR 68474, 68476–79 (2019).

[2] The OSC also proposed the revocation of Registrant's registration because Registrant was mandatorily excluded from participation in Medicare, Medicaid, and all federal health care programs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(a). *Id.* In its RFAA, the Government referenced this mandatory exclusion allegation in the introductory paragraph, the procedural background, and the proposed findings of fact. RFAA, at 1–3. However, in the ''Proposed Conclusions of Law and Argument'' section of the RFAA through the remainder of the document, the Government only discussed the aforementioned loss of state authority allegation. *Id.* at 3–5. As such, the Government appears to have dropped the mandatory exclusion allegation and the Agency does not consider it in this decision.

[3] Based on the Government's submissions in its RFAA dated June 25, 2024, the Agency finds that service of the OSC on Registrant was sufficient. Specifically, the included Declaration from a DEA Diversion Investigator (DI) indicates that on May 2, 2024, a copy of the OSC was left in the mailbox of Registrant's registered address following an attempt of personal service on the Registrant. RFAAX 3, at 3. The DI had made a previous unsuccessful attempt to serve Registrant with the OSC via certified mail to Registrant's registered address on May 1, 2024. *Id.* at 2–3; *see also id.,* Appendix D.

[4] Under the Administrative Procedure Act, an agency ''may take official notice of facts at any stage in a proceeding—even in the final decision.'' United States Department of Justice, Attorney General's Manual on the Administrative Procedure Act 80 (1947) (Wm. W. Gaunt & Sons, Inc., Reprint 1979).

[5] Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 556(e), ''[w]hen an agency decision rests on official notice of a material fact not appearing in the evidence in the record, a party is entitled, on timely request, to an opportunity to show the contrary.'' The material fact here is that Registrant, as of the date of this decision, is not licensed to practice medicine in Ohio. Accordingly, Registrant may dispute the Agency's finding by filing a properly supported motion for reconsideration of findings of fact within fifteen calendar days of the date of this Order. Any such motion and response shall be filed and served by email to the other party and to the DEA Office of the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration at *dea.addo.attorneys@dea.gov.*

[6] This rule derives from the text of two provisions of the CSA. First, Congress defined the term ''practitioner'' to mean ''a physician . . . or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by . . . the jurisdiction in which he practices . . ., to distribute, dispense, . . . [or] administer . . . a controlled substance in the course of professional practice.'' 21 U.S.C. 802(21). Second, in setting the requirements for obtaining a practitioner's registration, Congress directed that ''[t]he Attorney General shall register practitioners . . . if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.'' 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1). Because Congress has clearly mandated that a practitioner possess state authority in order to be deemed a practitioner under the CSA, DEA has held repeatedly that revocation of a practitioner's registration is the appropriate sanction whenever he is no longer authorized to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which he practices. *See, e.g., James L. Hooper,* M.D., 76 FR 71371–72; *Sheran Arden Yeates, M.D.,* 71 FR 39130, 39131 (2006); *Dominick A. Ricci, M.D.,* 58 FR 51104, 51105 (1993); *Bobby Watts, M.D.,* 53 FR 11919, 11920 (1988); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.,* 43 FR 27617.

purpose.'' Ohio Rev. Code Ann. sections 2925.11(A), (B)(1)(d) (West 2024). Further, a ''[l]icensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs'' or ''prescriber'' means ''an individual who is authorized by law to prescribe drugs or dangerous drugs or drug therapy related devices in the course of the individual's professional practice.'' *Id.* section 4729.01(I). The definition further provides a limited list of authorized prescribers, the relevant provision of which is ''[a] physician authorized under Chapter 4731[ ] of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or podiatric medicine and surgery.'' *Id.* section 4729.01(I)(5). Additionally, Ohio law permits ''[a] licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, if acting in the course of professional practice, in accordance with the laws regulating the professional's practice'' to prescribe or administer schedule II–V controlled substances to patients. *Id.* section 3719.06(A)(1)(a)–(b).

Here, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Registrant currently lacks authority to practice medicine in Ohio. As discussed above, an individual must be a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs in order to handle controlled substances in Ohio. Thus, because Registrant lacks authority to practice medicine in Ohio and, therefore, is not authorized to handle controlled substances in Ohio, Registrant is not eligible to maintain a DEA registration. Accordingly, the Agency will order that Registrant's DEA registrant be revoked.

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a), I hereby revoke DEA Certificate of Registration No. BM0548238, issued to Mary Massullo, D.O. Further, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby deny any pending applications of Mary Massullo, D.O., to renew or modify this registration, as well as any other pending application of Mary Massullo, D.O., for additional registration in Ohio. This Order is effective May 1, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on March 25, 2025, by Acting Administrator Derek Maltz. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–05528 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act Forms

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that the agency receives on or before May 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicole Bouchet by telephone at 202–693–0213, or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The information collected by these forms is used by claims examiners in OWCP to determine eligibility for compensation. The information, with the medical evidence and other supporting documentation, is used to determine whether the claimant is entitled to compensation under Part B or Part E of EEOICPA, and the amount of that compensation. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on November 14, 2024 (89 FR 90072).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

Comments are invited on: (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL–OWCP.

Title of Collection: Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act Forms.

OMB Control Number: 1240–0002.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households; Private Sector—Businesses or other for-profits; State, Local, and Tribal Governments.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 11,575.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 109.717.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 741,351 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $26,523.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Nicole Bouchet,

Senior PRA Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–05540 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Uniform Billing Form

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that the agency receives on or before May 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicole Bouchet by telephone at 202–693–0213, or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: OWCP requires institutional medical providers who provide services to beneficiaries covered under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), 5 U.S.C. 8101, the Black Lung Benefits Act (BLBA), 30 U.S.C. 901, and the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (EEOICPA), 42 U.S.C. 7384, to bill using a form based on the industry standard form approved by the American Hospital Association, the UB–04. Form OWCP–04 identifies the beneficiary, the type of services provided, the conditions being treated and billed amounts. This information is required by OWCP to enable it to pay providers for covered services. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on November 29, 2024 (89 FR 94765).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

Comments are invited on: (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL–OWCP.

Title of Collection: Uniform Billing Form.

OMB Control Number: 1240–0019.

Affected Public: Private Sector—Businesses or other for-profits; Not-for-profit institutions.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 7,549.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 198,830.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 16,420 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Nicole Bouchet,

Senior PRA Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–05543 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Notice of Funding Availability and Request for Proposals for Calendar Year 2026 Basic Field Grant Awards; Correction

AGENCY: Legal Services Corporation.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) published a document in the **Federal Register** of March 12, 2025, informing the public about the availability of funding for 2026 Basic Field Grants. This document corrects the inadvertent omission of the TN–4 service area from the service areas in competition.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine Williams, Program Manager for Basic Field Grant Competition, 202–295–1602, *lscgrants@lsc.gov;* or visit the LSC website at *https://www.lsc.gov/grants/basic-field-grant.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of March 12, 2025, in FR Doc. 2025–03884, on page 11853, in the third column, correct the first line of the table under the heading to read:

Tennessee TN–4, TN–7, TN–9, TN–10

(Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2996g(e).)

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Stefanie Davis,

Deputy General Counsel, Legal Services Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2025–05549 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7050–01–P

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) Board of Directors and its Audit, Institutional Advancement and Communications Subcommittee, Delivery of Legal Services, Finance, Combined Audit & Finance committees will hold their 2025 quarterly business meetings April 6–7, 2025. On Sunday, April 6, the first meeting will begin at 12:45 p.m. ET, with the next meeting commencing promptly upon adjournment of the immediately preceding meeting. On Monday, April 7, the first meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m. ET, with the next meeting commencing promptly upon adjournment of the immediately preceding meeting.

PLACE: LSC will conduct its April 6–7, 2025, meetings at the Legal Services Corporation offices, 1825 I (Eye) Street NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20006.

Public Observation: Unless otherwise noted herein, the Board and all committee meetings will be open to public observation. Members of the public wishing to observe the meetings in person must register in advance by sending an email to *helpdesk@lsc.gov* by no later than 5:00 p.m. Eastern on Thursday, April 3, 2025.

STATUS: Open, except as noted below.

Audit Committee—Open, except that, upon a vote of the Board of Directors,

the meeting may be closed to the public to receive a briefing by the Office of Compliance and Enforcement on active enforcement matter(s); follow up on open investigation referrals to and from the Office of Inspector General (ACC § VIII A (5)); and receive briefings by LSC Management regarding significant grantee oversight activities.

Institutional Advancement Committee and Communications Subcommittee—Open, except that, upon a vote of the Board of Directors, the meeting may be closed to the public to receive a Development Report and consider and act on a Motion to Approve Leaders Council and Emerging Leaders Council Invitees.

Delivery of Legal Services Committee—Open, except that, upon a vote of the Board of Directors, the meeting may be closed to the public to receive a briefing on service area configuration.

Combined Audit & Finance Committees—Open, except that, upon a vote of the Board of Directors, the meeting may be closed to the public to receive an opportunity to ask Auditors questions without management present and communication by Corporate Auditor with those charged with Governance Under Auditing Standard 114.

Board of Directors—Open, except that, upon a vote of the Board of Directors, a portion of the meeting may be closed to the public to receive briefings from Management and the Inspector General; to consider and act on the General Counsel's report on potential and pending litigation and spending on outside legal counsel; to consider and act on a request to modify LSC's line of credit agreement; and to consider and act on a list of prospective Leaders Council and Emerging Leaders Council members.

Any portion of the closed session consisting solely of briefings does not fall within the Sunshine Act's definition of the term ''meeting'' and, therefore, the requirements of the Sunshine Act do not apply to such portion of the closed session.[1]

A verbatim written transcript will be made of the closed sessions of the Audit, Institutional Advancement and Communications Subcommittee, Delivery of Legal Services, Combined Audit & Finance, and the Board of Directors meetings. The transcript of any portions of the closed sessions falling within the relevant provisions of the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(6), (7), (9) and (10), will not be available for public inspection. A copy of the General Counsel's certification that, in his opinion, the closing is authorized by law will be available upon request.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Meeting Schedule

Sunday, April 6, 2025

Start Time 12:45 p.m. ET

Audit Committee

Portions Open to the Public

1. Approval of Agenda
2. Approval of Minutes of the Committee's Open Session Meeting on January 27, 2025
3. Briefing by the Office of Inspector General, to include:
   a. Update on key activities and accomplishments over the last quarter, and overview of plans and key priorities for the next quarter,
   b. Highlights of audit insights, recently completed work, ongoing work, and planned work for the next quarter, and
   c. Highlights of investigative insights recently completed work, ongoing work, and planned oversight work for the next quarter.
4. Management Update Regarding Risk Management
5. Management Update Regarding IT Security Strategy
6. Briefing about Follow-up by the Office of Compliance and Enforcement on Referrals by the Office of Inspector General Regarding Audit Reports and Annual Financial Statement Audits of Grantees
7. Public Comment
8. Consider and Act on Other Business
9. Consider and Act on Motion to Adjourn the Open Session Meeting and Proceed to a Closed Session Meeting

Portions Closed to the Public

10. Approval of Minutes of the Committee's Closed Session Meeting on January 27, 2025
11. Briefing by Office Compliance and Enforcement on Active Enforcement Matter(s) and Follow-Up on Open Investigation Referrals from the Office of Inspector General
12. As Needed Briefing by LSC Management Regarding Significant Grantee Oversight Activities
13. Consider and Act on Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

Institutional Advancement Committee and Communications Subcommittee

Portions Open to the Public

1. Approval of Agenda
2. Approval of Minutes of the Institutional Advancement Committee's Open Session Meeting on January 23, 2025
3. Update on Leaders Council and Emerging Leaders Council
4. Development Report
5. Update on Civil Court Data Initiative
6. Communications and Social Media Update and Preview of Dynamic Strategic Communication Plan for 2025
7. Public Comment
8. Consider and Act on Other Business
9. Consider and Act on Motion to Adjourn the Open Session Meeting and Proceed to a Closed Session

Portions Closed to the Public

1. Approval of Minutes of the Institutional Advancement Committee's Closed Session Meeting on January 23, 2025
2. Development Report
3. Consider and Act on Motion to Approve Leaders Council and Emerging Leaders Council Invitees
4. Consider and Act on Other Business
5. Consider and Act on Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

Delivery of Legal Services Committee

Portions Open to the Public

1. Approval of Agenda
2. Approval of Minutes of the Committee's Open Session meeting on January 28, 2025
3. Update on LinkedIn Learning for Grant Recipient Staff and Board Members
4. LSC Performance Criteria Revisions Update & Timeline
5. Presentation on LSC Grantee Oversight and Compliance
6. Comments from Client Leadership Council
7. Public Comment
8. Consider and Act on Other Business
9. Consider and Act on Motion to Adjourn the Open Session Meeting and Proceed to a Closed Session Meeting

Portions Closed to the Public

10. Briefing on Service Area Configuration
11. Consider and Act on Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

Monday, April 7, 2025

Start Time 9:00 a.m. ET

Finance Committee

Portions Open to the Public

1. Approval of Agenda
2. Approval of the Minutes of the Committee's Open Session Meeting on January 27, 2025

[1] 5 U.S.C. 552b(a)(2) and (b). See also 45 CFR 1622.2 & 1622.3.

3. Approval of the Minutes of the Committee's Closed Session Meeting on January 27, 2025
4. Discussion of LSC's FY 2025 Appropriation
5. Discussion of LSC's FY 2026 Appropriations Request
6. Discussion Regarding Process and Timetable for FY 2027 Budget Request
7. Presentation of LSC's Financial Report for the First Five Months of Fiscal Year 2025 (October 1, 2024–February 28, 2025)
8. Public Comment
9. Consider and Act on Other Business
10. Consider and Act on Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

Combined Audit & Finance Committees

Portions Open to the Public

1. Approval of Agenda
2. Presentation of Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Financial Audit
3. Consider and Act on Motion to Suspend the Open Session Meeting and Proceed to a Closed Session

Portions Closed to the Public

4. Management Briefing on Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Financial Audit
5. Opportunity to Ask Auditors Questions without Management Present
6. Communication by Corporate Auditor with those Charged with Governance Under Auditing Standard 114
7. Consider and Act on Motion to Adjourn the Closed Session Meeting and Resume the Open Session Meeting

Portions Open to the Public

8. Consider and Act on Resolution #2025–XXX, Acceptance of the Draft Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2023
9. Public Comment
10. Consider and Act on Other Business
11. Consider and Act on Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

Board of Directors

Portions Open to the Public

1. Pledge of Allegiance
2. Approval of Agenda
3. Approval of Minutes of the Board's Open Session Meeting on January 28, 2025
4. Consider and Act on Resolution #2025–XXX: In Memoriam of Alan Houseman
5. Consider and Act on Resolution #2025–XXX: In Memoriam of Herb Garten
6. Consider and Act on Resolution #2025–XXX: In Memoriam of Alex Forger
7. Chairman's Report
8. Members' Reports
9. President's Report
10. Inspector General's Report
11. Consider and Act on the Report of the Governance and Performance Committee *(Meeting held March 24)*
12. Consider and Act on the Report of the Operations and Regulations Committee *(Meeting held March 31)*
13. Consider and Act on the Report of the Audit Committee *(Meeting held April 6)*
14. Consider and Act on the Report of the Institutional Advancement Committee and Communications Subcommittee *(Meeting held April 6)*
15. Consider and Act on the Report of the Delivery of Legal Services Committee *(Meeting held April 6)*
16. Consider and Act on the Report of the Finance Committee *(Meeting held April 7)*
17. Consider and Act on the Report of the Combined Audit and Finance Committees *(Meeting held April 7)*
    a. Consider and Act on Resolution #2025–XXX: Acceptance of Draft Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2023
18. Public Comment
19. Consider and Act on Other Business
20. Consider and Act on Whether to Authorize a Closed Session of the Board to Address Items Listed Below

Portions Closed to the Public

21. Approval of the Minutes of the Board's Closed Session Meeting on January 28, 2025
22. Management Briefing
23. Inspector General's Briefing
24. Consider and Act on Resolution #2025–XXX: Authorization to Modify LSC's Line of Credit Agreement (Fiscal Year 2025)
25. General Counsel's Report on Potential and Pending Litigation and Spending on Outside Legal Counsel
26. Consider and Act on Consider and Act on List of Prospective Leaders Council and Emerging Council Invitees
27. Consider and Act on Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jessica Wechter, Special Assistant to the President, at (202) 295–1626. Questions may also be sent by electronic mail to *wechterj@lsc.gov.*

Non-Confidential Meeting Materials: Non-confidential meeting materials will be made available in electronic format at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting on the LSC website, at *https://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/board-meeting-materials.*

(Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b.)

Dated: March 28, 2025.

Stefanie Davis,

Deputy General Counsel, Legal Services Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2025–05685 Filed 3–28–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 7050–01–P

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Royalty Board

[Docket No. 23–CRB–0009–SD (2022)]

Distribution of Satellite Royalty Funds

AGENCY: Copyright Royalty Board, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: The Copyright Royalty Judges solicit comments on a motion of Allocation Phase claimants for partial distribution of 2022 satellite royalty funds.

DATES: Comments are due on or before May 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested claimants must submit timely comments using eCRB, the Copyright Royalty Board's online electronic filing application, at *https://app.crb.gov/.*

Instructions: All submissions must include a reference to the CRB and docket number 23–CRB–0009–SD (2022). All submissions will be posted without change to eCRB at *https://app.crb.gov/* including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read submitted background documents or comments, go to eCRB, the Copyright Royalty Board's online electronic filing and case management system, at *https://app.crb.gov/* and search for docket number 23–CRB–0009–SD (2022).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anita Brown, CRB Program Specialist, at (202) 707–7658 or *crb@loc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Each year satellite providers must submit royalty payments to the Register of Copyrights as required by the statutory license detailed in section 119 of the Copyright Act for the retransmission to satellite subscribers of over-the-air television broadcast signals. *See* 17 U.S.C. 119(b). The Copyright Royalty Judges (Judges) oversee distribution of royalties to copyright owners whose works were included in a qualifying transmission and who timely filed a claim for royalties.

Allocation of the royalties collected occurs in one of two ways. In the first

instance, the Judges may authorize distribution in accordance with a negotiated agreement among all claiming parties. 17 U.S.C. 119(b)(5)(A), 801(b)(3)(A). If all claimants do not reach an agreement with respect to the royalties, the Judges must conduct a proceeding to determine the distribution of any royalties that remain in controversy. 17 U.S.C. 119(b)(5)(B), 801(b)(3)(B). Alternatively, the Judges may, on motion of claimants and on notice to all interested parties, authorize a partial distribution of royalties, reserving on deposit sufficient funds to resolve identified disputes. 17 U.S.C. 119(b)(5)(C), 801(b)(3)(C).

On March 21, 2025, representatives of all the Allocation Phase Parties claimant categories [1] filed with the Judges a motion pursuant to section 801(b)(3)(C) of the Copyright Act requesting a partial distribution amounting to 40% of the 2022 satellite royalty funds on deposit. That statutory section requires that, before ruling on the motion, the Judges publish a notice in the **Federal Register** seeking responses to the motion for partial distribution to ascertain whether any claimant entitled to receive the subject royalties has a reasonable objection to the requested distribution. 17 U.S.C. 801(b)(3)(C).

Accordingly, this notice seeks comments from interested claimants on whether any reasonable objection exists that would preclude the distribution of the requested amounts of the 2022 satellite royalty funds to the Allocation Phase Parties. Parties objecting to the proposed partial distribution must advise the Judges of the existence and extent of all objections by the end of the comment period. The Judges will not consider any objections with respect to the partial distribution that come to their attention after the close of the comment period.

Members of the public may read the motion by accessing the Copyright Royalty Board's electronic filing and case management system at *https://app.crb.gov* and searching for docket number 23–CRB–0009–SD (2022).

[1] For the purpose of distribution of satellite royalty funds, the Allocation Phase Parties are Program Suppliers, Joint Sports Claimants, Commercial Television Claimants, Devotional Claimants, and the Music Claimants, who are comprised of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, SESAC Performing Rights, LLC, and Broadcast Music, Inc. The Judges have not determined, and do not by this notice determine, the universe of claimant categories for 2022 satellite retransmission royalties.

Dated: March 27, 2025.

David P. Shaw,

Chief Copyright Royalty Judge.

[FR Doc. 2025–05551 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410–72–P

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Royalty Board

[Docket No. 23–CRB–0008–CD (2022)]

Distribution of Cable Royalty Funds

AGENCY: Copyright Royalty Board, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: The Copyright Royalty Judges solicit comments on a motion of Allocation Phase Parties for partial distribution of 2022 cable royalty funds.

DATES: Comments are due on or before May 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested claimants must submit timely comments using eCRB, the Copyright Royalty Board's online electronic filing application, at *https://app.crb.gov/.*

Instructions: All submissions must include a reference to the CRB and docket number 23–CRB–0008–CD (2022). All submissions will be posted without change to eCRB at *https://app.crb.gov/* including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read submitted background documents or comments, go to eCRB, the Copyright Royalty Board's online electronic filing and case management system, at *https://app.crb.gov/* and search for docket number 23–CRB–0008–CD (2022).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anita Brown, CRB Program Specialist, at (202) 707–7658 or *crb@loc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Each year cable systems must submit royalty payments to the Register of Copyrights as required by the statutory license detailed in section 111 of the Copyright Act for the retransmission to cable subscribers of over-the-air television and radio broadcast signals. *See* 17 U.S.C. 111(d). The Copyright Royalty Judges (Judges) oversee distribution of royalties to copyright owners whose works were included in a qualifying transmission and who file a timely claim for royalties.

Allocation of the royalties collected occurs in one of two ways. In the first instance, the Judges may authorize distribution in accordance with a negotiated agreement among all claiming parties. 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(4)(A), 801(b)(3)(A). If all claimants do not reach agreement with respect to the royalties, the Judges must conduct a proceeding to determine the distribution of any royalties that remain in controversy. 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(4)(B), 801(b)(3)(B). Alternatively, the Judges may, on motion of claimants and on notice to all interested parties, authorize a partial distribution of royalties, reserving on deposit sufficient funds to resolve identified disputes. 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(4)(C), 801(b)(3)(C).

On March 21, 2025, representatives of the Allocation Phase Parties claimant categories [1] filed with the Judges a motion pursuant to section 801(b)(3)(C) of the Copyright Act requesting a partial distribution of 40% of the 2022 cable royalty funds on deposit. That statutory section requires that, before ruling on the motion, the Judges publish a notice in the **Federal Register** seeking responses to the motion for partial distribution to ascertain whether any claimant entitled to receive the subject royalties has a reasonable objection to the requested distribution. 17 U.S.C. 801(b)(3)(C).

Accordingly, this notice seeks comments from interested claimants on whether any reasonable objection exists that would preclude the distribution of the requested amounts of the 2022 cable royalty funds to the Allocation Phase Parties. Parties objecting to the proposed partial distribution must advise the Judges of the existence and extent of all objections by the end of the comment period. The Judges will not consider any objections with respect to the partial distribution that come to their attention after the close of the comment period.

Members of the public may read the motion by accessing the Copyright Royalty Board's electronic filing and case management system at *https://app.crb.gov* and searching for docket number 23–CRB–0008–CD (2022).

Dated: March 27, 2025.

David P. Shaw,

Chief Copyright Royalty Judge.

[FR Doc. 2025–05550 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410–72–P

[1] For the purpose of distribution of cable royalty funds, the Allocation Phase Parties are Program Suppliers, Joint Sports Claimants, Public Television Claimants, Commercial Television Claimants, Devotional Claimants, Canadian Claimants Group, National Public Radio, and the Music Claimants, who are comprised of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, SESAC Performing Rights, LLC, and Broadcast Music, Inc. The Judges have not determined, and do not by this notice determine, the universe of claimant categories for 2022 cable retransmission royalties.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 003392, 11005360; NRC–2025–0065]

Honeywell International Inc.; Consideration of Approval of Transfer of Control of Licenses

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Application for direct and indirect transfer of licenses; opportunity to comment, request a hearing, and petition for leave to intervene.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) received and is considering approval of an application filed by Honeywell International, Inc. (Honeywell) on January 24, 2025, as supplemented by letters dated February 14, 2025, March 3, 2025, and March 7, 2025. The application seeks NRC consent to the direct and indirect transfer of control of the materials license SUB–526, held by Honeywell, and to the indirect transfer of control of Honeywell's economic interest in ConverDyn, GP (''ConverDyn'') which holds NRC export license number XSOU8789. The application contains sensitive unclassified non-safeguards information (SUNSI).

DATES: Submit comments by May 1, 2025. A request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene must be filed by April 21, 2025. Any potential party as defined in section 2.4 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), who believes access to SUNSI is necessary to respond to this notice must follow the instructions in Section VI of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this notice.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods; however, the NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website:

- *Federal rulemaking website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2025–0065. 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.
- *Email comments to: Hearing.Docket@nrc.gov.* If you do not receive an automatic email reply confirming receipt, then contact us at 301–415–1677.
- *Fax comments to:* Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission at 301–415–1101.
- *Mail comments to:* Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, ATTN: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff.
- *Hand deliver comments to:* 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852, between 7:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. eastern time (ET) Federal workdays; telephone: 301–415–1677.

For additional direction on obtaining information and submitting comments, see ''Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments'' in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Osiris Siurano-Pérez, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–7827; email: *Osiris.Siurano-Perez@nrc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments

A. Obtaining Information

Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2025–0065 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2025–0065.
- *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.* To begin the search, select ''Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov.* The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced (if it is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that it is mentioned in this document.
- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov* or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

B. Submitting Comments

The NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal Rulemaking Website (*https://www.regulations.gov*). Please include Docket ID NRC–2025–0065 in your comment submission.

The NRC cautions you not to include identifying or contact information that you do not want to be publicly disclosed in your comment submission. The NRC will post all comment submissions at *https://www.regulations.gov* as well as enter the comment submissions into ADAMS. The NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove identifying or contact information.

If you are requesting or aggregating comments from other persons for submission to the NRC, then you should inform those persons not to include identifying or contact information that they do not want to be publicly disclosed in their comment submission. Your request should state that the NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove such information before making the comment submissions available to the public or entering the comment into ADAMS.

II. Introduction

The NRC is considering the issuance of an order pursuant to 10 CFR 40.46, ''Inalienability of licenses,'' 10 CFR 110.50, ''Terms,'' and 10 CFR 110.51, ''Amendment and renewal of licenses,'' approving the transfer of control of NRC license number SUB–526, held by Honeywell, as well as the indirect transfer of control of Honeywell's economic interest in ConverDyn, GP (''ConverDyn'') which holds NRC export license number XSOU8789. Honeywell is the owner and licensee of the Metropolis Works Uranium Conversion Facility (MTW) near Metropolis, Illinois. Through its wholly owned subsidiary Honeywell Energy Services, Inc. (HES), Honeywell also holds a 50 percent ownership interest in ConverDyn, which is a joint venture between Honeywell and General Atomics, for marketing the uranium hexafluoride produced at the MTW.

According to the application dated January 24, 2025 (ADAMS Accession No. ML25024A105), as supplemented by letters dated February 14, 2025 (ADAMS Accession No. ML25049A139), March 3, 2025 (ADAMS Accession No. ML25062A232), and March 7, 2025 (ADAMS Accession No. ML25066A215), Honeywell is requesting NRC consent for a proposed transaction that would implement Honeywell's publicly announced plan to spin off its advanced materials business (including the MTW, and Honeywell's interest in the ConverDyn joint venture between Honeywell and General Atomics) to existing Honeywell shareholders (the

Spin). The transaction involves the creation of two new subsidiaries, one of which has already been created and named US Athens SpinCo, LLC. The second subsidiary which, for the time being, is named NewCo. Corporation, based on the information provided by Honeywell in its application, will be a direct subsidiary of US Athens SpinCo, LLC.

The proposed transfers (collectively, ''The Transaction'') will occur in two steps. This first step of the Transaction (which includes the direct and indirect transfers of control resulting therefrom) is referred to by Honeywell as the ''Internal Reorganization.'' The first step involves two sub-steps. The first sub-step involves the direct transfer of control of Honeywell's NRC materials license SUB–526 for the MTW and ownership of the relevant assets and operations related to the MTW to NewCo Corp. As a result of this sub-step, NewCo Corp. will become the new licensee for the MTW. The second sub-step will involve (1) an indirect change of control of the HES materials license, which will occur when Honeywell transfers ownership of HES to NewCo Corp. and would occur substantially concurrently with the direct transfer of control of the NRC license for the MTW, and (2) an indirect change of control to occur when Honeywell transfers ownership of NewCo Corp. to US Athens SpinCo, LLC. As a result of this last indirect change of control, NewCo Corp. will become an indirect intermediate corporate parent of Honeywell's 50 percent ownership interest in the ConverDyn joint venture. US Athens SpinCo, LLC would then become (1) the direct intermediate corporate parent of NewCo Corp. and (2) the indirect intermediate corporate parent of HES, which will continue to hold the 50 percent ownership interest in the ConverDyn joint venture. For the sake of clarity, before and after the first step, US Athens SpinCo, LLC will be wholly owned by Honeywell. In its request for NRC consent submittal, Honeywell also stated that, for tax and other corporate purposes related to the Transaction, Honeywell will also create two additional intermediate holding companies. These two companies would become corporate parents of NewCo Corp. and wholly owned subsidiaries of US Athens SpinCo LLC as depicted in Exhibit F–2 of Honeywell's revised submittal (Revision 1 dated February 14, 2025—ADAMS Accession No. ML25024A105). After the proposed Transaction, the two intermediate holding companies would remain corporate parents of NewCo Corp. and be wholly owned subsidiaries of US Athens SpinCo Corp. as depicted in Exhibit F–3 of Honeywell's revised submittal.

The second step of the Transaction is referred to by Honeywell as the ''Internal Reorganization.'' The second step of the transaction involves an indirect transfer of control that will involve converting US Athens SpinCo, LLC into a corporation (''US Athens SpinCo Corp.''). As a result, Honeywell will then distribute shares in US Athens SpinCo Corp. to Honeywell's existing common shareholders, on a pro rata basis, according to the shareholders' ownership of Honeywell's common stock at the time. As a result of the second step, US Athens SpinCo Corp. will become the new ultimate parent company for NewCo Corp, as well as the ultimate corporate owner of the 50 percent of the ConverDyn joint venture. Because the Internal Reorganization and the Spin are both required to effectuate the Transaction and the Spin would not occur without the Internal Reorganization, Honeywell submitted a single application with the request that the NRC grant its consent to each of the two steps of the Transaction previously described in this document. More information on the proposed transaction is provided in Honeywell's request.

In its submittal, Honeywell stated that there are no anticipated changes in the operations, key operating personnel, or licensed activities resulting from the Transaction. Honeywell further stated that it will transfer all employees responsible for the NRC-licensed materials and activities at the MTW to NewCo Corp. as part of the Internal Reorganization. Honeywell further stated that those employees will remain responsible for such materials and activities after the closing of the Transaction and that, for this reason, NewCo Corp. would remain technically qualified to hold the MTW's NRC license and fulfill all responsibilities as the licensee. Honeywell also stated that there are no anticipated changes at ConverDyn as a result of the transfer of Honeywell's indirect 50 percent ownership of the ConverDyn joint venture. Honeywell will notify the NRC if changes become anticipated as part of the Transaction.

In its submittal, Honeywell also stated that NewCo Corp. will be financially qualified to engage in NRC-licensed activities and that, prior to closing the Transaction, and, upon the NRC providing its consent to the transfers of control of the licenses, US Athens SpinCo Corp. will replace the standby trust and irrevocable standby letters of credit upon which Honeywell currently relies to demonstrate decommissioning funding assurance for the MTW. On this regard, Honeywell will either transfer the irrevocable letters of credit to US Athens SpinCo Corp. or US Athens SpinCo Corp. will replace the letters of credit with new financial assurance instruments. These instruments will likely be in the form of a surety bond, insurance, bank or third-party lender guarantee, or new letters of credit.

Section 184, ''Inalienability of Licenses,'' of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, (the Act) states that ''[n]o license granted hereunder and no right to utilize or produce special nuclear material granted hereby shall be transferred, assigned or in any manner disposed of, either voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of any license to any person, unless the Commission shall, after securing full information, find that the transfer is in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall give its consent in writing.'' The NRC's regulations at 10 CFR 50.80, 70.36, and 72.50 provide that no license, or any right thereunder, shall be transferred, assigned, or in any manner disposed of, either voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of the license to any person, unless the Commission gives its consent in writing. The NRC's regulation at 10 CFR 110.50(d) states that a specific export license may be transferred only with the approval of the Commission by license amendment. The Commission will approve an application for the indirect transfer of a license if the Commission determines that the proposed transfer of control will not affect the qualifications of the licensee to hold the license, and that the transfer is otherwise consistent with applicable provisions of law, regulations, and orders issued by the Commission.

III. Opportunity To Comment

Within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice, persons may submit written comments regarding the license transfer application, as provided for in 10 CFR 2.1305 and 10 CFR 110.81. The Commission will consider and, if appropriate, respond to these comments, but such comments will not otherwise constitute part of the decisional record. Comments should be submitted as described in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

IV. Opportunity To Request a Hearing and Petition for Leave To Intervene

Within 20 days after the date of publication of this notice, any person (petitioner) whose interest may be

affected by this action may file a request for a hearing and petition for leave to intervene (petition) with respect to the action. Petitions shall be filed in accordance with the Commission's ''Agency Rules of Practice and Procedure'' in 10 CFR part 2. Interested persons should consult 10 CFR 2.309. If a petition is filed, the presiding officer will rule on the petition and, if appropriate, a notice of a hearing will be issued.

Petitions must be filed no later than 20 days from the date of publication of this notice in accordance with the filing instructions in the ''Electronic Submissions (E-Filing)'' section of this document. Petitions and motions for leave to file new or amended contentions that are filed after the deadline will not be entertained absent a determination by the presiding officer that the filing demonstrates good cause by satisfying the three factors in 10 CFR 2.309(c)(1)(i) through (iii).

A State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof, may submit a petition to the Commission to participate as a party under 10 CFR 2.309(h) no later than 20 days from the date of publication of this notice. Alternatively, a State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or agency thereof may participate as a non-party under 10 CFR 2.315(c).

For information about filing a petition and about participation by a person not a party under 10 CFR 2.315, see ADAMS Accession No. ML20340A053 (*https://adamswebsearch2.nrc.gov/webSearch2/main.jsp?AccessionNumber=ML20340A053*) and on the NRC's public website at *https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/adjudicatory/hearing.html#participate*.

V. Electronic Submissions (E-Filing)

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(c), must be filed in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302. 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 in the ''Guidance for Electronic Submissions to the NRC'' (ADAMS 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. 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, applicants and other 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 dockets 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.

The Commission will issue a notice or order granting or denying a hearing request or intervention petition, designating the issues for any hearing that will be held and designating the Presiding Officer. A notice granting a hearing will be published in the **Federal Register** and served on the parties to the hearing.

For further details with respect to this notice, see the application dated January 24, 2025 (ADAMS Accession No. ML25024A105), as supplement by letters dated February 14, 2025 (ADAMS

Accession No. ML25049A139) and March 3, 2025 (ADAMS Accession No. ML25049A139).

VI. Access to Sensitive Unclassified Non-Safeguards Information for Contention Preparation

Any person who desires access to proprietary, confidential commercial information that has been redacted from the application should contact the Applicant by emailing Anne Madden, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, GE, at *anne.madden@honeywell.com* for the purpose of negotiating a confidentiality agreement or a proposed protective order with the Applicant. If no agreement can be reached, persons who desire access to this information may file a motion with the Secretary and addressed to the Commission that requests the issuance of a protective order.

Dated: March 27, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Samantha Lav,

Chief, Fuel Facility Licensing Branch, Division of Fuel Management, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 2025–05565 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2025–1264 and K2025–1263; MC2025–1265 and K2025–1264; MC2025–1267 and K2025–1266; MC2025–1268 and K2025–1267]

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:* April 3, 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

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 (*http://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.[1]

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

[1] *See* Docket No. RM2018–3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information, June 27, 2018, Attachment A at 19–22 (Order No. 4679).

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1264 and K2025–1263; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 669 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* March 26, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Elsie Lee-Robbins; *Comments Due:* April 3, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1265 and K2025–1264; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 670 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* March 26, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Elsie Lee-Robbins; *Comments Due:* April 3, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1267 and K2025–1266; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 671 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* March 26, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Almaroof Agoro; *Comments Due:* April 3, 2025.

4. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1268 and K2025–1267; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 672 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* March 26, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due:* April 3, 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.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102732; File No. SR–LTSE–2025–04]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Fee Schedule To Adopt Certain Connectivity Fees

March 26, 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 March 14, 2025, Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc. (''LTSE'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. 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 is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') a proposed rule change to amend the LTSE Fee Schedule (the ''Fee Schedule'') to establish Section C and adopt Connectivity Fees for Cross-Connects at the Primary, Disaster Recovery and Test Environment facilities. The Exchange also proposes to adopt Connectivity Fees for Logical Connectivity (all environments), effective March 14, 2025.

The text of the proposed rule change is available at the Exchange's website at *https://longtermstockexchange.com/,* at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on 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 self-regulatory organization 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 is proposing to establish a new section (C. Connectivity Fees) in the Long-Term Stock Exchange Fee Schedule. Prior to the launch of the new trading system on September 23, 2024, the Exchange offered connectivity (both physical and logical) at no cost to all market participants. With the launch of the new trading system and the significant costs detailed below, the Exchange determined it was reasonable and appropriate to begin to charge market participants for their connectivity to the Exchange. The Exchange notes that the transition between trading systems required all market participants to set up new connectivity to the new trading system, and after the successful launch the Exchange decommissioned all the historical connections within the old trading system. The Exchange also notes that market participants were not charged simultaneously for both their old connections and new connections during the transition as the Exchange never charged for connectivity to the old trading system.

Cross-Connect Fees

The Exchange proposes to offer to both Members [3] and non-Members the option to utilize a 10 Gigabit (''Gb'') ultra-low latency (''ULL'') fiber cross-connection to the Exchange's Primary and Disaster Recovery facilities, as well as a 10Gb ULL fiber cross-connection to the Test Environment. The Exchange proposes to establish a Cross-Connect fee of $5,500 per 10Gb physical interface per month that will be assessed to Members and non-Members for connecting to the Primary facility. The Exchange proposes to establish a Cross-Connect fee of $2,750 per 10Gb physical interface per month that will be assessed to Members and non-Members for connecting to either the Disaster Recovery facility or the Test Environment.

Monthly network connectivity fees for Members and non-Members for connectivity will be assessed in any month the Member or non-Member is credentialed to use any of the LTSE Application Programming Interfaces (''APIs'') in the Primary facility, Disaster Recovery facility or Test Environment.[4]

Port Fees

The Exchange proposes to establish a $450 fee for all Logical Connectivity sessions. These application sessions, commonly known as ports, are utilized to perform a particular function on the Exchange, such as order entry or order cancellation, receipt of drop copies, proprietary market data dissemination, or requesting data to be backfilled (*i.e.,* ''gap ports''). All market participants (Members and non-Members) will be charged per session per month. The Exchange will waive the fees for three sessions per month per market participant which the Exchange believes will encourage Members to connect to the Exchange's backup trading systems and to conduct appropriate testing of their use of the Exchange.

In proposing to charge fees for connectivity to LTSE, the Exchange has sought to be especially diligent in assessing those fees in a transparent way against its own aggregate costs of providing the related services, and also carefully and transparently assessing the impact on market participants—both generally and in relation to other market participants, *i.e.,* to assure the fee will not create a financial burden on any participant and will not have an undue impact in particular on smaller market participants and competition among market participants in general. The Exchange believes that this level of diligence and transparency is called for by the requirements of Section 19(b)(1) under the Act,[5] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[6] with respect to the types of information self-regulatory organizations (''SROs'') should provide when filing fee changes, and Section 6(b) of the Act,[7] which requires, among other things, that exchange fees be reasonable and equitably allocated,[8] not designed to permit unfair discrimination,[9] and that they not impose a burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.[10] This rule change proposal addresses those requirements, and the analysis and data in each of the sections that follow are

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] The term ''Member'' shall mean any registered broker or dealer that has been admitted to membership in the Exchange. *See* LTSE Rule 1.160.

[4] As proposed, fees for connectivity services would be assessed based on each active connectivity service product at the close of business on the first day of each month. If a product is canceled prior to such fee being assessed, then the Member will not be obligated to pay the applicable product fee.

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[6] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[7] 15 U.S.C.78f(b).

[8] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

designed to clearly and comprehensively show how they are met.[11]

Cost Analysis

The Exchange notes it operates a unique model where the LTSE trading system and certain associated services are provided on an outsourced basis by MEMX Technologies LLC.[12] As such, a large portion of the Exchange's technology costs, including those related to connectivity, are incorporated into the overall fees that the Exchange pays MEMX Technologies as part of its multi-year arrangement to provide a trading system and associated services.[13] Because of this arrangement, the Exchange does not possess the same level of specificity for cost drivers related to connectivity as other exchanges have detailed within their own similar filings. However, the Exchange recognizes that the fees it pays MEMX Technologies are for the services MEMX Technologies provides to the Exchange and the associated costs incurred by MEMX Technologies. These services and costs include maintaining a team of highly-skilled network engineers, fees charged to MEMX Technologies by the third-party data center operator for the servers and equipment LTSE utilizes, costs associated with projects and initiatives designed to improve overall network performance and stability, and costs associated with fully-supporting advances in infrastructure and expansion of network level services, including customer monitoring, alerting and reporting. There are also significant technology expenses related to establishing and maintaining Information Security services, enhanced network monitoring and customer reporting, as well as Regulation SCI mandated processes, associated with the MEMX Technologies network technology that are borne by the Exchange. Most of the specific expenses for connectivity services and the Exchange's DSLA with MEMX Technologies are combined, and therefore the Exchange discusses these expenses, and the portion allocated to connectivity as part of the ''Third-Party Expenses'' Cost Driver below.

Further, while the Exchange has been operating since September 2020, it only entered the DLSA with MEMX Technologies LLC in January of 2024 and launched the new trading system in September 2024. Therefore, the Exchange's most recent publicly available financial statement (2023 Audited Unconsolidated Financial Statement) does not reflect LTSE's actual current costs associated with the development and operation of connectivity on LTSE, as the costs associated with the MEMX system began in 2024. Accordingly, the Exchange believes it is more appropriate to justify its fees utilizing a recent monthly billing cycle and extrapolated annualized costs on a going-forward basis.

LTSE recently calculated its aggregate monthly costs for providing connectivity services to the Exchange at approximately $596,000 beginning October 1, 2024.[14] Because LTSE offered all connectivity free of charge from its launch in September 2020 until October of 2024, LTSE has borne 100% of all connectivity costs. Now, in order to cover some of the aggregate costs of providing connectivity to market participants (both Members and non-Members),[15] the Exchange is proposing to modify its Fee Schedule and charge the fees for connectivity detailed herein.

In order to determine the Exchange's costs for providing the services associated with connectivity, the Exchange conducted an extensive review in which the Exchange analyzed every expense item in the Exchange's general expense ledger to determine whether each such expense relates to the services associated with the connectivity, and, if such expense did so relate, what portion (or percentage) of such expense actually supports those services. The sum of all such portions of expenses represents the total cost of the Exchange to provide the services associated with connectivity. For the avoidance of doubt, no expense amount was allocated twice. The Exchange is also providing detailed information regarding the Exchange's cost allocation methodology—namely, information that explains the Exchange's rationale for determining that it was reasonable to allocate certain expenses described in this filing towards the total cost to the Exchange to provide connectivity.

The Exchange believes that the Connectivity Fees are fair and reasonable because they will only cover a portion of the total annual expense that the Exchange projects to incur with providing the services associated with connectivity versus the total annual revenue the Exchange projects to collect in connection with providing those services. Based on current connectivity services usage, the Exchange would generate monthly revenues for 2025 of approximately $475,000, which will result in a loss for the Exchange.

Costs Related To Offering Connectivity

The following chart details the individual line-item costs considered by LTSE to be related to offering connectivity as well as the percentage of the Exchange's overall costs per year that such costs represent for such area (*e.g.,* as set forth below, the Exchange allocated approximately 15% of its overall Human Resources cost to offering connectivity for a total of $490,213 per year of costs related to providing connectivity).

Cost drivers	Allocated monthly costs	Allocated yearly costs	% of all
Third-Party Expenses	$539,276	$6,471,312	29
Human Resources	40,851	490,213	15
Data Center	15,713	188,552	31

[11] In 2019, Commission staff published guidance suggesting the types of information that SROs may use to demonstrate that their fee filings comply with the standards of the Act (''Fee Guidance''). While LTSE understands that the Fee Guidance does not create new legal obligations on SROs, the Fee Guidance is consistent with LTSE's view about the type and level of transparency that exchanges should meet to demonstrate compliance with their existing obligations when they seek to charge new fees. *See* Staff Guidance on SRO Rule Filings Relating to Fees (May 21, 2019). Available at: *https://www.sec.gov/tm/staff-guidance-sro-rule-filings-fees.gov.*

[12] The Exchange and MEMX Technologies executed a Development, License and Services Agreement on January 23, 2024, with accompanying Schedules (collectively, the ''DLSA''). MEMX Technologies, an affiliate of the MEMX Exchange, is in the business of developing technology systems for use in the financial industry. *See* SR–LTSE–2024–03, supra note 3.

[13] The DSLA with MEMX Technologies entails both fixed and variable costs. The Exchange used both types of costs when determining aggregated monthly costs detailed below.

[14] The aggregate monthly costs were determined by taking the individual cost drivers detailed below and their yearly costs and dividing by twelve months.

[15] Types of market participants that obtain connectivity services from the Exchange but are not Members include service bureaus and extranets. Service bureaus offer technology-based services to other companies for a fee, including order entry services to Members, and thus, may access application sessions on behalf of one or more Members. Extranets offer physical connectivity services to Members and non-Members.

Cost drivers	Allocated monthly costs	Allocated yearly costs	% of all
Total	595,840	7,150,076	

Below are additional details regarding each of the line-item costs considered by LTSE to be related to offering connectivity.

Third-Party Expenses

As discussed above, LTSE has undertaken a unique model where it has outsourced its trading system and related technology to a third-party technology provider, MEMX Technologies. With this arrangement LTSE receives, among other things, (1) access to technology used to complete connections to the Exchange and to connect to external markets, (2) physical connectivity in the data centers where MEMX Technologies maintains equipment for LTSE use—such as dedicated space, security services, cooling and power, (3) use of physical ports and logical ports, and (3) use of physical assets and software, which also includes assets used for testing and monitoring of infrastructure. MEMX Technologies provides personnel to support the use and operation of the LTSE trading platform including but not limited to, monitoring the network, managing system development and testing, facilitating connection changes and access changes, as well as performing normal maintenance operations. The Exchange has an additional third-party vendor which assists the Exchange with services related to member gateways. Together these two third-parties account for all the Third-Party expenses detailed above.

The Exchange took the annual costs for each of these two third-party providers to determine what portion (or percentage) of these costs related to providing market data and thus bears a relationship that is, ''in nature and closeness,'' directly related to offering connectivity. There are four major core technology cost buckets associated with operating the Exchange: (1) the Member Gateways which include physical and logical connectivity, (2) connectivity to the Securities Information Processor (''SIP''), (3) the Trading Engine, and (4) any downstream services which include system reporting, etc. The Exchange then reviewed each of these technology cost buckets in great detail and determined the percentage each of these buckets should be allocated to the total cost of the third-party expense, with Member Gateways, the SIP and the Trading Engine each accounting for 30% of the costs related to a third-party provider, and downstream services being allocated the remaining 10%. Using this breakdown for both third-party providers, the Exchange determined the portion of each of these costs was associated with providing market data, connectivity services or neither. Here, the Exchange determined that the most of the allocation for the cost of the Gateways (25%) should be associated with the cost of offering connectivity, as well as 5% (of the overall 10%) to downstream services. Blended together the Exchange allocated 29% of its overall Third-Party costs to offering connectivity.[16]

Human Resources

In addition to the cost of personnel of outsourced third-party providers that are allocated in the Third-Party Expense section above, LTSE then calculated an allocation of LTSE employee time for employees whose functions include providing and maintaining connectivity and performance thereof (technical operations personnel, market operations personnel, and software engineering personnel). The Exchange notes that network support services to Members and non-Members provided by the Exchange and its staff, including network monitoring, reporting and support services, are all handled directly by LTSE and not MEMX Technologies.

The Exchange also allocated Human Resources costs to provide connectivity to a limited subset of LTSE personnel with ancillary functions related to establishing and maintaining such connectivity (such as information security and finance personnel), for which the Exchange allocated cost on an employee-by-employee basis (*i.e.,* only including those personnel who do support functions related to providing connectivity) and then applied a smaller allocation to such employees. Blended together, Human Resources costs to provide connectivity accounted for 15% of all Human Resource costs. The Exchange notes that it has fewer than fifty (50) employees, and each department leader has direct knowledge of the time spent by each employee with respect to the various tasks necessary to operate the Exchange. The estimates of Human Resources cost were therefore determined by consulting with such department leaders, determining which employees are involved in tasks related to providing connectivity, and confirming that the proposed allocations were reasonable based on an understanding of the percentage of their time such employees devote to tasks related to providing connectivity. The Exchange notes that senior level executives were only allocated Human Resources costs to the extent the Exchange believed they are involved in overseeing tasks related to providing connectivity. The Human Resources cost was calculated using a blended rate of compensation reflecting salary, equity and bonus compensation, benefits, payroll taxes, and 401(k) matching contributions.

Data Center

In addition to the data center costs incurred by MEMX Technologies which are allocated in the Third-Party Expenses above, the Exchange also maintains its own footprint in a third-party data center.[17] Data center costs include an allocation of the costs the Exchange incurs to monitor its trading platform (including the Primary facility, Disaster Recovery facility and Test Environment facility) as well as the costs to maintain its equipment in the data center. The Exchange does not own the data center facilities, but instead, leases space in a data center operated by a third-party.

The Exchange has two third-party vendors that account for the Data Center expenses. Consistent with the exercise above, the Exchange took the annual costs for each of these two Data Center vendors to determine what portion (or percentage) of these costs related to offering connectivity and thus bears a relationship that is, ''in nature and closeness,'' directly related to market data. The Exchange then reviewed each of the technology cost buckets detailed above and determined the percentage each of these buckets should be allocated to the total cost of the Data Center expenses, with Member Gateways, the SIP and the Trading Engine each accounting for 30% of the costs related to a third-party provider, and downstream services being

[16] The Exchange notes that this percentage is based on set costs in both Third-Party contracts. The variable costs that are directly related to offering connectivity are 100% allocated to the overall Third-Party costs.

[17] LTSE has a presence in the Secaucus NY4 data center that is operated by Equinix.

allocated the remaining 10%. Using this breakdown for all Data Center vendors the Exchange determined the portion of each of these costs was associated with providing market data, connectivity services or neither. Here, the Exchange determined that the 31% of the Data Center costs were appropriate to allocate to offering connectivity as they included services such as network packet capture for performance monitoring, security information and event management, network connectivity and security monitoring.

Physical Connectivity Fees

With the launch of the new trading platform, LTSE required Members and non-Members to establish all new connections (both physical and logical) to the Exchange in order to transmit orders to and receive information through the new trading platform. Members and non-Members can also choose to connect to LTSE indirectly through physical connectivity maintained by a third-party extranet. Extranet physical connections may provide access to one or multiple Members and non-Members on a single connection. Users of LTSE physical connectivity services (both Members and non-Members) seeking to establish one or more connections with the Exchange submit a request directly to Exchange personnel. Upon receipt of the completed instructions, LTSE establishes the physical connections requested by the market participant. The number of physical connections assigned to each firm as of September 30, 2024, ranges from one to three, depending on the scope and scale of the firm's trading activity on the Exchange as determined by the firm, including the firm's determination of the need for redundant connectivity. The Exchange notes that 58% of its Members do not maintain a physical connection directly with the Exchange in the Primary facilities (though many such Members have connectivity through a third-party provider) and another 42% have either one or two physical connections to the Exchange in the Primary facilities.

As described above, to cover a portion the aggregate costs of providing physical connectivity to Members and non-Members, as described below, the Exchange is proposing to charge a fee of $5,500 per month for each physical connection in the Primary facility and a fee of $2,750 per month for each physical connection in the Disaster Recovery and Test Environment facilities. There is no requirement that any Member or non-Member maintain a specific number of physical connections and a Member or non-Member may choose to maintain as many or as few of such connections as each Member or non-Member deems appropriate. The Exchange notes, however, that pursuant to Rule 2.250 (Mandatory Participation in Testing of Backup Systems), the Exchange does require a small number of Members to connect and participate in functional and performance testing as announced by the Exchange, which occurs at least once every 12 months. Specifically, Members that have been determined by the Exchange to contribute a meaningful percentage of the Exchange's overall volume must participate in mandatory testing of the Exchange's backup systems (*i.e.,* such Members must connect to the Disaster Recovery facility). The Exchange notes that Members that have been designated are still able to use third-party providers of connectivity to access the Exchange at its Disaster Recovery facility in that these Members do not each have to purchase a separate connection to the Disaster Recovery facility. Four of the designated Members use a third-party provider instead of connecting directly to the Disaster Recovery facility through connectivity provided by the Exchange. Nonetheless, because some Members are required to connect to the Disaster Recovery facility pursuant to Rule 2.250 and to encourage Members and non-Members to connect to the Disaster Recovery facility generally, the Exchange has proposed to charge one-half of the fee for a physical connection in the Primary facility. Further, other exchanges also provide discounted connectivity fees for connections to their respective disaster recovery facilities.[18]

The Exchange notes that while Members are required to connect to the Test Environment in some way for initial protocol certification, they do not have to connect directly and can use an extranet provider to connect or access the LTSE Test Environment directly.

The proposed fee will not apply differently based upon the size or type of the market participant but rather based upon the number of physical connections a Member or non-Member requests, which number is based upon factors deemed relevant by each firm (either a Member, service bureau or extranet). The Exchange believes these factors include the costs to maintain connectivity, business model and choices Members and non-Members make in how to participate on the Exchange, as further described below. The proposed connectivity fees are designed to permit the Exchange to cover a portion of costs allocated to providing connectivity services. The Exchange also reiterates that the Exchange did not charge any fees for connectivity services prior to October 2024, and its allocation of costs to physical connections was part of a holistic allocation that also allocated costs to other core services without double-counting any expenses. As noted above, the Exchange proposes a discounted rate of $2,750 per month for physical connections at its Disaster Recovery facility and Test Environment. The Exchange has proposed this discounted rate for Disaster Recovery and Test Environment connectivity in order to encourage Members and non-Members to establish and maintain such connections. Also, as noted above, a small number of Members are required pursuant to Rule 2.4 to connect and participate in testing of the Exchange's backup systems, and the Exchange believes it is appropriate to provide a discounted rate for physical connections at the Disaster Recovery facility given this requirement. The Exchange notes that this rate is well below the cost of providing such services and the Exchange will offer connectivity to the Disaster Recovery facility and Test Environment without recouping the full amount of such cost through connectivity services.

Logical Connectivity Fees

Similar to other exchanges, LTSE offers its Members application sessions, also known as logical ports, for order entry and receipt of trade execution reports and order messages. Members can also choose to connect to LTSE indirectly through a session maintained by a third-party service bureau. Service bureau sessions may provide access to one or multiple Members on a single session. Users of LTSE connectivity services (both Members and non-Members) seeking to establish one or more application sessions with the Exchange shall submit a request to the Exchange. Upon receipt of the completed instructions, LTSE assigns the Member or Non-Member the number of sessions requested. The number of sessions assigned to each Member as of September 30, 2024, ranges from one (1) to more than 58 depending on the scope and scale of the Member's trading activity on the Exchange (either through a direct connection or through a service bureau) as determined by the Member. For example, by using multiple sessions, Members can segregate order flow from different internal desks, business lines, or customers. The Exchange does not impose any

[18] *See, e.g.,* the CBOE BZX equities fee schedule, available at: *https://markets.cboe.com/us/equities/membership/fee_schedule/bzx/.*

minimum or maximum requirements for how many application sessions a Member or service bureau can maintain, and it is not proposing to impose any minimum or maximum session requirements for its Members or their service bureaus.

As described above, to cover a portion of the aggregate costs of providing application sessions to Members and non-Members, as described below, the Exchange is proposing to charge a fee of $450 per session per month. The Exchange notes that it is proposing to waive the fees for Members and non-Members for their first three sessions, so that market participants can have no cost to initiate order entry in all three environments (Primary, Disaster Recovery and Test Environments). Further, the Exchange believes that providing three free sessions will encourage Members to connect to the Exchange's backup trading systems and to conduct appropriate testing of their use of the Exchange.

The proposed fee of $450 per month for each Logical Connectivity session is designed to permit the Exchange to cover some of the costs allocated to providing application sessions.

The proposed fee is also designed to encourage Members and non-Members to be efficient with their application session usage, thereby resulting in a corresponding increase in the efficiency that the Exchange would be able to realize in managing its aggregate costs for providing connectivity services. There is no requirement that any Member maintain a specific number of application sessions and a Member may choose to maintain as many or as few of such ports as each Member deems appropriate. The platform has been designed such that each logical connectivity session can handle a significant amount of message traffic (*i.e.,* over 50,000 orders per second), and has no application flow control or order throttling.

The proposed fee will not apply differently based upon the size or type of the market participant but rather based upon the number of application sessions a Member or non-Member requests, which number is based upon factors deemed relevant by each firm (either a Member or service bureau on behalf of a Member). The Exchange believes these factors include the costs to maintain connectivity and choices Members make in how to segment or allocate their order flow.[19]

Proposed Fees—Additional Discussion

As discussed above, the proposed fees for connectivity services do not by design apply differently to different types or sizes of Members or non-Members. As discussed in more detail in the Statutory Basis section, the Exchange believes that the likelihood of higher fees for certain Members or non-Members subscribing to connectivity services usage than others is not unfairly discriminatory because it is based on objective differences in usage of connectivity services among different Members and non-Members. The Exchange's costs for connectivity services are directly proportional to the number of connections utilized. Members and non-Members with higher message traffic and/or Members and non-Members with more complicated connections established with the Exchange: (1) consume the most bandwidth and resources of the network; (2) transact the vast majority of the volume on the Exchange; and (3) require the high-touch network support services provided by the Exchange and its technology service provider, including network monitoring, reporting and support services, resulting in a much higher cost to the Exchange to provide such connectivity services. For these reasons, LTSE believes it is not unfairly discriminatory for the Members and non-Members with higher message traffic and/or Members and non-Members with more complicated connections to pay a higher share of the total connectivity services fees. While Members and non-Members with a business model that results in higher relative inbound message activity or more complicated connections are projected to pay higher fees, the level of such fees is based solely on the number of physical connections and/or application sessions deemed necessary by the Member and non-Members and not on the business model or type of firm. The Exchange notes that the correlation between message traffic and usage of connectivity services is not completely aligned because Members and non-Members individually determine how many physical connections and application sessions to request, and Members and non-Members may make different decisions on the appropriate ways based on facts unique to their individual businesses. The Exchange believes that a Member even with high message traffic would be able to conduct business on the Exchange with a relatively small connectivity services footprint.

Finally, the fees for connectivity services will help to encourage connectivity services usage in a way that aligns with the Exchange's regulatory obligations. As a national securities exchange, the Exchange is subject to Regulation Systems Compliance and Integrity (''Reg SCI'').[20] Reg SCI Rule 1001(a) requires that the Exchange establish, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure (among other things) that its Reg SCI systems have levels of capacity adequate to maintain the Exchange's operational capability and promote the maintenance of fair and orderly markets.[21] By encouraging market participants to be efficient with their usage of connectivity services, the fees will support the Exchange's Reg SCI obligations in this regard by ensuring that unused application sessions are available to be allocated based on individual Member or Non-Member needs and as the Exchange's overall order and trade volumes increase. This will encourage market participants to purchase only what they need. Additionally, because the Exchange will charge a lower rate for a physical connection to the Disaster Recovery and Test Environment facilities and will waive the first three logical connectivity sessions each month, the proposed fee structure will further support the Exchange's Reg SCI compliance by reducing the potential impact of a disruption should the Exchange be required to switch to its Disaster Recovery Facility and encouraging Members to engage in any necessary system testing with low or no cost imposed by the Exchange.[22]

[19] The Exchange understands that some Members (or service bureaus) may also request more sessions to enable the ability to send a greater number of simultaneous order messages to the Exchange by spreading orders over more Order Entry Ports, thereby increasing throughput (*i.e.,* the potential for more orders to be processed in the same amount of time). The degree to which this usage of sessions provides any throughput advantage is based on how a particular market participant sends order messages to LTSE, however the Exchange notes that the architecture reduces the impact or necessity of such a strategy. All sessions on LTSE provide the same throughput, and as noted above, the throughput is likely adequate even for a market participant sending a significant amount of volume at a fast pace and is not artificially throttled or limited in any way by the Exchange.

[20] 17 CFR 242.1000–1007.

[21] 17 CFR 242.1001(a).

[22] While some Members might directly connect to the Disaster Recovery or Test Environment Facilities and incur the proposed $2,750 per month fee, there are other ways to connect to the Exchange, such as through a service bureau or extranet, and because the Exchange is waiving fees for the first three logical connectivity sessions, a Member connecting through another method would not incur any fees charged directly by the Exchange. However, the Exchange notes that a third-party service provider providing connectivity to the Exchange likely would charge a fee for providing such connectivity; such fees are not set by or shared in by the Exchange.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 6(b) [23] of the Act in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(4) [24] of the Act, in particular, in that it is designed to provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes that the proposed fees are consistent with the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) [25] of the Act in that they are designed 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 a free and open market and national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest, and, particularly, are not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes that the proposed fees for connectivity services to LTSE are reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because, as described above, the proposed pricing for connectivity services is directly related to the relative costs to the Exchange to provide those respective services and does not impose a barrier to entry to smaller participants.

As detailed above, the Exchange recognizes that there are various business models and varying sizes of market participants conducting business on the Exchange. The Exchange's costs for connectivity services are directly proportional to the number of connections utilized. Members and non-Members with higher message traffic and/or Members and non-Members with more complicated connections established with the Exchange: (1) consume the most bandwidth and resources of the network; (2) transact the vast majority of the volume on the Exchange; and (3) require the high-touch network support services provided by the Exchange and its technology service provider, including network monitoring, reporting and support services, resulting in a much higher cost to the Exchange to provide such connectivity services.

Accordingly, the Exchange believes the allocation of the proposed fees that increase based on the number of physical connections or application sessions is reasonable based on the resources consumed by the respective type of market participant (*i.e.,* lowest resource consuming Members and non-Members will pay the least, and highest resource consuming Members and non-Members will pay the most), particularly since higher resource consumption translates directly to higher costs to the Exchange.

With regard to reasonableness, the Exchange understands that when appropriate given the context of a proposal the Commission has taken a market-based approach to examine whether the SRO making the proposal was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of the proposal. In looking at this question, the Commission considers whether the SRO has demonstrated in its filing that: (i) there are reasonable substitutes for the product or service; (ii) ''platform'' competition constrains the ability to set the fee; and/or (iii) revenue and cost analysis shows the fee would not result in the SRO taking supra-competitive profits. If the SRO demonstrates that the fee is subject to significant competitive forces, the Commission will next consider whether there is any substantial countervailing basis to suggest the fee's terms fail to meet one or more standards under the Exchange Act. If the filing fails to demonstrate that the fee is constrained by competitive forces, the SRO must provide a substantial basis, other than competition, to show that it is consistent with the Exchange Act, which may include production of relevant revenue and cost data pertaining to the product or service.

LTSE believes the proposed fees for connectivity services are fair and reasonable as a form of cost recovery for the Exchange's aggregate costs of offering connectivity services to Members and non-Members. The proposed fees are expected to generate monthly revenue of approximately $475,000 [26] providing partial cost recovery to the Exchange for the aggregate costs of offering connectivity services, based on a methodology that narrowly limits the cost drivers that are allocated to those closely and directly related to the particular service. In addition, this revenue will allow the Exchange to continue to offer, to enhance, and to continually refresh its infrastructure as necessary to offer a state-of-the-art trading platform. The Exchange also believes the proposed fee is a reasonable means of encouraging firms to be efficient in the connectivity services they reserve for use, with the benefits to overall system efficiency to the extent Members and non-Members consolidate their usage of connectivity services or discontinue subscriptions to unused physical connectivity.

The Exchange further believes that the proposed fees, as they pertain to purchasers of each type of connectivity alternative, constitute an equitable allocation of reasonable fees charged to the Exchange's Members and non-Members and are allocated fairly amongst the types of market participants using the facilities of the Exchange.

As described above, the Exchange believes the proposed fees are equitably allocated because the Exchange's costs for connectivity services are directly proportional to the number of connections utilized. Members and non-Members with higher message traffic and/or Members and non-Members with more complicated connections established with the Exchange: (1) consume the most bandwidth and resources of the network; (2) transact the vast majority of the volume on the Exchange; and (3) require the high-touch network support services provided by the Exchange and its technology service provider, including network monitoring, reporting and support services, resulting in a much higher cost to the Exchange to provide such connectivity services.

Commission staff previously noted that the generation of supra-competitive profits is one of several potential factors in considering whether an exchange's proposed fees are consistent with the Act.[27] As described in the Fee Guidance, the term ''supra-competitive profits'' refers to profits that exceed the profits that can be obtained in a competitive market. The proposed fee structure would not result in excessive pricing or supra-competitive profits for the Exchange. As stated above, the proposed fee structure is merely designed to permit the Exchange to cover some of the costs allocated to providing connectivity services. Thus, the Exchange believes that its proposed pricing for Connectivity Fees is fair, reasonable, and equitable. Accordingly, the Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act because the proposed fees will permit recovery of the Exchange's costs and will not result in excessive pricing or supra-competitive profit.

The proposed fees for connectivity services will allow the Exchange to cover a portion of costs incurred by the Exchange for offering connectivity to

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78f.

[24] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[25] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[26] As stated above, the Exchange launched its new trading platform on September 23, 2024. This expected revenue is based on connectivity revenue from October 2024 through February 2025.

[27] *See* Fee Guidance, supra note 13.

Members and non-Members. As detailed above, the Exchange has numerous internal and third-party expenses associated with providing connectivity, including maintaining necessary hardware and other network infrastructure as well as network monitoring and support services; without such hardware, infrastructure, monitoring and support the Exchange would be unable to offer the connectivity services. Further, the Exchange routinely works with MEMX Technologies to improve the performance of the network's hardware and software. The costs associated with maintaining and enhancing a state-of-the-art exchange network is a significant portion of the overall expense of the technology provider's services, and thus the Exchange believes that it is reasonable and appropriate to help offset those costs by adopting fees for connectivity services. The Exchange's Cost Analysis estimates the monthly costs to provide connectivity services at approximately $600,000. Based on current connectivity services usage, the Exchange would generate monthly revenues for 2025 of approximately $475,000, which will result in a loss for the Exchange. Even if the Exchange earns that amount or incrementally more, the Exchange believes the proposed fees for connectivity services are fair and reasonable because they will not result in excessive pricing or supra-competitive profit, when comparing the total expense of LTSE associated with providing connectivity services versus the total projected revenue of the Exchange associated with network connectivity services.

The Exchange notes that another exchange offers similar connectivity options to market participants and that the Exchange's proposed connectivity fees are lower.[28] The Exchange further notes that this exchange charges for all logical connectivity sessions, and does not offer the three free sessions per month the Exchange is proposing to offer.[29]

In conclusion, the Exchange submits that its proposed fee structure satisfies the requirements of Sections 6(b)(4) and 6(b)(5) of the Act[30] for the reasons discussed above in that it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities, does not permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers, and 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, particularly as the proposal neither targets nor will it have a disparate impact on any particular category of market participant.

The Exchange notes that the Cost Analysis was based on the Exchange's first year of outsourcing the LTSE trading system and certain associated services and projections for the two years. As such, the Exchange believes that its costs will remain relatively similar in future years. It is possible however that such costs will either decrease or increase. To the extent the Exchange sees growth in use of connectivity services it will receive additional revenue to offset future cost increases. However, if use of connectivity services is static or decreases, the Exchange might not realize the revenue that it anticipates or needs in order to cover applicable costs. Accordingly, the Exchange is committing to conduct a one-year review after implementation of these fees. The Exchange expects that it may propose to adjust fees at that time, to increase fees in the event that revenues fail to cover costs and a reasonable mark-up of such costs. Similarly, the Exchange would propose to decrease fees in the event that revenue materially exceeds our current projections. In addition, the Exchange will periodically conduct a review to inform its decision making on whether a fee change is appropriate (*e.g.,* to monitor for costs increasing/decreasing or subscribers increasing/decreasing, etc. in ways that suggest the then-current fees are becoming dislocated from the prior cost-based analysis) and would propose to increase fees in the event that revenues fail to cover its costs and a reasonable mark-up, or decrease fees in the event that revenue or the mark-up materially exceeds our current projections. In the event that the Exchange determines to propose a fee change, the results of a timely review, including an updated cost estimate, will be included in the rule filing proposing the fee change. More generally, we believe that it is appropriate for an exchange to refresh and update information about its relevant costs and revenues in seeking any future changes to fees, and the Exchange commits to do so.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

In accordance with Section 6(b)(8) of the Act,[31] the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Intramarket Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change to establish connectivity fees would place certain market participants at the Exchange at a relative disadvantage compared to other market participants because the proposed connectivity pricing is associated with relative usage of the Exchange by each market participant and does not impose a barrier to entry to smaller participants. The Exchange believes its proposed pricing is reasonable and lower than what other exchanges charge and, when coupled with the availability of third-party providers that also offer connectivity solutions, that participation on the Exchange is affordable for all market participants, including smaller trading firms. As described above, the connectivity services purchased by market participants typically increase based on their additional message traffic and/or the complexity of their operations. The market participants that utilize more connectivity services typically utilize the most bandwidth, and those are the participants that consume the most resources from the network. Accordingly, the proposed fees for connectivity services do not favor certain categories of market participants in a manner that would impose a burden on competition; rather, the allocation of the proposed fees for connectivity reflects the network resources consumed by the various size of market participants and the costs to the Exchange of providing such connectivity services.

Intermarket Competition

The Exchange does not believe the proposed fees for connectivity to LTSE place an undue burden on competition on other SROs that is not necessary or appropriate. Additionally, another exchange has similar connectivity alternatives for their participants, but with higher rates to connect.[32] The Exchange is also unaware of any assertion that the proposed fees for connectivity services would somehow unduly impair its competition with other exchanges. In sum, LTSE's proposed fees for connectivity for

[28] *See, e.g.,* the MEMX Connectivity fee schedule, available at *https://info.memxtrading.com/connectivity-fees/.*

[29] *See id.*

[30] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4) and (5).

[31] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

[32] *See* supra notes 28–29.

Members and non-Members are comparable to and generally lower than fees charged by another exchange for the same or similar services.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

This proposed rule change establishes dues, fees or other charges among its members and, as such, may take effect upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act [33] and paragraph (f)(2) of Rule 19b–4 thereunder.[34] Accordingly, the proposed rule change would take effect upon filing with the Commission.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend the rule change if it appears to the Commission that the action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or would otherwise further the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or 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–LTSE–2025–04 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–LTSE–2025–04. 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–LTSE–2025–04 and should be submitted on or before April 22, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[35]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05521 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[33] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

[34] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(2).

[35] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35512; File No. 812–15660]

LAGO Evergreen Credit, et al.

March 26, 2025.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'').

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of application for an order (''Order'') under sections 17(d) and 57(i) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the ''Act'') and rule 17d–1 under the Act to permit certain joint transactions otherwise prohibited by sections 17(d) and 57(a)(4) of the Act and rule 17d–1 under the Act.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order to permit certain business development companies and closed-end management investment companies to co-invest in portfolio companies with each other and with certain affiliated investment entities.

APPLICANTS: LAGO Evergreen Credit, LAGO Asset Management, LLC, LAGO Innovation Fund I, LP, LAGO Innovation Fund I–QP, LP, LAGO Innovation Fund, LLC, LAGO Innovation Fund II–AI, LP, LAGO Innovation Fund II–QP, LP, LAGO Innovation Fund II, LLC, LAGO Delta Nine Fund, LP, LAGO Delta Nine Fund QP, LP, LAGO Delta Nine, LLC, LAGO D9 Equity Fund I, LP, LAGO D9 Equity Fund I–QP, LP, LAGO Innovation Fund III–AI, LP, LAGO Innovation Fund III–QP, LP, LAGO Innovation Fund III, LLC, LAGO Acceleration Fund I, LP, LAGO Acceleration Fund I–QP, LP.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on November 20, 2024, and amended on March 12, 2025.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing on any application by emailing the SEC's Secretary at *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov* and serving the Applicants with a copy of the request by email, if an email address is listed for the relevant Applicant below, or personally or by mail, if a physical address is listed for the relevant Applicant below. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m. on April 21, 2025, and should be accompanied by proof of service on applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing the Commission's Secretary at *SecretarysOffice@sec.gov.*

ADDRESSES: The Commission: *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.* Applicants: Tim Gottfried, LAGO Asset Management LLC, at *tim@lagoinnovation.com;* and Stephani M. Hildebrandt, Esq. and Anne G. Oberndorf, Esq., Eversheds Sutherland (US) LLP, at *StephaniHildebrandt@eversheds-sutherland.com* and *AnneOberndorf@eversheds-sutherland.com,* respectively.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chris Chase, Senior Counsel, Lisa Reid Ragen, Branch Chief, or Adam Large, 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' first amended and restated application, dated March 12, 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, at *https://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch.* You may also call the SEC's Public Reference Room at (202) 551–8090.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05518 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35510; File No. 812–15659]

Coatue Innovation Fund, *et al.*

March 26, 2025.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'').

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of application for an order (''Order'') under sections 17(d) and 57(i) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the ''Act'') and rule 17d–1 under the Act to permit certain joint transactions otherwise prohibited by sections 17(d) and 57(a)(4) of the Act and rule 17d–1 under the Act.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order to permit certain business development companies and closed-end management investment companies to co-invest in portfolio companies with each other and with certain affiliated investment entities.

APPLICANTS: Coatue Innovation Fund, Coatue Management, L.L.C., Coatue Asia Fund LP, Coatue Cardinal Main Fund LP, Coatue Climate Tech Fund II LP, Coatue F1 LP, Coatue Growth Fund V–B LP, Coatue Growth Fund V LP, Coatue Offshore Master Fund, Ltd., Coatue SC V LP, Coatue Strategic Maple Long Only Fund LP, Coatue Structured Co-Investment Offshore Fund A LP, Coatue Structured Fund LP, and Coatue Tactical Solutions CT Fund B LP.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on November 15, 2024 and amended on February 21, 2025.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing on any application by emailing the SEC's Secretary at *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov* and serving the Applicants with a copy of the request by email, if an email address is listed for the relevant Applicant below, or personally or by mail, if a physical address is listed for the relevant Applicant below. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m. on April 21, 2025, and should be accompanied by proof of service on applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing the Commission's Secretary at *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.*

ADDRESSES: The Commission: *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.* Applicants: Claire Jen, Coatue Management, L.L.C., *cjen@coatue.com,* Nicole M. Runyan, P.C., Kirkland & Ellis LLP, *nicole.runyan@kirkland.com,* and Jessica L. Patrick, Kirkland & Ellis LLP, *jessica.patrick@kirkland.com.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jill Ehrlich, Senior Counsel, or Lisa Reid Ragen, Branch Chief, at (202) 551–6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel's Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For Applicants' representations, legal analysis, and conditions, please refer to Applicants' first amended and restated application, dated February 21, 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. 2025–05517 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21001 and #21002; OKLAHOMA Disaster Number OK–20025]

Administrative Declaration of a Disaster for the State of Oklahoma

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of an Administrative declaration of a disaster for the State of Oklahoma dated March 26, 2025.

Incident: Severe Storms, Tornadoes and Straight-line Winds.

DATES: Issued on March 26, 2025.

Incident Period: March 3, 2025, through March 4, 2025.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: May 27, 2025.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: December 26, 2025.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alan Escobar, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that as a result of the Administrator's disaster declaration, applications for disaster loans may be submitted online using the MySBA Loan Portal *https://lending.sba.gov* or other locally announced locations. Please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center by email at *disastercustomerservice@sba.gov* or by phone at 1–800–659–2955 for further assistance.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties: Pontotoc.

Contiguous Counties:

Oklahoma: Coal, Garvin, Hughes, Johnston, McClain, Murray, Pottawatomie, Seminole.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with Credit Available Elsewhere	5.500
Homeowners without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.750
Businesses with Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations with Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625

	Percent
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
For Economic Injury:	
Business and Small Agricultural Cooperatives without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 21001C and for economic injury is 210020.

The State which received an EIDL Declaration is Oklahoma.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2025–05556 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board (PRB) and Executive Resources Board (ERB) Membership

AGENCY: Surface Transportation Board.

ACTION: Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board (PRB) and Executive Resources Board (ERB) Membership.

Effective immediately, the memberships of the PRB and ERB are as follows:

Performance Review Board

Michelle Schultz, Chairman

Rachel Campbell, Member

Danielle Gosselin, Member

Kristen Monaco, Alternate Member

Executive Resources Board

Karen Hedlund, Chairman

Michele Schultz, Member

Janie Sheng, Member

Anika Cooper, Alternate Member

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Layne at *jennifer.layne@stb.gov* or 202–245–0340.

(Authority: 5 U.S.C. 4314(c)(4))

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Jeffrey Herzig,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2025–05564 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Intent To Rule on a Land Release Request for Disposal of Airport Property at Dinwiddie County Airport, Petersburg, VA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of request for a disposal of on-airport property.

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to rule and invites public comment on Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority's request to dispose of 44.24 acres of federally obligated airport property at Tri Cities Executive/Dinwiddie County Airport, Petersburg, VA. This acreage was originally conveyed to the airport by the United States of America under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act and the Surplus Property Act. The proposed use of land after the release will be compatible with the airport and will not interfere with airport or its operation.

DATES: Send comments on or before May 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jeremy Pultz, Airport Manager, Tri Cities Executive/Dinwiddie County Airport, 6775 Beck-Chappell Drive, Petersburg, VA 23803, (804) 861–0218

and at the FAA Washington Airports District Office:

Matthew J. Thys, Manager, Washington Airports District Office, 13873 Park Center Road, Suite 490S, Herndon, VA 20171, (703) 487–3980

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR 21), Public Law 106–181 (Apr. 5, 2000; 114 Stat. 61), this notice must be published in the **Federal Register** 30 days before the Secretary may waive any condition on surplus property on a federally obligated airport. The following is a brief overview of the request.

The Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority has submitted a land release request seeking FAA approval for the disposal of 44.24 acres of federally obligated airport property. The property is located approximately 1000 feet northwest of the airport's primary runway, Runway 5/23, and includes the northern portion of former crosswind Runway 14/32 which was deactivated in 2014. Runway 14/32 was deactivated after the FAA determined that a crosswind runway for the airport was not necessary because Runway 5/23 provides greater than 95% wind coverage during all weather conditions and that the continued upkeep of Runway 14/32 was not eligible for federal grant funding. The parcel is not currently required or anticipated to be required for aeronautical use.

The 44.24 acres of land to be released was originally conveyed as part of a 602-acre, more or less, parcel through provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and the Surplus Property Act of 1944. Subsequent to the implementation of the proposed disposal, monies received by the airport from the sale of the property will be used in accordance with 14 CFR part 155. The proposed use of the property will not interfere with the airport or its operation.

Issued in Herndon, Virginia.

Matthew J. Thys,

Manager, Washington Airports District office.

[FR Doc. 2025–05525 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2025–0022]

Denial of Motor Vehicle Defect Petition, DP24–004

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Denial of petition for a defect investigation.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the reasons for the denial of a petition submitted to NHTSA on July 3, 2024, by Eric Hein, Director of the Institute for Safer Trucking (petitioner), requesting that the agency commence an investigation of all van-type (also known as box) semi-trailers due to collisions with passenger vehicles and vulnerable road users (pedestrians, bicyclists, or motorcyclists) resulting in significant injuries or death due to a lack of effective side underride guards (SUGs). On August 26, 2024, NHTSA opened Defect Petition DP24–004 to evaluate the petitioner's request. After consideration of the petition, NHTSA believes that the issues raised here are best addressed through its recent rulemaking and the ongoing actions under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). Accordingly, the agency has denied the petition.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Nate Seymour, Medium and Heavy Duty Vehicle Division, Office of Defects

Investigation (ODI), NHTSA, 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20590. Email: *nate.seymour@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of Defects Investigation (ODI) received a petition from Eric Hein, Director of the Institute for Safer Trucking dated July 3, 2024, requesting an investigation of all van-type (also known as box) semi-trailers due to collisions with passenger vehicles and other vulnerable road users (pedestrians, bicyclists, or motorcyclists) resulting in significant injuries or death due to the lack of side underride guards (SUGs). No trailer manufacturer or equipment supplier was identified as the specific subject of the petition. The petition itself can be reviewed at *NHTSA.gov* under ODI Number 11599188.

Currently, a Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) requiring side underride guards on semi-trailers does not exist. The petitioner contends that a failure to include side underride guards equates to a safety defect in the semi-trailer's design, construction and performance. ODI was petitioned in 2021 for this same issue and, after evaluation, denied the request (DP21–004). The petitioner here states that evidence of SUG effectiveness to prevent fatalities and mitigate serious injuries ''has continued to accumulate'' since the denial of DP21–004. The petitioner also alleges that ''[d]espite a high severity of risk resulting in frequent severe or fatal injuries from side underride crashes, NHTSA has taken no action to investigate recalling semi-trailers without SUGs.''

Pursuant to the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), NHTSA published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that summarized and requested comment on a 2022 NHTSA report with an analysis of potential effects of a requirement for side underride guards on new trailers and semitrailers. 88 FR 24536 (Apr. 21, 2023). NHTSA's Office of Rulemaking is currently reviewing over 2,000 comments received. Also pursuant to the IIJA, on June 18, 2024, the NHTSA-facilitated Advisory Committee on Underride Protection (ACUP) issued its biennial report to Congress and the Secretary of Transportation. This biennial report consists of a majority report and a minority report summarizing its work to provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary on safety regulations related to underride crashes that have caused severe injury and death. Though the committee's charter was extended through June 2025, the committee concluded its work following the publication of the biennial report in June 2024.

In addition, NHTSA previously announced several actions related to truck trailer underride safety, including improving data collection of underride crashes by recommending inclusion of underride data in state crash data systems and by providing educational materials to state and local police departments on identifying and recording underride crashes. ODI also actively participates in the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA) events where it has encouraged law enforcement to report underride crashes, and proposed CVSA focus on underride guards during the 2024 Operation Road Check, a nationwide 72-hour safety blitz. NHTSA is, further, conducting research on rear impact guard designs that better protect occupants of passenger vehicles in even more rear underride crash scenarios. And NHTSA, with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), published a pamphlet in August 2022—which was distributed to law enforcement through various channels—that explains how to identify and record such crashes (this pamphlet is available at *https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.gov/les/2022-08/Underride-Crash-Pamphlet_071522_v6atag.pdf*).

ODI searched its databases and found no injury or fatality trend specific to any make, model, or model year trailer within Vehicle Owner Questionnaire (VOQ) and Early Warning Reporting (EWR) data and found only one EWR report of vulnerable road user injury or fatalities. ODI also met, separately, with Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co. (UTM) and Auto Haulers Association of America (AHAA) regarding UTM's SUG and to better understand the operational environment of low clearance vehicles, respectively. Based on the information available to the agency, trailer manufacturers continue to pursue side underride guard technology, and at least one manufacturer is currently offering an optional guard.

The petitioner submitted two documents to ODI on September 11, 2024. The first was a letter from UTM to Marianne Karth (Petitioner of DP21–004 & DP22–004) which recounted UTM's testing of SUGs. The second document was an information sheet generated by the petitioner contesting UTM's claims. The petitioner also submitted certain documents to ODI on October 1, 2024, which the petitioner had previously submitted separately as part of comments on a collection of information pertaining to Reporting and Documents About Potential Defects (Docket No. NHTSA–2024–0055). This included forth-five (45) files regarding forty-nine (49) unique crashes. ODI reviewed that information and found that of the forty-nine (49) crashes, twenty-nine (29) potentially involved a subject vehicle. The majority of the forty-five (45) files were from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), which is a NHTSA-maintained database of state crash data comprised of certain, albeit often relatively limited information. Notably, of the twenty-nine files (29), only two (2) included the make, model, and model year of the subject vehicle.

After consideration of the petition, including the reports and documents provided by the petitioner, NHTSA believes the issues raised here are best addressed through its recent rulemaking and the ongoing actions under IIJA. Accordingly, NHTSA has decided not to open a defect investigation, and the petition is denied. The denial of this petition does not foreclose the agency from taking further action if warranted or making a future finding that a safety-related defect exists based upon additional information the agency may receive.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30162(d) and 49 CFR part 552; delegation of authority at CFR 1.95(a).[1]

Eileen Sullivan,

Associate Administrator, Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2025–05561 Filed 3–31–25; 8:45 am]

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[1] The authority to determine whether to approve or deny defect petitions under 49 U.S.C. 30162(d) and 49 CFR part 552 has been further delegated to the Associate Administrator for Enforcement.

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Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 61

Tuesday, April 1, 2025

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LIST OF PUBLIC LAWS

Note: No public bills which have become law were received by the Office of the Federal Register for inclusion in today's **List of Public Laws**.

Last List March 20, 2025

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A new table will be published in the first issue of each month.

DATE OF FR PUBLICATION	15 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION	21 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION	30 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION	35 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION	45 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION	60 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION	90 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION
April 1	Apr 16	Apr 22	May 1	May 6	May 16	Jun 2	Jun 30
April 2	Apr 17	Apr 23	May 2	May 7	May 19	Jun 2	Jul 1
April 3	Apr 18	Apr 24	May 5	May 8	May 19	Jun 2	Jul 2
April 4	Apr 21	Apr 25	May 5	May 9	May 19	Jun 3	Jul 3
April 7	Apr 22	Apr 28	May 7	May 12	May 22	Jun 6	Jul 7
April 8	Apr 23	Apr 29	May 8	May 13	May 23	Jun 9	Jul 7
April 9	Apr 24	Apr 30	May 9	May 14	May 27	Jun 9	Jul 8
April 10	Apr 25	May 1	May 12	May 15	May 27	Jun 9	Jul 9
April 11	Apr 28	May 2	May 12	May 16	May 27	Jun 10	Jul 10
April 14	Apr 29	May 5	May 14	May 19	May 29	Jun 13	Jul 14
April 15	Apr 30	May 6	May 15	May 20	May 30	Jun 16	Jul 14
April 16	May 1	May 7	May 16	May 21	Jun 2	Jun 16	Jul 15
April 17	May 2	May 8	May 19	May 22	Jun 2	Jun 16	Jul 16
April 18	May 5	May 9	May 19	May 23	Jun 2	Jun 17	Jul 17
April 21	May 6	May 12	May 21	May 27	Jun 5	Jun 20	Jul 21
April 22	May 7	May 13	May 22	May 27	Jun 6	Jun 23	Jul 21
April 23	May 8	May 14	May 23	May 28	Jun 9	Jun 23	Jul 22
April 24	May 9	May 15	May 27	May 29	Jun 9	Jun 23	Jul 23
April 25	May 12	May 16	May 27	May 30	Jun 9	Jun 24	Jul 24
April 28	May 13	May 19	May 28	Jun 2	Jun 12	Jun 27	Jul 28
April 29	May 14	May 20	May 29	Jun 3	Jun 13	Jun 30	Jul 28
April 30	May 15	May 21	May 30	Jun 4	Jun 16	Jun 30	Jul 29